

AXA PREMIER VIP TRUST

AXA ALLOCATION PORTFOLIOS

SUPPLEMENT DATED AUGUST 12, 2011 TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED MAY 1, 2011

This Supplement updates certain information contained in the Prospectus dated May 1, 2011 of AXA Premier VIP Trust ("Trust"). You may obtain an additional copy of the Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information, free of charge, by writing to the Trust at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10104, or you can view, print, and download a copy of these documents at the Trust's website at www.axa-equitablefunds.com. You should read this Supplement in connection with the Prospectus and retain it for future reference.

The purpose of this Supplement is to provide you with information regarding a lawsuit filed against AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC ("Manager"), the Trust's investment manager and its parent, AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company ("AXA Equitable").

The following information is added to the section entitled "Management Team - The Manager " of the Prospectus:

In July 2011, a lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court of the District of New Jersey, entitled *Mary Ann Sivoletta v. AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company and AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC*. The lawsuit was filed derivatively on behalf of eight funds of the EQ Advisors Trust, a separate registered investment company managed by the Manager. The lawsuit seeks recovery under Section 36(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, for alleged excessive fees paid to AXA Equitable and the Manager for investment management services. The Plaintiff seeks recovery of the alleged overpayments, or alternatively, rescission of the contracts and restitution of all fees paid.

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The purpose of this Supplement is to provide you with additional risk information regarding the AXA Allocation Portfolios (each, a "Portfolio").

Information Regarding

AXA Conservative Allocation Portfolio, AXA Conservative - Plus Portfolio, AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio, AXA Moderate – Plus Allocation Portfolio and AXA Aggressive Allocation Portfolio

With respect to each Portfolio, information under the caption "Investments, Risks and Performance – Principal Investment Strategies of the Portfolio " is revised to include the following additional risk:

Short Sales Risk - A Portfolio may engage in short sales and may enter into derivative contracts that have a similar economic effect (e.g., taking a short position in a futures contract). A "short sale" is the sale by a portfolio of a security that has been borrowed from a third party on the expectation that the market price will drop. If the price of the security rises, the Portfolio may have to cover short positions at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. In addition, because a Portfolio's potential loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, the extent of such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited.



PROSPECTUS MAY 1, 2011

AXA PREMIER VIP TRUST

Class A and Class B Shares

AXA Allocation Portfolios

AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved any portfolio's shares or determined whether this Prospectus is accurate or complete. Anyone who tells you otherwise is committing a crime.

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AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio – Class A and B Shares

Investment Objective: Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the portfolio. The table below does not reflect any fees and expenses associated with variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity certificates and contracts (“Contracts”), which would increase overall fees and expenses. See the Contract prospectus for a description of those fees and expenses.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Not applicable.		
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio	Class A Shares	Class B Shares
Management Fee	0.10%	0.10%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.17%	0.17%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (Underlying Portfolios)	0.67%	0.67%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.94%	1.19%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement†	–0.04%	–0.04%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.90%	1.15%

† Pursuant to a contract, AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC has agreed to make payments or waive its management, administrative and other fees to limit the expenses of the Portfolio through April 30, 2012 (unless the Board of Trustees consents to an earlier revision or termination of this arrangement) (“Expense Limitation Arrangement”) so that the annual operating expenses (including Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) of the Portfolio (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, capitalized expenses and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed the amounts shown above in Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement. The Expense Limitation Arrangement may be terminated by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC at any time after April 30, 2012.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other portfolios. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those time periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the Portfolio’s operating expenses (and expenses of the Underlying Portfolios) remain the same and that the expense limitation arrangement is not renewed. This example does not reflect any Contract-related fees and expenses, including redemption fees (if any) at the Contract level. If such fees and expenses were reflected, the total expenses would be

higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A Shares	\$92	\$296	\$516	\$1,151
Class B Shares	\$117	\$374	\$650	\$1,440

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies of the Portfolio

The Portfolio pursues its investment objective by investing in other mutual funds (“Underlying Portfolios”) managed by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC (“FMG LLC” or “Manager”). This Portfolio invests approximately 50% of its assets in the equity asset class and approximately 50% of its assets in the fixed income asset class through investments in Underlying Portfolios. Subject to this asset allocation target, the Portfolio generally invests its assets in a combination of Underlying Portfolios that would result in the Portfolio being invested in the following asset categories in the approximate target investment percentages shown in the chart below.

International Equity Securities	15%
Large Cap Equity Securities	25%
Small/Mid Cap Equity Securities	10%
Investment Grade Bonds	45%
High Yield (“Junk”) Bonds	5%

The target allocation to investment grade and high yield bond asset categories may include securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers. Actual allocations among asset classes and among asset categories can deviate from the amounts shown above by up to 15% of the Portfolio’s assets. This Portfolio is managed so that it can serve as a core part of your larger portfolio. The Underlying Portfolios in which the Portfolio may invest have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the portfolio. The Manager has based the asset allocation target and target investment percentages for the Portfolio on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Portfolios, in combination, are appropriate for the portfolio’s investment objective. The Manager may change the asset allocation targets, target investment percentages and the particular Underlying Portfolios in which the portfolio invests. The Manager may sell the Portfolio’s holdings for a variety of reasons, including to invest in an Underlying Portfolio believed to offer superior investment opportunities.

The Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio

An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You may lose money by investing in the Portfolio. Performance may be affected by one or more of the following risks.

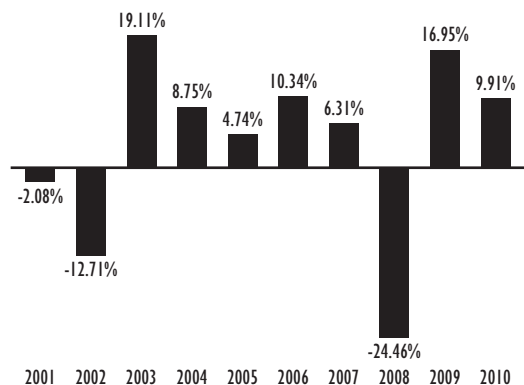
- *Risks Related to Investments In Underlying Portfolios* — A portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the Underlying Portfolios, in addition to the Portfolio's direct fees and expenses. The cost of investing in the Portfolio, therefore, may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. In addition, the Portfolio's net asset value is subject to fluctuations in the net asset value of each Underlying Portfolio. The Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the securities in which the Underlying Portfolios invest. The Portfolio and the Underlying Portfolios are subject to certain general investment risks, including market risk, issuer-specific risk, investment style risk and portfolio management risk. In addition, to the extent a Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios that invest in equity securities, fixed income securities and/or foreign securities, the Portfolio is subject to the risks associated with investing in such securities. The Underlying Portfolios may change their investment objectives or policies without the approval of the Portfolio. If that were to occur, the Portfolio might be forced to withdraw its investment from the Underlying Portfolio at a time that is unfavorable to the Portfolio.
- *Market Risk* — The risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably based on overall economic conditions and other factors.
- *Portfolio Management Risk* — The risk that strategies used by the Manager or the sub-advisers and their securities selections fail to produce the intended results.
- *Affiliated Portfolio Risk* — In managing a portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios, the Manager will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Portfolios. The Manager may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets among the various Underlying Portfolios because the fees payable to it by some of the Underlying Portfolios are higher than the fees payable by other Underlying Portfolios and because the Manager is also responsible for managing, administering, and with respect to certain Underlying Portfolios, its affiliates are responsible for sub-advising, the Underlying Portfolios.
- *Equity Risk* — In general, stocks and other equity security values fluctuate, and sometimes widely fluctuate, in response to changes in a company's financial condition as well as general market, economic, and political conditions.
- *Foreign Securities Risk* — Investments in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, involve risks not associated with investing in U.S. securities. Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, may be less liquid, more volatile and subject to less government supervision than domestic markets. Security values also may be negatively affected by changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. Differences between U.S. and foreign legal, political and economic systems, regulatory regimes and market practices also may impact security values and it may take more time to clear and settle trades involving foreign securities.
- *Large Cap Company Risk* — Larger more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- *Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk* — A portfolio's investments in mid- and small-cap companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established issuers because they generally are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments. Such companies generally have narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and more limited markets for their stock as compared with larger companies. As a result, the value of such securities may be more volatile than the securities of larger companies, and the portfolio may experience difficulty in purchasing or selling such securities at the desired time and price. In general, these risks are greater for small-capitalization companies than for mid-capitalization companies.
- *Investment Grade Securities Risk* — Debt securities are rated by national bond ratings agencies. Securities rated BBB by S&P or Fitch or Baa by Moody's are considered investment grade securities, but are somewhat riskier than higher rated obligations because they are regarded as having only an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, and are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics.
- *Interest Rate Risk* — The risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio's debt securities generally rises. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio's debt securities generally declines. A portfolio with a longer average duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a fund with a shorter average duration.
- *Credit Risk* — The risk that the issuer or the guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement, loan of portfolio securities or other transaction, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in their credit ratings.
- *Junk Bonds or Lower Rated Securities Risk* — Bonds rated below investment grade (i.e. BB by S&P or Fitch or Ba by Moody's) are speculative in nature and are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default, illiquidity of the security, and changes in value based on changes in interest rates. "Junk bonds" are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength.

Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual total returns for the past one, five and ten years through December 31, 2010 compare to the returns of broad-based market indexes. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance.

The performance results do not reflect any Contract-related fees and expenses, which would reduce the performance results.

Calendar Year Annual Total Returns — Class B



Best quarter (% and time period)
10.30% (2009 3rd Quarter)

Worst quarter (% and time period)
-11.79% (2008 4th Quarter)

Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio — Class A Shares	10.14%	2.89%	3.07%
AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio — Class B Shares	9.91%	2.64%	2.82%
S&P 500 Index	15.06%	2.29%	1.41%
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	6.54%	5.80%	5.84%
MSCI EAFE Index	7.75%	2.46%	3.50%

WHO MANAGES THE PORTFOLIO

FMG LLC

Portfolio Managers:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Kenneth Kozlowski	Vice President of FMG LLC	July 2003
Alwi Chan, CFA	Vice President of FMG LLC	May 2011
Xavier Poutas, CFA	Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC	May 2011

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Portfolio's shares are currently sold only to insurance company separate accounts in connection with Contracts issued or to be issued by AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company ("AXA Equitable") and other affiliated or unaffiliated insurance companies. Shares also may be sold to other tax-qualified retirement plans and to other eligible investors.

The Portfolio does not have minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements. Shares of the Portfolio are redeemable on any business day upon receipt of a request. All redemption requests will be processed and payment with respect thereto will normally be made within seven days after tender. Please refer to your Contract prospectus for more information on purchasing and redeeming portfolio shares.

TAX INFORMATION

Because the Portfolio currently only sells its shares to insurance company separate accounts, qualified plans and other eligible investors, distributions the Portfolio makes of its net investment income and net realized gains — most or all of which it intends to distribute annually — and redemptions or exchanges of Portfolio shares generally will not be taxable to its shareholders (or to the holders of underlying Contracts or plan participants or beneficiaries). See the prospectus for your Contract for further tax information.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Portfolio is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for Contracts and retirement plans and to other eligible investors. The Portfolio and its related companies may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) or other financial intermediary for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary and your financial adviser to recommend the Portfolio over another investment or by influencing an insurance company to include the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in the Contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your Contract may contain additional information about these payments.

THE AXA MODERATE ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO AT A GLANCE

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio is designed as a convenient approach to help investors meet retirement and other long-term goals. Investors may choose to invest in one or more of the AXA Allocation Portfolios based on their risk tolerance, investment time horizons and personal investment goals.

The Portfolio pursues its investment objective by investing in the "Underlying Portfolios," which are managed by FMG LLC. The chart below illustrates the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio according to its relative emphasis on seeking income and seeking growth of capital:

AXA Allocation Portfolio	Income	Growth of Capital
Moderate Allocation Portfolio	Medium	Medium to High

The Manager, under the oversight of AXA Premier VIP Trust's (the "Trust") Board of Trustees (the "Board"), has established an asset allocation target for the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio. This target is the approximate percentage of the Portfolio's assets that is invested in either equity securities or fixed income securities (referred to herein as "asset classes") as represented by equity securities holdings or fixed income securities holdings of Underlying Portfolios in which the portfolio invests. Subject to this asset allocation target, the Manager also has established target investment percentages for each asset category in which the Portfolio invests. Each target investment percentage is an approximate percentage of the Portfolio's assets that is invested in a particular asset category through investments in Underlying Portfolios whose individual securities holdings fall within such asset category. As used in this prospectus, the term "asset category" refers to specific types of securities within each asset class (*i.e.*, international equity securities, large cap equity securities, small/mid cap equity securities, investment grade bonds, and high yield bonds). These asset allocation targets and target investment percentages may be changed without shareholder approval.

The Manager establishes the asset allocation targets for each asset class and the target investment percentages for each asset category and identifies the specific Underlying Portfolios in which to invest using its proprietary investment process, based on fundamental research regarding the investment characteristics of the asset classes, asset categories and Underlying Portfolios, as well as its outlook for the economy and financial markets. The Manager may change the asset allocation targets and the target investment percentages and may add new Underlying Portfolios or replace or eliminate existing Underlying Portfolios. The Manager may sell the Portfolio's holdings for a variety of reasons, including to invest in an Underlying Portfolio believed to offer superior investment opportunities. The following chart describes the current asset allocation targets and target investment percentages among the asset classes and asset categories for the Portfolio.

Asset Class	Moderate Allocation
Percentage of Equity	50%
• International	15%
• Large Cap	25%
• Small/Mid Cap	10%
Percentage of Fixed Income*	50%
• Investment Grade	45%
• High Yield**	5%

* The target allocation for the investment grade and high yield fixed income asset categories may include securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers.

** High yield fixed income assets, including high yield bonds, also are known as "junk bonds."

Actual allocations can deviate from the amounts shown above by up to 15% for each asset class and asset category. The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio also may deviate temporarily from its asset allocation targets and target investment percentages for defensive purposes. In addition, each AXA Allocation Portfolio may deviate from its asset allocation targets and target investment percentages as a result of appreciation or depreciation of the holdings of the Underlying Portfolios in which it invests. The Portfolio has adopted certain policies to reduce the likelihood of such an occurrence. First, the Manager will rebalance the Portfolio's holdings periodically to bring its asset allocation back into alignment with its asset allocation targets and target investment percentages. Second, the Manager will not allocate any new investment dollars to any Underlying Portfolio that holds securities of a particular asset class or category whose maximum percentage has been exceeded. Third, the Manager will allocate new investment dollars on a priority basis to Underlying Portfolios that hold securities of a particular asset class or category whose minimum percentage has not been achieved.

In order to give you a better understanding of the types of Underlying Portfolios in which the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio currently may invest, the table below lists the Underlying Portfolios, divided by asset category, based on each Underlying Portfolio's primary securities holdings. Each of the Underlying Portfolios is advised by the Manager and sub-advised by one or more sub-advisers ("Advisers"), which may

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS

More about Investment Strategies

Changes in Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies

As described in this Prospectus, the Portfolio has its own investment objective(s), policies and strategies. There is no assurance that a Portfolio will achieve its investment objective. The investment objective of the Portfolio may be changed without shareholder approval. All investment policies and strategies that are not specifically designated as fundamental also may be changed without shareholder approval.

Strategies

The following provides additional information regarding the principal investment strategies of the Portfolio as discussed in “Portfolio Goals, Strategies & Risks — Principal Investment Strategies of the Portfolio” and provides information regarding additional investment strategies that the Portfolio may employ. Each strategy may apply to all of the Portfolios. The Portfolio also may make other types of investments to the extent permitted by applicable law. For further information about investment strategies, please see the Portfolio’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Securities of Other Investment Companies. The Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios managed by FMG LLC and sub-advised by one or more Advisers, which may include affiliates of FMG LLC. The Portfolio has an asset allocation target (an approximate percentage the Portfolio’s assets allocated between equity and fixed income securities as represented by the individual holdings of the Underlying Portfolios) and target investment percentages (an approximate percentage of the Portfolio’s assets invested in a particular asset category — international equity, large cap equity, small/mid-cap equity, investment grade bonds and high yield bonds — as represented by the individual holdings of the Underlying Portfolios). Generally, a Portfolio’s investments in other investment companies are subject to statutory limitations in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”), including in certain circumstances a prohibition against acquiring shares of another investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, the Portfolio and its affiliated persons (i) would hold more than 3% of such other investment company’s total outstanding voting shares, (ii) would have invested more than 5% of its total assets in such other investment company, or (iii) would have invested more than 10% of its total assets in investment companies. However, there are statutory and regulatory exemptions from these restrictions under the 1940 Act on which the Portfolios rely to invest in other investment companies in excess of these limits, subject to certain conditions.

U.S. Government Securities. The Portfolio may invest in U.S. government securities, which include direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury (such as Treasury bills, notes or bonds) and obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest (but not as to

market value) by the U.S. government, its agencies or its instrumentalities. U.S. government securities include mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises. Other U.S. government securities may be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or supported primarily or solely by the creditworthiness of the government-related issuer or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, by pools of assets.

Cash and Short-Term Investments. The Portfolio may hold cash or invest in short-term paper and other short-term investments (instead of being allocated to an Underlying Portfolio) as deemed appropriate by the Manager. Short-term paper generally includes any note, draft bill of exchange or banker’s acceptance payable on demand or having a maturity at the time of issuance that does not exceed nine months or any renewal thereof payable on demand or having a maturity that is likewise limited.

The Portfolio also may invest its uninvested cash in high-quality, short-term debt securities, including repurchase agreements and high-quality money market instruments, and also may invest uninvested cash in money market funds, including money market funds managed by the Manager. To the extent a Portfolio invests in a money market fund, it generally is not subject to the limits placed on investments in other investment companies by the 1940 Act.

Portfolio Turnover. The Portfolio does not restrict the frequency of trading to limit expenses. The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve their investment objectives. Frequent trading can result in a portfolio turnover in excess of 100% (high portfolio turnover).

Temporary Defensive Investments. For temporary defensive purposes, the Portfolio may invest without limit, in cash, money market instruments or high quality short-term debt securities, including repurchase agreements. To the extent a Portfolio is invested in these instruments, the Portfolio will not be pursuing its principal investment strategies and may not achieve its investment objective. In addition, the Portfolio may deviate from its asset allocation targets and target investment percentages for defensive purposes.

Risks

Risk is the chance that you will lose money on your investment or that it will not earn as much as you expect. In general, the greater the risk, the more money your investment can earn for you and the more you can lose. Like other investment companies, the value of the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio’s shares may be affected by the Portfolio’s investment objective(s), principal investment strategies and particular risk factors. Consequently, the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio may be subject to different risks. Some of the risks of investing in the Portfolio are discussed below, including the principal risks of the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio as discussed in “Portfolio Goals, Strategies & Risks — The Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio.” However, other factors

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS *(cont'd)*

may also affect the Portfolio's investment results. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective(s) or that it will not lose value.

The Portfolio follows a distinct set of investment strategies. To the extent the Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios that invest in equity securities, the performance of the portfolio will be subject to the risks of investing in equity securities. To the extent the Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios that invest in fixed income securities, the performance of the portfolio will be subject to the risks of investing in fixed income securities, which may include high yield securities. To the extent the Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios that invest in foreign securities, the performance of the portfolio will be subject to the risks of investing in foreign securities.

The Underlying Portfolios have principal investment strategies that come with inherent risks. Certain Underlying Portfolios may emphasize different market sectors, such as foreign securities, small cap equities and high yield fixed income securities. More information about the Underlying Portfolios is available in the applicable Underlying Portfolio's prospectus.

General Risks of the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio and the Underlying Portfolios

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio and the Underlying Portfolios may be subject to certain general investment risks, as discussed below.

Adviser Selection Risk. The risk that the Manager's process for selecting or replacing an Adviser and its decision to select or replace an Adviser does not produce the intended results.

Affiliated Portfolio Risk. In managing a portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios, the Manager will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Portfolios. The Manager may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets among the various Underlying Portfolios because the fees payable to it by some of the Underlying Portfolios are higher than the fees payable by other Underlying Portfolios and because the Manager is also responsible for managing, administering, and with respect to certain Underlying Portfolios, its affiliates are responsible for sub-advising, the Underlying Portfolios. Portfolios investing in Underlying Portfolios may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of an Underlying Portfolio's shares. Accordingly, the Underlying Portfolios are subject to the potential for large-scale inflows and outflows from the Underlying Portfolio as a result of purchases and redemptions by a portfolio advised by the Manager that invests in that Underlying Portfolio. These inflows and outflows may be frequent and could increase the Underlying Portfolio's expense ratio and transaction costs and negatively affect the Underlying Portfolio's performance and ability to meet shareholder redemption requests. These inflows and outflows may limit the ability of an Underlying Portfolio to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in its prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption

requests, or other reasons, and could cause an Underlying Portfolio to purchase or sell securities when it would not normally do so, which would be particularly disadvantageous for an Underlying Portfolio if it needs to sell securities at a time of volatility in the markets, when values could be falling. Redemptions by these portfolios of their shares of the Underlying Portfolio may further increase the risks described above with respect to the Underlying Portfolio and may impact the Underlying Portfolio's net asset value. Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Manager seeks to implement each portfolio's and each Underlying Portfolio's investment program in a manner that is consistent with its investment objective, policies and strategies.

Asset Class Risk. There is the risk that the returns from the types of securities in which a portfolio invests will underperform the general securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of securities and asset classes tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of something else, such as one or more underlying investments, indexes or currencies. Derivatives include options, swaps, futures, options on futures, forward contracts and structured securities. Investing in derivatives involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary mutual fund securities transactions and may involve increased transaction costs. The successful use of derivatives will usually depend on the Manager's or an Adviser's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying reference asset, rate or index. If the Manager or an Adviser does not predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors, a portfolio's derivatives position could lose value. A portfolio's investment in derivatives may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments and may reduce the Portfolio's returns. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a portfolio could lose more than the principal amount invested. Derivatives are also subject to a number of risks such as leverage risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk and also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. The use of derivatives may increase the volatility of a portfolio's net asset value. Derivatives may be leveraged such that a small investment in derivative securities can have a significant impact on a portfolio's exposure to stock market values, interest rates, currency exchange rates or other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivatives contract may cause an immediate and substantial loss or gain. It may be difficult or impossible for a portfolio to purchase or sell certain derivatives in sufficient amounts to achieve the desired level of exposure, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. In addition, the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for certain derivatives and the resulting inability of a portfolio to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose a portfolio to losses and could make such derivatives

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS *(cont'd)*

more difficult for the Portfolio to value accurately. Some derivatives are more sensitive to market price fluctuations and to interest rate changes than other investments. A portfolio also could suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of undervalued market movements, which losses are potentially unlimited. A portfolio also may be exposed to losses if the counterparty in the transaction does not fulfill its contractual obligation. In addition, over-the-counter derivatives often do not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the transaction, and because they are not traded on exchanges, they do not offer the protections provided by exchanges in the event that the counterparty is unable to fulfill its contractual obligation. Over-the-counter derivatives therefore involve greater counterparty and credit risk and may be more difficult to value than exchange-traded derivatives. When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that a portfolio holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged instrument, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it also can reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the hedged investment, and there can be no assurance that a portfolio's hedging transactions will be effective.

Index Strategy Risk. A portfolio that employs an index strategy generally invests in the securities included in the relevant index or a representative sample of such securities regardless of market trends to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, whereas actively managed portfolios typically seek to outperform a benchmark index. Such a portfolio generally will not modify its index strategy to respond to changes in the economy, which means that it may be particularly susceptible to a general decline in the market segment relating to the relevant index. In addition, although the index strategy attempts to closely track its benchmark index, the Portfolio may not invest in all of the securities in the index. Also, the Portfolio's fees and expenses will reduce the Portfolio's returns, unlike those of the benchmark index. Cash flow into and out of the Portfolio, portfolio transaction costs, changes in the securities that comprise the index, and the Portfolio's valuation procedures also may affect the Portfolio's performance. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the performance of the index strategy will match that of the benchmark index.

Investment Style Risk. An Adviser may use a particular style or set of styles, for example, growth, value, momentum or quantitative investing styles, to select investments. Those styles may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over short or longer time periods. They may also increase the volatility of the Portfolio's share price.

Growth investing generally focuses on companies that, due to their strong earnings and revenue potential, offer above-average prospects for capital growth, with less emphasis on dividend income. Earnings predictability and confidence in earnings forecasts are an important part of the selection process. As a result, the price of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or

expected earnings than the prices of other stocks. An Adviser using this approach generally seeks out companies experiencing some or all of the following: high sales growth, high unit growth, high or improving returns on assets and equity, and a strong balance sheet. Such an Adviser also prefers companies with a competitive advantage such as unique management, marketing or research and development. Growth investing is also subject to the risk that the stock price of one or more companies will fall or will fail to appreciate as anticipated by the Adviser, regardless of movements in the securities market. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than value stocks, so in a declining market, their prices may decrease more than value stocks in general. Growth stocks also may increase the volatility of the Portfolio's share price.

Value investing attempts to identify strong companies selling at a discount from their perceived true worth. An Adviser using this approach generally selects stocks at prices that, in its view, are temporarily low relative to the company's earnings, assets, cash flow and dividends. Value investing is subject to the risk that a stock's intrinsic value may never be fully recognized or realized by the market, or its price may go down. In addition, there is the risk that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Value investing generally emphasizes companies that, considering their assets and earnings history, are attractively priced and may provide dividend income.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole.

Leverage Risk. When a portfolio leverages its holdings, the value of an investment in that Portfolio will be more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. For example, a portfolio may take on leveraging risk when it engages in derivatives transactions, invests in collateral from securities loans or borrows money. Leveraged holdings generally require corresponding holdings of cash and cash equivalents, which may impede a portfolio's ability to pursue its objectives.

Liquidity Risk. The risk that certain investments may be difficult or impossible for a portfolio to purchase or sell at an advantageous time or price or in sufficient amounts to achieve the desired level of exposure, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio.

Market Risk. The risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably based on overall economic conditions and other factors.

Multiple Adviser Risk. A portfolio may have multiple Advisers, each of which is responsible for investing a specific allocated portion of the Portfolio's assets. Because each Adviser manages its allocated portion of the Portfolio independently from another Adviser, the same security may be held in different portions of the Portfolio, or may be acquired for one portion of the Portfolio at a time when an Adviser to another portion deems it appropriate to dispose of the

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS *(cont'd)*

security from that other portion. Similarly, under some market conditions, one Adviser may believe that temporary, defensive investments in short-term instruments or cash are appropriate when another Adviser believes continued exposure to the equity or debt markets is appropriate for its allocated portion of the Portfolio. Because each Adviser directs the trading for its own portion of the Portfolio, and does not aggregate its transactions with those of the other Adviser, the Portfolio may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if a single Adviser were managing the entire Portfolio. In addition, while the Manager seeks to allocate a Portfolio's assets among the Portfolio's Advisers in a manner that it believes is consistent with achieving the Portfolio's investment objective, the Manager may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets among Advisers because the Manager pays different fees to the Advisers and due to other factors that could impact the Manager's revenues and profits.

Portfolio Management Risk. The risk that strategies used by the Manager or the Advisers and their securities selections fail to produce the intended results. In addition, the Manager may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in connection with providing advice to a portfolio with respect to the allocation of assets between passively and actively managed portions of a portfolio and the development and implementation of the models used to manage a portfolio to the extent that such advice may impact its obligations with respect to any death benefit, income benefit or other guarantees that it and its affiliates may provide through Contracts that offer the Portfolio as an investment option. Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the Manager seeks to implement each Portfolio's investment program in a manner that is in the best interests of the Portfolio and that is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective, policies and strategies described in detail in this Prospectus.

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

Repurchase Agreements Risk. A portfolio may enter into repurchase agreements under which it purchases a security that a seller has agreed to repurchase from the Portfolio at a later date at the same price plus interest. If a seller defaults and the security declines in value, the Portfolio might incur a loss. If the seller declares bankruptcy, the Portfolio may not be able to sell the security at the desired time.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies. A portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the Underlying Portfolios, in addition to the Portfolio's direct fees and expenses. The cost of investing in the Portfolio, therefore, may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. In addition, the Portfolio's net asset value is subject to fluctuations in the net asset value of each Underlying Portfolio. The Portfolio is also

subject to the risks associated with the securities in which the Underlying Portfolios invest, and the ability of the Portfolio to meet its investment objective will depend, to a significant degree, on the ability of the Underlying Portfolios to meet their objectives. The Portfolio and the Underlying Portfolios are subject to certain general investment risks, including market risk, issuer-specific risk, investment style risk and portfolio management risk. In addition, to the extent a portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios that invest in equity securities, fixed income securities and/or foreign securities, the Portfolio is subject to the risks associated with investing in such securities. The Underlying Portfolios may change their investment objectives or policies without the approval of the Portfolio. If that were to occur, the Portfolio might be forced to withdraw its investment from the Underlying Portfolio at a time that is unfavorable to the Portfolio.

Securities Lending Risk. A portfolio that lends securities is subject to the risk that the loaned securities will not be available to the portfolio on a timely basis and, therefore, that the Portfolio may lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable time and price. There is also the risk that the Portfolio will not receive (or will experience delays in receiving) additional collateral or the loaned securities when due, which could result in a loss to the portfolio. If the borrower fails financially, it is also possible that the portfolio could lose its right to the collateral it holds. In addition, the Portfolio bears the risk of a decline in the value of the collateral held by a Portfolio in connection with a securities loan.

Securities Selection Risk. The securities selected for a Portfolio may not perform as well as other securities that were not selected for a portfolio. As a result, a Portfolio may underperform other funds with the same objective or in the same asset class.

Short Sale Risk. A Portfolio may engage in short sales and may enter into derivative contracts that have a similar economic effect (e.g., taking a short position in a futures contract). A "short sale" is the sale by a portfolio of a security that has been borrowed from a third party on the expectation that the market price will drop. If the price of the security rises, the Portfolio may have to cover short positions at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. In addition, because a portfolio's potential loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, the extent of such loss, like the price of the security sold short, is theoretically unlimited.

Risks of Equity Investments

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in Underlying Portfolios that emphasize investments in equity securities. Therefore, as an investor in the Portfolio, the return on your investment will be based, to some extent, on the risks and rewards of equity securities. The risks of investing in equity securities may include:

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of convertible securities fluctuates in relation to changes in interest rates and, in addition,

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS *(cont'd)*

fluctuates in relation to the underlying common stock. 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, which may be different than the current market price of the security. If a convertible security held by a portfolio is called for redemption, the Portfolio will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Investments by a portfolio in convertible debt securities may not be subject to any ratings restrictions, although in such cases the Portfolio's Adviser will consider such ratings, and any changes in such ratings, in its determination of whether the Portfolio should invest in and/or continue to hold the securities. Convertible securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk and are often lower-quality securities.

Distressed Companies Risk. Debt obligations of distressed companies typically are unrated, lower-rated or close to default. Also, securities of distressed companies are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

Equity Risk. In general, stocks and other equity security values fluctuate, and sometimes widely fluctuate, in response to changes in a company's financial condition as well as general market, economic and political conditions.

ETF Risk. When a portfolio invests in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), it will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs, in addition to the Portfolio's direct fees and expenses. Therefore, the cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the cost of investing in mutual funds that invest directly in individual stocks and bonds. In addition, when a portfolio invests in an ETF, it is subject to the risks associated with the underlying securities in which that ETF invests. ETFs also may change their investment objectives or policies without the approval of the Portfolio. If that were to occur, the Portfolio might be forced to withdraw its investment from the ETF at a time and price that is unfavorable to the Portfolio. Most ETFs are not actively managed. An ETF generally invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its underlying index regardless of their investment merit or market trends. It is possible for such an ETF to miss out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of it are tied up in less profitable investments. In addition, such ETFs do not change their investment strategies to respond to changes in the economy. This means that an ETF may be particularly susceptible to a general decline in the market segment relating to the underlying index. Imperfect correlation between an ETF's securities and those in the index it seeks to track, rounding of prices, changes to the indices and regulatory policies may cause an ETF's performance to not match the performance of its index. No ETF fully replicates its index and may hold securities not included in the index. Therefore, there is a risk that the investment strategy of the ETF manager may not produce the intended results. Moreover, there is the risk that an ETF may value certain securities at a higher price than it can sell them

for. Secondary market trading in shares of ETFs may be halted by a national securities exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in these shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In addition, although ETFs are listed for trading on national securities exchanges, certain foreign exchanges and in over-the-counter markets, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained, in which case the liquidity and value of a portfolio's investment in the ETFs could be substantially and adversely affected. In addition, because ETFs are traded on these exchanges and in these markets, the purchase and sale of their shares involve transaction fees and commissions. The market price of an ETF may be different from the net asset value of such ETF (i.e., an ETF may trade at a discount or premium to its net asset value). The performance of a portfolio that invests in such an ETF could be adversely impacted.

Financial Services Sector Risk. To the extent a portfolio invests in the financial services sector, the value of the Portfolio's shares may be particularly vulnerable to factors affecting that sector, such as the availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, extensive government regulation and price competition. The value of a portfolio's shares could experience significantly greater volatility than portfolios investing in a diversified portfolio of securities.

Focused Portfolio Risk. A portfolio that employs a strategy of investing in the securities of a limited number of companies may incur more risk because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either positive or negative, on the Portfolio's net asset value.

Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Risk. Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. In addition, the prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile. At any particular time or from time to time, a portfolio may not be able to invest in securities issued in IPOs, or invest to the extent desired, because, for example, only a small portion (if any) of the securities being offered in an IPO may be made available to the Portfolio. In addition, under certain market conditions, a relatively small number of companies may issue securities in IPOs. Similarly, as the number of portfolios to which IPO securities are allocated increases, the number of securities issued to any one portfolio may decrease. To the extent a portfolio invests in IPOs, a significant portion of its returns may be attributable to its investments in IPOs, which have a magnified impact on portfolios with small asset bases. There is no guarantee that as a portfolio's assets grow it will continue to experience substantially similar performance by investing in IPOs.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Larger more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS *(cont'd)*

such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk. A portfolio's investments in mid- and small-cap companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established issuers because they generally are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments. Such companies generally have narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and more limited markets for their stock as compared with larger companies. Their securities may be less well-known and trade less frequently and in limited volume compared with the securities of larger, more established companies. As a result, the value of such securities may be more volatile than the securities of larger companies, and the portfolio may experience difficulty in purchasing or selling such securities at the desired time and price. Mid- and small-cap companies also are typically subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than larger companies. Consequently, the prices of mid- and small-cap company stocks tend to rise and fall in value more frequently than the stocks of larger companies. Although investing in mid- and small-cap companies offers potential for above-average returns, the companies may not succeed and the value of their stock could decline significantly. In general, these risks are greater for small-capitalization companies than for mid-capitalization companies.

Non-Diversification Risk. A portfolio that is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a limited number of issuers, some of which may be within the same industry. As a result, such a portfolio may be more sensitive to changes in the market value of a single issuer or industry. The use of such a focused investment strategy may increase the volatility of such a portfolio's investment performance, as the Portfolio may be more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory event than a diversified Portfolio.

Real Estate Investing Risk. Investing in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") exposes investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way in which REITs are organized and operated. Real estate is a cyclical business, highly sensitive to general and local economic developments and characterized by intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Real estate income and values also may be greatly affected by demographic trends, such as population shifts or changing tastes and values. Government actions, such as tax increases, zoning law changes or environmental regulations, also may have a major impact on real estate. Changing interest rates and credit quality requirements also will affect the cash flow of real estate companies and their ability to meet capital needs. REITs generally invest directly in real estate (equity REITs), in mortgages (mortgage REITs) or in some combination of the two (hybrid REITs). Operating REITs requires

specialized management skills and a Portfolio or portion thereof indirectly bears REIT management and administration expenses along with the direct expenses of the Portfolio. Individual REITs may own a limited number of properties and may concentrate in a particular region or property type. REITs also must satisfy specific Internal Revenue Code requirements in order to qualify for the tax-free pass through of income.

Special Situations Risk. A portfolio may use aggressive investment techniques, including seeking to benefit from "special situations," such as mergers, consolidations, liquidations, reorganizations, restructurings, tender or exchange offers or other unusual events expected to affect a particular issuer. In general, securities of companies which are the subject of a tender or exchange offer or a merger, consolidation, restructuring or reorganization proposal sell at a premium to their historic market price immediately prior to the announcement of an offer for the company. However, it is possible that the value of securities of a company involved in such a transaction will not rise and in fact may fall, in which case a portfolio would lose money. It is also possible that an Adviser's assessment that a particular company is likely to be acquired or acquired during a specific time frame may be incorrect, in which case a portfolio may not realize any premium on its investment and could lose money if the value of the securities declines during the Portfolio's holding period. A portfolio's return also could be adversely impacted to the extent that an Adviser's strategies fail to identify companies for investment by the Portfolio that become the subject of a merger or similar transaction that results in an increase in the value of the securities of those companies. Moreover, publicly announced mergers and similar types of transactions may be renegotiated or terminated, in which case a portfolio may lose money. In addition, if a transaction takes longer time to close than an Adviser originally anticipated, a portfolio may realize a lower-than-expected rate of return.

Unseasoned Companies Risk. These are companies that have been in operation less than three years, including operations of any predecessors. These securities may have limited liquidity and their prices may be very volatile.

Risks of Fixed Income Investments

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in Underlying Portfolios that invest primarily in debt securities. Therefore, as an investor in a portfolio, the return on your investment will be based, to some extent, on the risks and rewards of fixed income securities or bonds. The risks of investing in fixed income securities may include:

Banking Industry Sector Risk. To the extent a portfolio invests in the banking industry, it is exposed to the risks generally associated with such industry, including interest rate risk, credit risk and the risk that regulatory developments relating to the banking industry may affect its investment.

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS *(cont'd)*

Credit Risk. The risk that the issuer or the guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement, loan of portfolio securities or other transaction, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in their credit ratings. Securities rated below investment grade (e.g., "junk bonds") may include a substantial risk of default. U.S. government securities held by a portfolio are supported by varying degrees of credit, and their value may fluctuate in response to political, market or economic developments. U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, such as securities supported only by the credit of the issuing governmental agency or government-sponsored enterprise, carry at least some risk of nonpayment, and the maximum potential liability of the issuers of such securities may greatly exceed their current resources. There is no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to the issuing entity if not obligated to do so by law. Further, any government guarantees on U.S. government securities that a portfolio owns do not extend to shares of the Portfolio themselves.

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of convertible securities fluctuates in relation to changes in interest rates and, in addition, fluctuates in relation to the underlying common stock. 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, which may be different than the current market price of the security. If a convertible security held by a portfolio is called for redemption, the Portfolio will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Investments by a portfolio in convertible debt securities may not be subject to any ratings restrictions, although in such cases the Portfolio's Adviser will consider such ratings, and any changes in such ratings, in its determination of whether the Portfolio should invest in and/or continue to hold the securities. Convertible securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk and are often lower-quality securities.

Interest Rate Risk. The risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio's debt securities generally rises. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a Portfolio's debt securities generally declines. A portfolio with a longer average duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a fund with a shorter average duration.

Investment Grade Securities Risk. Debt securities generally are rated by national bond ratings agencies. Securities rated BBB or higher by S&P or Fitch or Baa or higher by Moody's are considered investment grade securities, but are somewhat riskier than higher rated obligations because they are regarded as having only an

adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, and are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics.

Junk Bonds or Lower Rated Securities Risk. Bonds rated below investment grade (i.e. BB by S&P or Fitch or Ba by Moody's) are speculative in nature, involve greater risk of default by the issuing entity and may be subject to greater market fluctuations than higher rated fixed income securities. They are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. The retail secondary market for these "junk bonds" may be less liquid than that of higher rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating a portfolio's net asset value. A portfolio investing in "junk bonds" may also be subject to greater credit risk because it may invest in debt securities issued in connection with corporate restructuring by highly leveraged issuers or in debt securities not current in the payment of interest or principal or in default. "Junk Bonds" may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, the Portfolio would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return. Conversely, a junk bond's value will decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the value of the Portfolio's assets. If the Portfolio experiences unexpected net redemptions, this may force it to sell its junk bonds, without regard to their investment merits, thereby decreasing the asset base upon which the Portfolio expenses can be spread and possibly reducing the Portfolio's rate of return.

Loan Participation and Assignment Risk. A portfolio's investments in loan participations and assignments are subject to the risk that the financial institution acting as agent for all interests in a loan might fail financially. It is also possible that the Portfolio could be held liable as a co-lender.

Money Market Risk. Although a money market fund is designed to be a relatively low risk investment, it is not entirely free of risk. Despite the short maturities and high credit quality of a money market portfolio's investments, increases in interest rates and deteriorations in the credit quality of the instruments the portfolio has purchased may reduce the portfolio's yield and can cause the price of a money market security to decrease. In addition, a money market portfolio is subject to the risk that the value of an investment may be eroded over time by inflation.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The risk that the principal on mortgage- and asset-backed securities held by a portfolio may be prepaid, which generally will reduce the yield and market value of these securities. If interest rates fall, the rate of prepayments tends to increase as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. Rising interest rates may increase the risk of default by borrowers and tend to extend the duration of these securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, a portfolio that holds these types of securities may experience

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS *(cont'd)*

additional volatility and losses. This is known as extension risk. Moreover, declines in the credit quality of the issuers of mortgage- and asset-backed securities or instability in the markets for such securities may affect the value and liquidity of such securities, which could result in losses to the Portfolio. If a Portfolio purchases mortgage- or asset-backed securities that are “subordinated” to other interests in the same pool, the Portfolio as a holder of those securities may only receive payments after the pool’s obligations to other investors have been satisfied. For example, an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool’s ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Portfolio as a holder of such subordinated securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. Certain mortgage- and asset-backed securities may include securities backed by pools of loans made to “subprime” borrowers or borrowers with blemished credit histories; the risk of defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include such subprime mortgages. The underwriting standards for subprime loans are more flexible than the standards generally used by banks for borrowers with non-blemished credit histories with regard to the borrowers credit standing and repayment ability. Borrowers who qualify generally have impaired credit histories, which may include a record of major derogatory credit items such as outstanding judgments or prior bankruptcies. In addition, they may not have the documentation required to qualify for a standard loan. As a result, the loans in the pool are likely to experience rates of delinquency, foreclosure, and bankruptcy that are higher, and that may be substantially higher, than those experienced by loans underwritten in a more traditional manner. In addition, changes in the values of the assets underlying the loans (if any), as well as changes in interest rates, may have a greater effect on the delinquency, foreclosure, bankruptcy, and loss experience of the loans in the pool than on loans originated in a more traditional manner. Moreover, instability in the markets for mortgage- and asset-backed securities may affect the liquidity of such securities, which means that a portfolio may be unable to sell such securities at an advantageous time and price. As a result, the value of such securities may decrease and a portfolio may incur greater losses on the sale of such securities than under more stable market conditions. Furthermore, instability and illiquidity in the market for lower-rated mortgage- and asset-backed securities may affect the overall market for such securities, thereby impacting the liquidity and value of higher-rated securities.

Zero Coupon and Pay-in-Kind Securities Risk. A zero coupon or pay-in-kind security pays no interest in cash to its holder during its life. Accordingly, zero coupon securities usually trade at a deep discount from their face or par value and, together with pay-in-kind securities, will be subject to greater fluctuations in market value in response to changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities that make current distribution of interest in cash.

Risks of Foreign Securities Investments

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio may invest a varying portion of its assets in Underlying Portfolios that invest primarily in foreign securities. Therefore, as an investor in the Portfolio, the return on your investment will be based, to some extent, on the risk and rewards of foreign securities.

The following is a more detailed description of the primary risks of investing in foreign securities:

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, involve risks not associated with investing in U.S. securities. Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, may be less liquid, more volatile and subject to less government supervision than domestic markets. Security values also may be negatively affected by changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. Differences between U.S. and foreign legal, political and economic systems, regulatory regimes and market practices also may impact security values and it may take more time to clear and settle trades involving foreign securities.

- **Currency Risk** — Investments in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Any such decline may erode or reverse any potential gains from an investment in securities denominated in foreign currency or may widen existing loss. Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention by governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.
- **Depositary Receipts** — Investments in depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are generally subject to the same risks of investing in the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. In addition, issuers underlying unsponsored depositary receipts may not provide as much information as U.S. issuers and issuers underlying sponsored depositary receipts. Unsponsored depositary receipts also may not carry the same voting privileges as sponsored depositary receipts.
- **Emerging Markets Risk** — Emerging market countries generally are located in Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Central and South America and Africa. There are greater risks involved in investing in emerging market countries and/or their securities markets. Investments in these countries and/or markets may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed countries. For instance, these countries may be more likely than developed countries to experience rapid and significant developments in their political or economic structures. Some emerging market countries restrict foreign

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISKS *(cont'd)*

investments, impose withholding or other taxes on foreign investments, or may nationalize or expropriate the assets of private countries. Therefore, a Portfolio may be limited in its ability to make direct or additional investments in an emerging markets country. Such restrictions also may have negative impacts on transaction costs, market price, investment returns and the legal rights and remedies of a portfolio. In addition, the securities markets of emerging markets countries generally are smaller, less liquid and more volatile than those of developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and less reliable settlement, registration and custodial procedures. Emerging market countries also may be subject to high inflation and rapid currency devaluations and may be heavily dependent on international trade, which can materially affect their securities markets. The risks associated with investing in a narrowly defined geographic area also generally are more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging market countries.

- *Geographic Risk* — The economies and financial markets of certain regions, such as Latin America and Asia, can be highly interdependent and may decline all at the same time. In addition, certain markets are prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes, droughts or tsunamis and are economically sensitive to environmental events.
- *Political/Economic Risk* — Changes in economic and tax policies, government instability, war or other political or economic actions or factors may have an adverse effect on a portfolio's foreign investments.
- *Regulatory Risk* — Less information may be available about foreign companies. In general, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices and requirements as are U.S. companies.
- *Settlement Risk* — Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement and clearance procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically associated with the settlement of U.S. investments. At times, settlements in certain foreign countries have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions. These problems may make it difficult for a Portfolio to carry out transactions. If a portfolio cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, it may miss attractive investment opportunities and certain of its assets may be uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. If a portfolio cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Portfolio could be liable for any losses incurred.
- *Transaction Costs Risk* — The costs of buying and selling foreign securities, including tax, brokerage and custody costs, generally are higher than those involving domestic transactions.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS

The following is additional information regarding the Underlying Portfolios. If you would like more information about the Underlying Portfolios, their Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information are available at www.axa-equitablefunds.com or by contacting your financial professional, or the portfolios at:

**AXA Premier VIP Trust
EQ Advisors Trust
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10104
Telephone: 1-877-222-2144**

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
INVESTMENT GRADE BOND			
EQ/Intermediate Government Bond Index Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a total return before expenses that approximates the total return performance of the Barclays Capital Intermediate U.S. Government Bond Index ("Government Index"), including reinvestment of dividends, at a risk level consistent with that of the Government Index.	The Portfolio generally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in debt securities that are included in the Government Index, or other financial instruments that derive their value from those securities. The Government Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of securities consisting of all U.S. Treasury and agency securities with remaining maturities of from one to ten years and issue amounts of at least \$250 million outstanding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk • Zero Coupon and Pay-in Kind Securities Risk
EQ/Core Bond Index Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a total return before expenses that approximates the total return performance of the Barclays Capital Intermediate U.S. Government/Credit Index ("Government/Credit Index"), including reinvestment of dividends, at a risk level consistent with that of the Government/Credit Index.	Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities that are included in the Government/Credit Index, which covers the U.S. dollar denominated, investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market, including U.S. Treasury and government-related, corporate, credit and agency fixed-rate debt securities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk
EQ/Money Market Portfolio	Seeks to obtain a high level of current income, preserve its assets and maintain liquidity.	The Portfolio invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of high-quality U.S. dollar-denominated money market instruments. The Portfolio will maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 90 days or less.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking Industry Sector Risk • Credit Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Loan Participation and Assignments Risk • Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk • Money Market Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/PIMCO Ultra Short Bond Portfolio	Seeks to generate a return in excess of traditional money market products while maintaining an emphasis on preservation of capital and liquidity.	The Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets in a diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. The Portfolio may invest only in investment grade U.S. dollar denominated securities of U.S. issuers that are rated Baa or higher by Moody's, or equivalently rated by S&P or Fitch, or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. The average portfolio duration will vary based on the Adviser's forecast for interest rates and will normally not exceed one year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk • Leverage Risk • Loan Participation and Assignments Risk • Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk
Multimanager Core Bond Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a balance of a high current income and capital appreciation, consistent with a prudent level of risk.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in investment grade bonds. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affiliated Portfolio Risk • Credit Risk • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk • Leverage Risk • Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk • New Fund Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk • Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies
EQ/Global Bond PLUS Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital growth and current income.	The Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in debt securities, including obligations of foreign government or corporate entities or supranational agencies (such as the World Bank) denominated in various currencies. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in exchange-traded funds and derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Exchange-Traded Fund Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk • Junk Bonds or Lower Rated Securities Risk • Leverage Risk • Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
ATM Core Bond Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a balance of current income and capital appreciation, consistent with a prudent level of risk, by investing in a combination of long and short positions on debt securities, including debt securities included in the Barclays Capital Intermediate U.S. Government/Credit Index.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in debt securities and financial instruments that derive their value from such securities. The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on debt securities with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage the Portfolio's exposure to the risk of losses due to changes in interest rates based on the Manager's projection of interest rate movements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Derivatives Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk • Leveraging Risk • Liquidity Risk • Risks Related to Investments In Other Investment Companies • Short Sales Risk
ATM Government Bond Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a balance of current income and capital appreciation, consistent with a prudent level of risk, by investing in a combination of long and short positions on debt securities, including debt securities included in the Barclays Capital Intermediate U.S. Government Bond Index.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in debt securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities and financial instruments that derive their value from such securities. The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on debt securities with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage the Portfolio's exposure to the risk of losses due to changes in interest rates based on the Manager's projection of interest rate movements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Derivatives Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk • Leveraging Risk • Liquidity Risk • Risks of Investing In Other Investment Companies • Short Sales Risk • Zero Coupon and Pay-in Kind Securities Risk
LARGE CAP EQUITIES			
EQ/Common Stock Index Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a total return before expenses that approximates the total return performance of the Russell 3000 Index, including reinvestment of dividends, at a risk level consistent with that of the Russell 3000 Index.	The Portfolio generally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks of companies represented in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000 Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalizations, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/Large Cap Growth Index Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a total return before expenses that approximates the total return performance of the Russell 1000 Growth Index, including reinvestment of dividends, at a risk level consistent with the Russell 1000 Growth Index.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities in the Russell 1000 Growth Index at the time of initial investment. The Portfolio seeks to hold all securities in the index in the exact weight each security represents in the index.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Large Cap Value PLUS Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of large-cap companies (or other financial instruments that derive their value from the securities of such companies). The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among three distinct portions; one portion is actively managed, one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices and one portion invests in exchange-traded funds. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk
EQ/BlackRock Basic Value Equity Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital appreciation and secondarily, income.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. The Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities that the Adviser believes are undervalued and therefore represent basic investment values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Boston Advisors Equity Income Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a combination of growth and income to achieve an above-average and consistent total return.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. The Portfolio intends to invest primarily in dividend-paying common stocks of U.S. large-capitalization companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depository Receipts Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/Capital Guardian Growth Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	The Adviser seeks to achieve the Portfolio's investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities of U.S. issuers and securities whose principal markets are in the U.S., including American Depository Receipts and other U.S. registered foreign securities. The Portfolio normally will be invested primarily in common stocks or other equity securities of companies with market capitalization greater than \$1.5 billion at the time of purchase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depository Receipts Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Capital Guardian Research Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	The Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. issuers and securities whose principal markets are in the U.S., including American Depository Receipts and other U.S. registered foreign securities. The Portfolio invests primarily in common stocks of companies with a market capitalization greater than \$1 billion at the time of purchase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depository Receipts Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Davis New York Venture Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests a majority of its assets in equity securities issued by large-cap companies with market capitalizations of at least \$10 billion. The Portfolio also has the flexibility to invest a limited portion of its assets in companies of any size, to invest in companies whose shares may be subject to controversy, to invest in foreign securities, including depository receipts, and to invest in non-equity securities. The Portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in the financial services sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depository Receipts Risk • Equity Risk • Financial Services Sector Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Special Situations Risk
EQ/Equity 500 Index Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a total return before expenses that approximates the total return performance of the S&P 500 Index, including reinvestment of dividends, at a risk level consistent with that of the S&P 500 Index.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities in the S&P 500 Index. The Portfolio typically will hold all 500 securities in the S&P 500 Index in the exact weight each represents in that index.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/Wells Fargo Omega Growth Portfolio (formerly EQ/Wells Fargo Advantage Omega Growth Portfolio)	Seeks to achieve long-term capital growth.	The Portfolio invests primarily in common stocks of U.S. companies across all market capitalizations. The Adviser employs a growth style of equity management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk
EQ/GAMCO Mergers and Acquisitions Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital appreciation.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of companies that the Adviser believes are likely acquisition targets within 12 to 18 months. In addition, the Portfolio may engage in arbitrage transactions by investing in equity securities of companies that are involved in publicly announced mergers, takeovers, tender offers, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations and other corporate reorganizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Focused Portfolio Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk • Special Situations Risk
EQ/JPMorgan Value Opportunities Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of mid- and large-capitalization companies. For the purposes of this Portfolio, issuers with market capitalization between \$2 billion and \$5 billion are considered mid-capitalization while those above \$5 billion are considered large-capitalization. The Adviser employs a value-oriented investment approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Large Cap Value Index Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a total return before expenses that approximates the total return performance of the Russell 1000 Value Index, including reinvestment of dividends, at a risk level consistent with that of the Russell 1000 Value Index.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities in the Russell 1000 Value Index. The Portfolio typically will hold all securities in the Russell 1000 Value Index in the exact weight each represents in that index, although, in certain instances, a sampling approach may be used. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/Lord Abbett Growth and Income Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital appreciation and growth of income without excessive fluctuation in market value.	The Portfolio primarily invests in the equity securities of large, seasoned U.S. and multinational companies that the Adviser believes are undervalued. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of large companies. For the purposes of this Portfolio, a large company is defined as a company having a market capitalization at the time of purchase that falls within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell 1000 Index.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Lord Abbett Large Cap Core Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital appreciation and growth of income with reasonable risk.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large, seasoned U.S. and multinational companies. For the purposes of this Portfolio, a large company is defined as having a market capitalization at the time of purchase that falls within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell 1000 Index.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Equity Growth PLUS Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among three distinct portions; one portion is actively managed, one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices and one portion invests in exchange-traded funds. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Montag & Caldwell Growth Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital appreciation.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest primarily in equity securities of U.S. large-capitalization companies. For purposes of this Portfolio, large capitalization companies include those companies with market capitalization in excess of \$5 billion at the time of investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/Mutual Large Cap Equity Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital appreciation, which may occasionally be short-term, and secondarily, income.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large-capitalization companies (or financial instruments that derive their value from such securities). The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Derivatives Risk • Distressed Companies Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Junk Bonds and Lower Rated Securities Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk • Special Situations Risk
EQ/T. Rowe Price Growth Stock Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation and secondarily, income.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks of a diversified group of growth companies. The Portfolio will invest primarily in the equity securities of large-cap companies. For purposes of this Portfolio, large-cap companies are companies with market capitalization larger than the median market cap of companies in the Russell 1000 Growth Index.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Special Situations Risk
EQ/UBS Growth and Income Portfolio	Seeks to achieve total return through capital appreciation with income as a secondary consideration.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest primarily in a broadly diversified group of equity securities of U.S. large-capitalization companies that offer the opportunity for capital appreciation and, secondarily, income. For purposes of this Portfolio, large-capitalization companies include those companies with market capitalization in excess of \$5 billion at the time of investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/Van Kampen Comstock Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital growth and income.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks. The Portfolio may invest in other types of equity securities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk • Real Estate Investing Risk
EQ/Large Cap Core PLUS Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with a secondary objective to seek reasonable current income. For purposes of this Portfolio, the words "reasonable current income" mean moderate income.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of large-cap companies (or other financial instruments that derive their value from the securities of such companies). The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among three distinct portions; one portion is actively managed, one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices and one portion invests in exchange-traded funds. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Fund Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk
EQ/Large Cap Growth PLUS Portfolio	Seeks to provide long-term capital growth.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of large-cap companies (or other financial instruments that derive their value from the securities of such companies). The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among three distinct portions; one portion is actively managed, one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices and one portion invests in exchange-traded funds. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Fund Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
Multimanager Aggressive Equity Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leverage Risk
Multimanager Large Cap Core Equity Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. large-capitalization companies. Large-capitalization companies are companies within the range of the S&P 500 Index at the time of investment. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leverage Risk
Multimanager Large Cap Value Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. large-capitalization companies. Large-capitalization companies are companies within the range of the Russell 1000 Index at the time of investment. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leverage Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
ATM Large Cap Portfolio	The Portfolio seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and lower volatility over a full market cycle relative to traditional equity funds and equity market indexes by investing in a combination of long and short positions on equity securities of large capitalization companies, including securities included in the S&P 500 Index.	The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on equity securities of large-capitalization companies with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage equity exposure in the Portfolio based on the level of volatility in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Short Sales Risk
AXA Tactical Manager 500 Portfolio	The Portfolio seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and lower volatility over a full market cycle relative to traditional equity funds and equity market indexes by investing in a combination of long and short positions on equity securities of large capitalization companies, including securities included in the S&P 500 Index.	The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on equity securities of large-capitalization companies with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage equity exposure in the Portfolio based on the level of volatility in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Short Sales Risk
HIGH YIELD BOND			
Multimanager Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio	Seeks to achieve high total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in a diversified mix of bonds, including investment grade bonds and bonds that are rated below investment grade (so called "junk bonds"). The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Investment Grade Securities Risk • Leverage Risk • Junk Bonds or Lower-Rated Securities Risk • Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
SMALL/MID CAP EQUITIES			
EQ/AllianceBernstein Small Cap Growth Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of small-capitalization companies (currently considered by the Adviser to mean companies with market capitalizations in the range of the Russell 2500 Index at the time of purchase). The Portfolio invests primarily in U.S. common stocks and other equity type securities issued by smaller companies with favorable growth prospects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Investment Style Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk • Small-Cap Company Risk • Special Situations Risk
EQ/Mid Cap Index Portfolio	Seeks to achieve a total return before expenses that approximates the total return performance of the S&P MidCap 400 Index, including reinvestment of dividends, at a risk level consistent with that of the S&P Mid Cap 400 Index.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities in the S&P MidCap 400 Index. The Portfolio typically will hold all 400 securities in the S&P MidCap 400 Index in the exact weight each represents in that index although, in certain circumstances, a sampling approach may be utilized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk
EQ/AXA Franklin Small Cap Value Core Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term total return.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the securities of small-capitalization companies. Small-capitalization companies are companies with market capitalizations under \$3.5 billion at the time of purchase. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Derivatives Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Leveraging Risk • Small-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/GAMCO Small Company Value Portfolio	Seeks to maximize capital appreciation.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in stocks of small-capitalization companies. Small-capitalization companies are companies with market capitalization of \$2.0 billion or less at the time of investment. The Adviser utilizes a value-oriented investment style.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Small-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Small Company Index Portfolio	Seeks to replicate as closely as possible (before the deduction of portfolio expenses) the total return of the Russell 2000 Index ("Russell 2000").	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-cap companies included in the Russell 2000. The Portfolio invests in a statistically selected sample of the securities found in the Russell 2000. The securities held by the Portfolio are weighted to make the Portfolio's total investment characteristics similar to those of the Russell 2000 as a whole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Small-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Mid Cap Value PLUS Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of companies with medium market capitalizations (or other financial instruments that derive their value from the securities of such companies). The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among three distinct portions; one portion is actively managed, one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices and one portion invests in exchange-traded funds. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Leveraging Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk
EQ/Morgan Stanley Mid Cap Growth Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital growth.	Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of medium-sized companies (or derivative instruments with similar economic characteristics). For purposes of this Portfolio, medium-sized companies are defined by reference to those companies represented in the Russell Midcap Growth Index.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
Multimanager Mid Cap Growth Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. mid-capitalization companies. Mid capitalization companies are companies with market capitalization within the range of companies in the Russell 2500 Index at the time of investment. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Leverage Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk
Multimanager Mid Cap Value Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. mid-capitalization companies. Mid capitalization companies are companies with market capitalization within the range of companies in the Russell 2500 Index or the Russell MidCap Index at the time of investment. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Leverage Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk
Multimanager Small Cap Growth Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. small-capitalization companies. Small-capitalization companies are companies with market capitalization within the range of companies in the Russell 2000 Index. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Leverage Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk • Small-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
Multimanager Small Cap Value Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small-capitalization companies. Small-capitalization companies are companies with market capitalization within the range of companies in the Russell 2000 Index at the time of investment. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Leverage Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk • Small-Cap Company Risk
ATM Mid Cap Portfolio	The Portfolio seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and lower volatility over a full market cycle relative to traditional equity funds and equity market indexes by investing in a combination of long and short positions on equity securities of mid capitalization companies, including securities included in the Standard & Poor's MidCap 400 Index ("S&P 400").	The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on equity securities of mid capitalization companies with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage equity exposure in the Portfolio based on the level of volatility in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Leveraging Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Short Sales Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
ATM Small Cap Portfolio	The Portfolio seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and lower volatility over a full market cycle relative to traditional equity funds and equity market indexes by investing in a combination of long and short positions on equity securities of small capitalization companies, including securities included in the Russell® 2000 Index.	The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on equity securities of small-capitalization companies with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage equity exposure in the Portfolio based on the level of volatility in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Leveraging Risk • Liquidity Risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Short Sales Risk • Small-Cap Company Risk
AXA Tactical Manager 400 Portfolio	The Portfolio seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and lower volatility over a full market cycle relative to traditional equity funds and equity market indexes by investing in a combination of long and short positions on equity securities of mid capitalization companies, including securities included in the S&P 400.	The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on equity securities of mid capitalization companies with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage equity exposure in the Portfolio based on the level of volatility in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Leveraging Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Short Sales Risk
AXA Tactical Manager 2000 Portfolio	The Portfolio seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and lower volatility over a full market cycle relative to traditional equity funds and equity market indexes by investing in a combination of long and short positions on equity securities of small capitalization companies, including securities included in the Russell® 2000 Index.	The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on equity securities of small-capitalization companies with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage equity exposure in the Portfolio based on the level of volatility in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Leveraging Risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Short Sales Risk • Small-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
INTERNATIONAL EQUITIES			
EQ/International Equity Index (formerly EQ/AllianceBernstein International Portfolio)	Seeks to achieve a total return (before expenses) that approximates the total return performance of a composite index comprised of 40% DJ EuroSTOXX 50 Index, 25% FTSE 100 Index, 25% TOPIX Index, and 10% S&P/ASX 200 Index, including reinvestment of dividends, at a risk level consistent with that of the composite index ("Composite Index").	Under normal circumstances the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies represented in the indexes included in the Composite Index. The Portfolio's investments will be selected by a stratified sampling construction process in which the Adviser selects a subset of the companies represented in each index based on the Adviser's analysis of key risk factors and other characteristics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk
EQ/International Value PLUS (formerly EQ/BlackRock International Value Portfolio)	Seeks to provide current income and long-term growth of income, accompanied by growth of capital.	The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The active allocated portion seeks to invest in securities of foreign companies, including companies in emerging market countries that have a market capitalization in excess of \$1 billion at the time of purchase. The Portfolio also may invest in exchange-traded funds and derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk
EQ/International ETF Portfolio	Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio invests up to 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in exchange traded securities of other investment companies ("ETFs") that, in turn, invest substantially all of their assets in equity securities of foreign companies. The Portfolio may invest in ETFs that invest in securities of companies of any size located in developed and emerging markets throughout the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Foreign Securities Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/MFS International Growth Portfolio (formerly EQ/International Growth Portfolio)	Seeks to achieve capital appreciation.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of foreign companies including emerging markets equity securities. The Portfolio may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in issuers in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. The Advisers focus on investing the Portfolio's assets in the stocks of companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (<i>i.e.</i> growth companies).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Geographic Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk
EQ/Oppenheimer Global Portfolio	Seeks to achieve capital appreciation.	The Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies. The Portfolio can invest without limit in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, and can invest in any country, including developing or emerging markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Investment Style Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk • Special Situations Risk
EQ/Templeton Global Equity Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term capital growth.	The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. Under normal circumstances, the active allocated portion invests primarily in the equity securities of companies located anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The index allocated portion is allocated between two sub-portions, which seek to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of the S&P 500 Index and Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index, respectively. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Risk • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Mid-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
EQ/Global Multi-Sector Equity Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depository Receipts Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Portfolio Turnover Risk
EQ/International Core PLUS Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	The Portfolio invests primarily in foreign equity securities. The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among three distinct portions; one portion is actively managed, one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices and one portion invests in exchange-traded funds. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Trades Funds Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leveraging Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Capitalization Risk
Multimanager International Equity Portfolio	Seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.	Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies, including at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities of foreign companies (securities of companies organized outside of the U.S. and that are traded in markets outside the U.S.). The Portfolio's assets normally are allocated among two distinct portions; one portion is actively managed and one portion seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index or indices. The Portfolio also may invest in derivatives such as futures and options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Derivatives Risk • Emerging Markets Risk • Equity Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Large-Cap Company Risk • Leverage Risk • Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk

INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS *(cont'd)*

Portfolio	Investment Objective	Principal Investment Strategy	Principal Investment Risks
ATM International Portfolio	The Portfolio seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and lower volatility over a full market cycle relative to traditional equity funds and equity market indexes by investing in a combination of long and short positions on equity securities of foreign companies, including securities included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index, ASX SPI 200 Index, Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index®, FTSE 100 Index and the Tokyo Stock Price Index.	The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on equity securities of foreign companies with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage equity exposure in the Portfolio based on the level of volatility in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Geographic Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Leveraging Risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Political/Economic Risk • Regulatory Risk • Settlement Risk • Short Sales Risk • Transaction Costs Risk
AXA Tactical Manager International Portfolio	The Portfolio seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and lower volatility over a full market cycle relative to traditional equity funds and equity market indexes by investing in a combination of long and short positions on equity securities of foreign companies, including securities included in the MSCI EAFE Index or a combination of the ASX SPI 200 Index, Dow Jones EURO STOXX 50 Index®, FTSE 100 Index and the Tokyo Stock Price Index.	The Portfolio utilizes a strategy that combines a passive investment index style focused on equity securities of foreign companies with an actively managed futures and options strategy that will be used to tactically manage equity exposure in the Portfolio based on the level of volatility in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Risk • Depositary Receipts Risk • Derivatives Risk • Equity Risk • Exchange Traded Funds Risk • Foreign Securities Risk • Geographic Risk • Index Strategy Risk • Leveraging Risk • Non-Diversification Risk • Political/Economic Risk • Regulatory Risk • Settlement Risk • Short Sales Risk • Transaction Costs Risk

MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Manager

The Trust

The Trust is organized as a Delaware statutory trust and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Trust’s Board is responsible for the overall management of the Trust and the Portfolios. The Trust issues shares of beneficial interest that are currently divided among twenty (20) distinct mutual funds, each with its own investment strategy and risk/reward profile. This prospectus describes the Class A and Class B shares of one (1) of the AXA Allocation Portfolios of the Trust.

The Manager

FMG LLC, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10104, manages the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio. FMG LLC is an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and a wholly owned subsidiary of AXA Equitable. AXA Equitable is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of AXA Financial, Inc., a subsidiary of AXA, a French insurance holding company. FMG LLC is newly organized and commenced operations on May 1, 2011.

The Manager is responsible for the general management and administration of the Trust and the day-to-day management of the Portfolio. In addition to its managerial responsibilities, the Manager also is responsible for determining the asset allocation range for the Portfolio and ensuring that the allocations are consistent with the guidelines that have been approved by the Board. Within the asset allocation range for the Portfolio, the Manager will periodically establish specific percentage targets for each asset class and asset category and identify the specific Underlying Portfolios to be held by the Portfolio using the Manager’s proprietary investment process, based on fundamental research regarding the investment characteristics of the asset classes, asset categories and Underlying Portfolios, as well as its outlook for the economy and financial markets. The Manager also will rebalance the Portfolio’s holdings through its selection of Underlying Portfolios as deemed necessary to bring the asset allocation of the Portfolio back into alignment with its asset allocation range.

As noted above, the Manager has the authority to select and substitute Underlying Portfolios. The Manager may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting Underlying Portfolios because the fees paid to it by some Underlying Portfolios are higher than the fees paid by other Underlying Portfolios.

A committee of FMG LLC investment personnel manages the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio.

Members of AXA FMG Committee	Business Experience
Kenneth T. Kozlowski, CFP®, ChFC, CLU	Mr. Kozlowski has served as Senior Vice President of FMG LLC since May 2011 and of AXA Equitable from February 2001 to present. He has served as Vice President of the Trust from June 2010 to present. Since 2003, he has had primary responsibility for the asset allocation, fund selection and rebalancing of AXA Equitable’s funds of funds currently managed by FMG LLC, including the AXA Allocation Portfolios. Mr. Kozlowski has served as Chief Financial Officer of the Trust since December 2002.
Alwi Chan, CFA	Mr. Chan is a Vice President of FMG LLC since May 2011 and has served as a Vice President of AXA Equitable since 2007. Prior to that, he served as an Assistant Vice President (2005-2007) and Senior Investment Analyst (2002-2005) of AXA Equitable. He also has served as a Vice President of the Trust since 2007.
Xavier Poutas, CFA®	Mr. Poutas is an Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC since May 2011 and Assistant Vice President of AXA Equitable since 2008. He joined AXA Equitable’s Funds Management Group in October 2004 as a Fund Administrator and was involved in the implementation of the asset allocation strategy for AXA Equitable’s funds of funds.

Information about the portfolio managers’ compensation, other accounts they manage and their ownership of securities in the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio is available in the Trust’s SAI.

While day-to-day management of the Portfolio currently is provided by the Manager, the Manager may hire Advisers to provide day-to-day portfolio management for the Portfolio in the future. The Manager has ultimate responsibility to oversee sub-advisers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. The Manager has been granted relief by the SEC to appoint, dismiss and replace Advisers and amend advisory agreements subject to the approval of the Trust’s Board and without obtaining shareholder approval. The Manager also may allocate the Portfolio’s assets to additional Advisers subject to approval of the Board and has discretion to allocate the Portfolio’s assets among its current Advisers (if applicable). If a new Adviser is retained for the Portfolio, shareholders would receive notice of such action. However, the Manager may not enter into an advisory agreement with an “affiliated person” of the Manager (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) (“Affiliated Adviser”), such as AllianceBernstein L.P., unless the advisory agreement with the Affiliated Adviser is approved by the Portfolio’s shareholders.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Manager *(cont'd)*

A discussion of the basis of the decision by the Board to approve the investment management agreement with respect to the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio is available in the Trust's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

Management Fees

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio pays a fee to the Manager for management services. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Portfolio paid a fee at an annual rate of 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the portfolio. Effective August 1, 2010, the Portfolio pays to FMG LLC a contractual fee at an annual rate of 0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets up to and including \$12 billion, 0.095% of the average daily net assets over \$12 billion and up to and including \$15 billion and 0.09% of the average daily net assets thereafter.

FMG LLC also currently serves as the Administrator of the Trust. The administrative services provided to the Trust by FMG LLC include, among others, coordination of the Trust's audit, financial statements and tax returns; expense management and budgeting; legal administrative services and compliance monitoring; portfolio accounting services, including daily net asset value accounting; operational risk management; and oversight of the Trust's proxy voting policies and procedures and anti-money laundering program. For these administrative services, in addition to the management fee, the Portfolio pays FMG LLC an asset-based fee at an annual rate of 0.15% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets up to and including \$15 billion, 0.125% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets over \$15 billion up to and including \$20 billion, and 0.10% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets over \$20 billion, plus \$32,500 annually. As noted in the prospectus for each Underlying Portfolio, FMG LLC and, in certain cases, an affiliate serves as investment manager, investment sub-adviser and/or administrator for the Underlying Portfolios and earn fees for providing services in these capacities, which are in addition to the fees directly associated with the Portfolio. In this connection, FMG LLC's selection of Underlying Portfolios may have a positive or negative effect on its revenues and/or profits.

Expense Limitation Agreement

In the interest of limiting through April 30, 2012 (unless the Board consents to an earlier revision or termination of this arrangement) the expenses of AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio, the Manager has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Trust with respect to the Portfolio ("Expense Limitation Agreement"). Pursuant to that Expense Limitation Agreement, the Manager has agreed to make payments or waive its management, administrative and other fees so that the annual operating expenses (including acquired fund fees and expenses) of the Portfolio (other than interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Portfolio's business), do not exceed the following annualized rates:

AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio	
CLASS A SHARES	CLASS B SHARES
0.90%	1.15%

The Manager may be reimbursed the amount of any such payments or waivers in the future provided that the payments or waivers are reimbursed within three years of the payments or waivers being made and the combination of the Portfolio's expense ratio and such reimbursements do not exceed the Portfolio's expense cap, except that the Manager may not be reimbursed the amounts of any payments or waivers to the Portfolio for periods prior to January 1, 2009. If the actual expense ratio is less than the expense cap and the Manager has recouped any eligible previous payments or waivers made, the Portfolio will be charged such lower expenses. The Manager's selection of Underlying Portfolios may positively or negatively impact its obligations under the Expense Limitation Agreement and its ability to recoup previous payments or waivers made under the Expense Limitation Agreement.

PORTFOLIO SERVICES

Buying and Selling Shares

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio offers Class A and Class B shares. All shares are purchased and sold at their net asset value without any sales load. The Portfolio are not designed for market-timers, see the section entitled "Purchase and Redemption Restrictions on Market-Timers and Active Traders."

The price at which a purchase or sale is effected is based on the next calculation of net asset value after an order is placed by an insurance company or qualified retirement plan investing in or redeeming from the Trust. All redemption requests will be processed and payment with respect thereto will normally be made within seven days after tender.

Restrictions on Buying and Selling Shares

Purchase Restrictions

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio reserves the right to suspend or change the terms of purchasing or selling shares.

Purchase and Redemption Restrictions on Market-Timers and Active Traders

Frequent transfers or purchases and redemptions of portfolio shares, including market timing and other program trading or short-term trading strategies, may be disruptive to the Portfolio. Excessive purchases and redemptions of shares of a portfolio may adversely affect portfolio performance and the interests of long-term investors by requiring it to maintain larger amounts of cash or to liquidate portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time or price. For example, when market timing occurs, a portfolio may have to sell its holdings to have the cash necessary to redeem the market timer's shares. This can happen when it is not advantageous to sell any securities, so the portfolio's performance may be hurt. When large dollar amounts are involved, market timing can also make it difficult to use long-term investment strategies because a portfolio cannot predict how much cash it will have to invest. In addition, disruptive transfers or purchases and redemptions of portfolio shares may impede efficient portfolio management and impose increased transaction costs, such as brokerage costs, by requiring the portfolio manager to effect more frequent purchases and sales of portfolio securities. Similarly, a portfolio may bear increased administrative costs as a result of the asset level and investment volatility that accompanies patterns of excessive or short-term trading. To the extent a portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios that invest a significant portion of their assets in foreign securities (*e.g.*, Multimanager International Equity Portfolio, EQ/International Equity Index Portfolio, EQ/MFS International Growth Portfolio), the securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies (*e.g.*, Multimanager Mid Cap Growth Portfolio, EQ/AllianceBernstein Small Cap Growth Portfolio, EQ/AXA Franklin Small Cap Value Core Portfolio) or high-yield securities (*e.g.*, Multimanager Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio), it will tend to be subject to the risks associated with market timing and short-term trading strategies to a greater extent than a portfolio that does not. Securities trading in overseas markets present time zone arbitrage opportunities when events affecting portfolio securities values occur after the close of the overseas market but prior to the close of the U.S. market. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies and high-yield securities present arbitrage opportunities because the market for such securities may be less liquid than the market for the securities of larger companies and higher quality bonds, which could result in pricing inefficiencies.

The Trust's Board has adopted policies and procedures regarding disruptive transfer activity. The Trust and the Portfolio discourage frequent purchases and redemptions of portfolio shares by Contractholders and will not make special arrangements to accommodate such transactions in portfolio shares. As a general matter, the Portfolio and the Trust reserve the right to reject a transfer that they believe, in their sole discretion, is disruptive (or potentially disruptive) to the management of the Portfolio.

The Trust's policies and procedures seek to discourage what it considers to be disruptive trading activity. The Trust seeks to apply its policies and procedures to all Contractholders, including Contractholders whose accounts are held through omnibus accounts, uniformly. It should be recognized, however, that such policies and procedures are subject to limitations:

- They do not eliminate the possibility that disruptive transfer activity, including market timing, will occur or that portfolio performance will be affected by such activity.
- The design of such policies and procedures involves inherently subjective judgments, which FMG LLC and its affiliates, on behalf of the Trust, seeks to make in a fair and reasonable manner consistent with the interests of all shareholders.
- The limits on the ability to monitor certain potentially disruptive transfer activity means that some Contractholders may be treated differently than others, resulting in the risk that some Contractholders may be able to engage in frequent transfer activity while others will bear the effect of that frequent transfer activity.

PORTFOLIO SERVICES *(cont'd)*

If FMG LLC, on behalf of the Trust, determines that a Contractholder's transfer patterns among the Trust's portfolios are disruptive to the Trust's portfolios, FMG LLC or an affiliate may, among other things, restrict the availability of personal telephone requests, facsimile transmissions, automated telephone services, internet services or any electronic transfer services. FMG LLC or an affiliate may also refuse to act on transfer instructions of an agent acting under a power of attorney who is acting on behalf of more than one owner. In making these determinations, FMG LLC or an affiliate may consider the combined transfer activity of Contracts that it believes are under common ownership, control or direction.

The Trust currently considers transfers into and out of (or vice versa) the same portfolio within a five-business day period as potentially disruptive transfer activity. In order to reduce disruptive activity, it monitors the frequency of transfers, including the size of transfers in relation to portfolio assets, in each portfolio. The Trust aggregates inflows and outflows for each portfolio on a daily basis. When a potentially disruptive transfer into or out of a portfolio occurs on a day when the portfolio's net inflows and outflows exceed an established monitoring threshold, FMG LLC or an affiliate sends a letter to the Contractholder explaining that there is a policy against disruptive transfer activity and that if such activity continues, FMG LLC or an affiliate may take the actions described above to restrict the availability of voice, fax and automated transaction services. If such Contractholder is identified a second time as engaging in potentially disruptive transfer activity, FMG LLC or an affiliate currently will restrict the availability of voice, fax and automated transaction services. FMG LLC or an affiliate currently will apply such action for the remaining life of each affected Contract. Because FMG LLC or an affiliate exercises discretion in determining whether or not to take the actions discussed above, some Contractholders may be treated differently than others, resulting in the risk that some Contractholders may be able to engage in frequent transfer activity while others will bear the effect of the frequent transfer activity. Although Contractholders who have engaged in disruptive transfer activity currently receive letters notifying them of FMG LLC's or an affiliate's intention to restrict access to communication services, such letters may not continue to be provided in the future. FMG LLC, an affiliate thereof may not continue to provide such letters. Consistent with seeking to discourage potentially disruptive transfer activity, or the Trust also may, in its sole discretion and without further notice, change what it considers potentially disruptive transfer activity and its monitoring procedures and thresholds, as well as change its procedures to restrict this activity. You should consult the Contract prospectus that accompanies this Prospectus for information on other specific limitations on the transfer privilege.

The above policies and procedures with respect to frequent transfers or purchases and redemptions of portfolio shares also apply to retirement plan participants, but do not apply to transfers or purchases and redemptions of shares of Portfolios of the Trust by funds of funds managed by FMG LLC.

Notwithstanding our efforts, we may be unable to detect or deter market timing activity by certain persons, which can lead to disruption of management of, and excess costs to, the particular portfolio.

Selling Restrictions

The table below describes restrictions placed on selling shares of any portfolio described in this Prospectus.

Restriction	Situation
The portfolio may suspend the right of redemption or postpone payment for more than 7 days:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than a weekend/holiday).• During an emergency.• Any other period permitted by the SEC.
A portfolio may pay the redemption price in whole or part by a distribution in kind of readily marketable securities in lieu of cash or may take up to 7 days to pay a redemption request in order to raise capital:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When it is detrimental for a portfolio to make cash payments as determined in the sole discretion of FMG, LLC.

How Portfolio Shares are Priced

"Net asset value" is the price of one share of a portfolio without a sales charge, and is calculated each business day using the following formula:

$$\text{Net Asset Value} = \frac{\text{Total market value of securities} + \text{Cash and other assets} - \text{Liabilities}}{\text{Number of outstanding shares}}$$

PORTFOLIO SERVICES *(cont'd)*

The net asset value of portfolio shares is determined according to the following schedule:

- A share's net asset value is determined as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("Exchange") on the days the Exchange is open for trading. This is normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.
- The price you pay or receive for purchasing or redeeming a share will be based upon the net asset value next calculated after your order is placed by an insurance company or qualified retirement plan.
- An Underlying Portfolio heavily invested in foreign securities may have net asset value changes on days when you cannot buy or sell its shares because foreign securities sometimes trade on days when a fund's shares are not priced.

Shares of the Underlying Portfolios held by the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio are valued at their net asset value. Generally, other portfolio securities and assets of the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio as well as the portfolio securities and assets of the Underlying Portfolios are valued as follows:

- *Equity securities (including securities issued by ETFs)* — most recent sales price or official closing price or if there is no sale or official closing price, latest available bid price.
- *Debt securities* — based upon pricing service valuations.
- *Securities traded on foreign exchanges* — most recent sales or bid price on the foreign exchange or market, unless a significant event or circumstance occurs after the close of that market or exchange that may materially affect its value. In that case, fair value as determined by or under the direction of the portfolio's Board at the close of regular trading on the Exchange. Foreign currency is converted into U.S. dollar equivalent daily at current exchange rates.
- *Options* — for exchange-traded options last sales price or, if not available, previous day's sales price. If the bid price is higher or the asked price is lower than the sales price, the higher bid or lower asked price may be used. Options not traded on an exchange or actively traded are valued according to fair value methods.
- *Futures* — last settlement price or, if there is no sale, latest available bid price.
- *Investment Company Securities* — shares of open-end mutual funds held by a portfolio (other than ETFs) will be valued at the net asset value of the shares of such funds as described in the applicable funds' prospectuses.

All securities held in the EQ/Money Market Portfolio are valued at amortized cost. The EQ/Money Market Portfolio seeks to maintain a constant net asset value per share of \$1.00, but there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available, for which valuation cannot be provided or for which events or circumstances occurring after the close of the relevant market or exchange materially affect their value are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith under the direction of the portfolio's Board of Trustees. For example, a security whose trading has been halted during the trading day may be fair valued based on the available information at the time of the close of the trading market. Similarly, securities for which there is no ready market (*e.g.*, securities of certain small-capitalization issuers and certain issuers located in emerging markets) also may be fair valued. Some methods for valuing these securities may include: fundamental analysis (earnings multiple, etc.), matrix pricing (a method that takes into consideration the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as ratings, yield and maturity), discounts from market prices of similar securities, or discounts applied due to the nature and duration of restrictions on the disposition of the securities.

Events or circumstances affecting the values of portfolio securities that occur between the closing of their principal markets and the time the net asset value is determined, such as foreign securities trading on foreign exchanges that may close before the time the net asset value is determined, may be reflected in the Trust's calculation of net asset values for each applicable portfolio when the Trust deems that the particular event or circumstance would materially affect such portfolio's net asset value. Such events or circumstances may be company specific, such as an earnings report, country or region specific, such as a natural disaster, or global in nature. Such events or circumstances also may include price movements in the U.S. securities markets.

The effect of fair value pricing as described above is that securities may not be priced on the basis of quotations from the primary market in which they are traded, but rather may be priced by another method that the Trust's Board believes reflects fair value. As such, fair value pricing is based on subjective judgments and it is possible that fair value may differ materially from the value realized on a sale. This policy is intended to assure that the portfolio's net asset value fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing. Also, fair valuation of a portfolio's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the portfolio's net asset value by those traders.

PORTFOLIO SERVICES *(cont'd)*

Dividends and Other Distributions

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio generally distributes most or all of its net investment income and its net realized gains, if any, annually. Dividends and other distributions by the Portfolio are automatically reinvested at net asset value in shares of the Portfolio.

Tax Consequences

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio is treated as a separate corporation and intends to continue to qualify to be treated as a regulated investment company for federal tax purposes. A portfolio will be so treated if it meets specified federal income tax rules, including requirements regarding types of investments, limits on investments, types of income, and distributions. To comply with all these requirements may, from time to time, necessitate the Portfolio's disposition of one or more investments when it might not otherwise do so. A regulated investment company that satisfies the federal tax requirements is not taxed at the entity (portfolio) level to the extent it passes through its net income and gains to its shareholders by making distributions. Although the Trust intends that each portfolio will be operated to have no federal tax liability, if any portfolio does have any federal tax liability, that would hurt its investment performance. Also, to the extent that a portfolio invests in foreign securities or holds (and certain other requirements) foreign currencies, it could be subject to foreign taxes that would reduce its investment performance.

It is important for the Portfolio to maintain its regulated investment company status (and to satisfy certain other requirements) because the shareholders of a portfolio that are insurance company separate accounts will then be able to use a "look-through" rule in determining whether the Contracts indirectly funded by the portfolio meet investment diversification rules for separate accounts. If the Portfolio failed to meet those diversification rules, owners of non-pension plan Contracts funded through the portfolio would be taxed immediately on the accumulated investment earnings under their Contracts and would lose any benefit of tax deferral. FMG LLC, in its capacity as the investment manager and as the administrator for the Trust, therefore carefully monitors the Portfolio's compliance with all of the regulated investment company rules and separate accounts investment diversification rules.

Contractholders seeking to more fully understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their Contract or refer to their Contract prospectus.

Additional Information

Portfolio Distribution Arrangements

The AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio is distributed by AXA Distributors, LLC, an affiliate of FMG LLC (the "Distributor"). The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan under Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for the Portfolio's Class B shares. Under the plan, Class B shares are charged an annual fee to compensate the Distributor for promoting, selling and servicing shares of the Portfolio. The maximum annual distribution and/or service (12b-1) fee for the Portfolio's Class B shares is 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class B shares. Because these fees are paid out of the Portfolio's assets on an ongoing basis, over time, these fees will increase your cost of investing and may cost you more than paying other types of charges.

The Distributor may receive payments from certain Advisers of the Underlying Portfolios or their affiliates to help defray expenses for sales meetings or seminar sponsorships that may relate to the Contracts and/or the Advisers' respective Underlying Portfolios. These sales meetings or seminar sponsorships may provide the Advisers with increased access to persons involved in the distribution of the Contracts. The Distributor also may receive other marketing support from the Advisers in connection with the distribution of the Contracts.

DESCRIPTION OF BENCHMARKS

Broad-based securities indices are unmanaged and are not subject to fees and expenses typically associated with managed investment company portfolios. Investments cannot be made directly in a broad-based securities index.

Standard & Poor's 500 Index

Contains 500 of the largest U.S. companies deemed by Standard and Poor's ("S&P") to be representative of the larger capitalization portion of the U.S. stock market. The index is capitalization weighted, thereby giving greater weight to companies with the largest market capitalizations.

Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index

Covers the U.S. investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market, including government and credit securities, taxable municipal securities agency mortgage pass-through securities, asset-backed securities, and commercial mortgage-based securities. To qualify for inclusion in the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, a bond must have at least one year remaining to final maturity, rated Baa3 or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and BBB- or better by S&P and Fitch Rafungs, Ltd., have a fixed coupon rate, and be U.S. dollar denominated.

Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index

Is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. The index consisted of the following 23 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the financial performance of the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio's Class A and Class B shares. The financial information in the tables below is for the past five (5) years. The information below has been derived from the financial statements of Portfolio, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's report on Portfolio's financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and the financial statements themselves appear in the Trust's Annual Report.

Certain information reflects financial results for a single portfolio share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that a shareholder would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions). The total return figures shown below do not reflect any separate account or Contract fees and charges. The total return figures would be lower if they did reflect such fees and charges. The information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements contained in the Trust's Annual Report which are incorporated by reference into the Trust's SAI and available upon request.

AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio

	Class A				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 12.80	\$ 11.82	\$ 17.10	\$ 16.93	\$ 15.88
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)(x)	0.18(e)	0.23(e)	0.48(e)	0.45(e)	0.39(e)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.11	1.82	(4.57)	0.65	1.29
Total from investment operations	1.29	2.05	(4.09)	1.10	1.68
Less distributions:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.32)	(0.21)	(0.57)	(0.60)	(0.49)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.32)	(0.86)	(0.62)	(0.33)	(0.14)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.64)	(1.07)	(1.19)	(0.93)	(0.63)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 13.45	\$ 12.80	\$ 11.82	\$ 17.10	\$ 16.93
Total return	10.14%	17.34%	(24.29)%	6.56%	10.58%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$2,881,375	\$2,775,033	\$2,494,212	\$3,143,322	\$3,103,418
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:					
After waivers(f)	0.23%(j)	0.21%(j)	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Before waivers(f)	0.27%	0.28%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets:					
After waivers(f)(x)	1.39%	1.85%	3.19%	2.58%	2.36%
Before waivers(f)(x)	1.36%	1.78%	3.02%	2.41%	2.20%
Portfolio turnover rate	26%	71%	34%	9%	19%

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS *(cont'd)*

AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio (continued)

	Class B				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 12.72	\$ 11.76	\$ 17.01	\$ 16.84	\$ 15.79
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)(x)	0.15(e)	0.21(e)	0.48(e)	0.45(e)	0.37(e)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.10	1.78	(4.57)	0.60	1.26
Total from investment operations	1.25	1.99	(4.09)	1.05	1.63
Less distributions:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.28)	(0.17)	(0.54)	(0.55)	(0.44)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.32)	(0.86)	(0.62)	(0.33)	(0.14)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.60)	(1.03)	(1.16)	(0.88)	(0.58)
Net asset value, end of year	<u>\$ 13.37</u>	<u>\$ 12.72</u>	<u>\$ 11.76</u>	<u>\$ 17.01</u>	<u>\$ 16.84</u>
Total return	<u>9.91%</u>	<u>16.95%</u>	<u>(24.46)%</u>	<u>6.31%</u>	<u>10.34%</u>
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$8,291,295	\$7,830,939	\$5,897,027	\$6,289,959	\$4,867,869
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:					
After waivers(f)	0.48%(j)	0.46%(j)	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%
Before waivers(f)	0.52%	0.53%	0.52%(c)	0.52%	0.52%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets:					
After waivers(f)(x)	1.16%	1.69%	3.23%	2.57%	2.26%
Before waivers(f)(x)	1.13%	1.62%	3.05%	2.40%	2.09%
Portfolio turnover rate	26%	71%	34%	9%	19%

(c) Reflects overall fund ratios for non-class specific expense.

(e) Net investment income is based on average shares outstanding.

(f) Expenses do not include the expenses of the Underlying Portfolios.

(j) Including direct and indirect expenses, the net expense ratio after waivers and reimbursements would be 0.90% for Class A and 1.15% for Class B.

(x) Recognition of net investment income is affected by the timing of dividend declarations by the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

If you would like more information about the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio, the following documents (including a copy of this Prospectus) are available at the Trust's website: www.axa-equitablefunds.com, free of charge.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports — Include more information about the portfolios' investments and performance. The reports usually include performance information, a discussion of market conditions and the investment strategies that affected the Portfolio's performance during the last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI) — Provides more detailed information about the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure — A description of the Portfolio's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities holdings is available in the Portfolio's SAI.

To order a free copy of the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio's SAI and/or Annual and Semi-Annual Report, request other information about a portfolio, or make other shareholder inquiries, contact your financial professional, or the AXA Allocation Portfolios at:

**AXA Premier VIP Trust
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10104
Telephone: 877-222-2144**

Your financial professional or AXA Premier VIP Trust will also be happy to answer your questions or to provide any additional information that you may require.

Information about the AXA Moderate Allocation Portfolio (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the portfolios are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at

<http://www.sec.gov>.

Investors may also obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address:

publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the SEC's
Public Reference Section,
100 F Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20549-1520

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