

Multimanager Core Bond Portfolio – Class IA, IB and K Shares

Summary Prospectus dated May 1, 2019

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio’s current Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), dated May 1, 2019, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, and the Portfolio’s audited financial statements included in its annual report to shareholders dated December 31, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Portfolio’s Prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders and other information about the Portfolio online at www.axa-equitablefunds.com/allportfolios.aspx. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-877-222-2144 or by sending an e-mail request to service@axa.us.com. This Summary Prospectus is intended for use in connection with a variable contract as defined in Section 817(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (“Contracts”) and certain other eligible investors and is not intended for use by other investors.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, you may not be receiving paper copies of the Portfolio’s annual and semi-annual shareholder reports unless you specifically request paper copies from the insurance company that offers your Contract, from your financial intermediary, or from the Portfolio. Instead, the shareholder reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a shareholder report is posted and provided with a website link to access the shareholder report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. If you are a Contractholder, you may elect to receive the Portfolio’s shareholder reports and other communications electronically from the insurance company by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. For other shareholders, you may elect to receive the Portfolio’s shareholder reports and other communications electronically by calling 1-877-222-2144 or by sending an e-mail request to service@axa.us.com.

Beginning on January 1, 2019, you may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge. If you are a Contractholder, you can inform the insurance company that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of shareholder reports by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. For other shareholders, you can inform the Portfolio that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of shareholder reports by calling 1-877-522-5035 or by sending an e-mail request to EquitableFunds@dfinsolutions.com. Your election to receive shareholder reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under your Contract (if you are a Contractholder) or all Portfolios held with the fund complex (for other shareholders).

Investment Objective: Seeks to achieve a balance of high current income and capital appreciation, consistent with a prudent level of risk.

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)			
Multimanager Core Bond Portfolio	Class IA Shares	Class IB Shares	Class K Shares
Management Fee	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.26%	0.26%	0.26%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.06%	1.06%	0.81%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement†	-0.10%	-0.10%	-0.10%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.96%	0.96%	0.71%

* Includes Interest Expense of 0.06% for Class IA shares, Class IB shares and Class K shares.

† 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, 2020 (unless the Board of Trustees consents to an earlier revision or termination of this arrangement) (“Expense Limitation Arrangement”) so that the annual operating expenses of the Portfolio (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, capitalized expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Portfolio’s business) do not exceed an annual rate of average daily net assets of 0.90% for Class IA and Class IB shares and 0.65% for Class K shares of the Portfolio. The Expense Limitation Arrangement may be terminated by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC at any time after April 30, 2020.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other portfolios. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the Portfolio’s operating expenses 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, whether you redeem or hold your shares, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class IA Shares	\$98	\$327	\$575	\$1,285
Class IB Shares	\$98	\$327	\$575	\$1,285
Class K Shares	\$73	\$249	\$440	\$ 992

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 312% of the average value of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategy: Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in investment grade bonds. For purposes of this investment policy, a debt security is considered a “bond.” Debt securities represent an issuer’s obligation to repay a loan of money that generally pays interest to the holder. Bonds, notes and debentures are examples of debt securities. The Portfolio invests primarily in U.S. government and corporate debt securities. The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-investment grade securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”).

AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC (“FMG LLC” or “Adviser”) will generally allocate the Portfolio’s assets among four or more Sub-Advisers, each of which will manage its portion of the Portfolio using different yet complementary investment strategies. Under normal circumstances, one portion of the Portfolio will track the performance of a particular index (“Index Allocated Portion”) and the other portions of the Portfolio will be actively managed (“Active Allocated Portions”). Under normal circumstances, the Adviser anticipates allocating approximately 25% of the Portfolio’s net assets to the Index Allocated Portion and the remaining 75% of net assets among the Active Allocated Portions. These percentages are targets established by the Adviser and actual allocations between the portions may deviate from these targets by up to 20% of the Portfolio’s net assets.

The Index Allocated Portion of the Portfolio seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses and including reinvestment of coupon payments) of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index (“Government/Credit Index”) with minimal tracking error. This strategy is commonly referred to as an indexing strategy. The Government/Credit Index covers U.S. dollar denominated, investment grade, fixed-rate securities, which include U.S. Treasury and government-related, corporate, credit and agency fixed-rate debt securities. Generally, the Index Allocated Portion uses a sampling technique.

The Active Allocated Portions may invest in debt securities of U.S. and foreign issuers, including issuers located in emerging markets. The Active Allocated Portions’ investments may include government securities, corporate bonds, bonds of foreign issuers (including those denominated in foreign currencies or U.S. dollars), commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, floating or variable rate obligations, and asset-backed securities. The Active Allocated Portions also may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis (including on a “TBA” (to be announced) basis). With TBA transactions, the particular securities to be

delivered are not identified at the trade date, but the delivered securities must meet specified terms and standards (such as yield, duration, and credit quality). Foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) normally will be limited to 10% of the Portfolio’s total assets. The Active Allocated Portions may engage in active and frequent trading to achieve the Portfolio’s investment objective. Securities are purchased for the Active Allocated Portions when a Sub-Adviser determines that they have the potential for above-average total return. A Sub-Adviser may sell a security for a variety of reasons, such as to make other investments believed by the Sub-Adviser to offer superior investment opportunities.

The Portfolio may purchase bonds of any maturity, but generally the Portfolio’s overall effective duration will be of an intermediate-term nature (similar to that of three- to seven-year U.S. Treasury notes) and will generally have a comparable duration in the range of the Government/Credit Index (approximately 3.87 years as of December 31, 2018) and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (approximately 5.87 years as of December 31, 2018) as calculated by the Sub-Advisers. The Portfolio also may use financial instruments such as futures and options to manage duration. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security’s duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates, which may increase the volatility of the security’s value and may lead to losses.

The Portfolio may invest in derivatives. It is anticipated that the Portfolio’s derivative instruments will consist primarily of forward contracts, exchange-traded futures and options contracts on individual securities or securities indices, but the Portfolio also may utilize other types of derivatives. The Portfolio’s investments in derivatives may be deemed to involve the use of leverage because the Portfolio is not required to invest the full market value of the contract upon entering into the contract but participates in gains and losses on the full contract price. The use of derivatives also may be deemed to involve the use of leverage because the heightened price sensitivity of some derivatives to market changes may magnify the Portfolio’s gain or loss.

The Portfolio also may lend its portfolio securities to earn additional income.

Principal Risks: An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

The following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of importance or potential exposure, can negatively affect the Portfolio’s performance.

Cash Management Risk: Upon entering into certain derivatives contracts, such as futures contracts, and to maintain open positions in certain derivatives contracts, the Portfolio may be required to post collateral for the contract, the amount of which may vary. In addition, the Portfolio may maintain cash and cash equivalent positions as part of the Portfolio’s strategy in order to take advantage of investment opportunities as they arise, to manage the Portfolio’s market exposure

and for other portfolio management purposes. As such, the Portfolio may maintain cash balances, including foreign currency balances, which may be significant, with counterparties such as the Trust's custodian or its affiliates. Maintaining larger cash and cash equivalent positions could negatively affect the Portfolio's performance due to missed investment opportunities and may also subject the Portfolio to additional risks, such as increased credit risk with respect to the custodian bank holding the assets and the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to honor its obligations.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk: The risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation ("CDO") depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the class or "tranche" of the CDO in which the Portfolio invests. Normally, collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations, and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Portfolio as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market, or other relevant measures of liquidity, may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO potentially to be deemed liquid under the Portfolio's liquidity policies. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry risks including, but not limited to: (a) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (b) the risk that the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (c) the possibility that the Portfolio may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (d) the risk that the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. The use of CDOs may result in losses to the Portfolio.

Credit Risk: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the issuer or the guarantor (or other obligor, such as a party providing insurance or other credit enhancement) 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, which may cause the Portfolio's holdings to lose value. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in their credit ratings. However, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings in response to subsequent events and a credit rating may become stale in that it fails to reflect changes in an issuer's financial condition. The downgrade of the credit rating of a security may decrease its value. Lower credit quality also may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security's liquidity.

Derivatives Risk: The Portfolio's investments in derivatives may rise or fall in value more rapidly than other investments. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the underlying asset, reference rate or index, and the Portfolio could lose more than the principal amount invested. Some derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses. In addition, it may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to purchase or sell certain derivatives in sufficient amounts to achieve the desired level of exposure, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Derivatives also may be subject to certain other risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk,

interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to honor its obligations, management risk and the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Derivatives also may not behave as anticipated by the Portfolio, especially in abnormal market conditions. Changing regulation may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability, impact the Portfolio's ability to maintain its investments in derivatives, disrupt markets, or otherwise adversely affect their value or performance.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, involve risks not associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign markets may be less liquid, more volatile and subject to less government supervision and regulation than U.S. 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. In addition, securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations or holdings can involve risks relating to conditions in foreign countries.

Currency Risk: Investments in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to 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. In the case of hedging positions, there is the risk that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Emerging Markets Risk: There are greater risks involved in investing in emerging market countries and/or their securities markets, and investments in these countries and/or markets are more susceptible to loss than investments in developed countries and/or 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. In addition, the risks associated with investing in a narrowly defined geographic area are generally more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging market countries.

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. Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws. In addition, some countries may have legal

systems that may make it difficult for the Portfolio to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments.

Futures Contract Risk: The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Portfolio and the price of the futures contract; (b) liquidity risks, including the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses (potentially unlimited) caused by unanticipated market movements; (d) an investment manager's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that a counterparty, clearing member or clearinghouse will default in the performance of its obligations; (f) if the Portfolio has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Portfolio may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so; and (g) transaction costs associated with investments in futures contracts may be significant, which could cause or increase losses or reduce gains. Futures contracts are also subject to the same risks as the underlying investments to which they provide exposure. In addition, futures contracts may subject the Portfolio to leveraging risk.

Index Strategy Risk: The Portfolio employs an index strategy, that is, it generally invests in the securities included in its index or a representative sample of such securities regardless of market trends. The 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.

Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates may affect the yield, liquidity and value of investments in income producing or debt securities. Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of other securities. When interest rates rise, the value of the Portfolio's debt securities generally declines. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of the Portfolio's debt securities generally rises. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Thus, the sensitivity of the Portfolio's debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities. There is a greater risk of rising interest rates than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives. A significant or rapid rise in interest rates could result in losses to the Portfolio.

Investment Grade Securities Risk: Debt securities generally are rated by national bond ratings agencies. The Portfolio considers securities to be investment grade if they are rated BBB or higher by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Ltd. ("Fitch") or Baa or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or, if unrated, determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality. Securities rated in the lower investment grade rating categories (e.g., BBB or Baa) 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, are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics, and may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Leveraging Risk: When the Portfolio leverages its holdings, the value of an investment in the Portfolio will be more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. For example, the Portfolio may take on leveraging risk when it engages in derivatives transactions (such as futures and options investments), invests collateral from securities loans or borrows money. The Portfolio may experience leveraging risk in connection with investments in derivatives because its investments in derivatives may be small relative to the investment exposure assumed, leaving more assets to be invested in other investments. Such investments may have the effect of leveraging the Portfolio because the Portfolio may experience gains or losses not only on its investments in derivatives, but also on the investments purchased with the remainder of the assets. If the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives is increasing, this could be offset by declining values of the Portfolio's other investments. Conversely, it is possible that a rise in the value of the Portfolio's non-derivative investments could be offset by a decline in the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives. In either scenario, the Portfolio may experience losses. In a market where the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives is declining and the value of its other investments is declining, the Portfolio may experience substantial losses.

Liquidity Risk: The trading market for a particular investment in which the Portfolio invests, or a particular investment in which the Portfolio is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments may be difficult or impossible to sell or purchase at an advantageous time or price or in sufficient amounts to achieve the Portfolio's desired level of exposure. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Portfolio may be forced to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or prices and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing illiquid investments than investments with more active markets. The Portfolio also may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period of time. Certain securities that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, particularly in times of overall economic distress or adverse investor perception. An inability to sell a portfolio position can prevent the Portfolio from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. During periods of market stress, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Portfolio's ability to limit losses. In addition, a reduction in the ability or willingness of

dealers and other institutional investors to make a market in certain securities may result in decreased liquidity in certain markets.

Market Risk: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect Portfolio performance. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Geopolitical risks, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are major players on the world stage, may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to increased market volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. In addition, markets and market-participants are increasingly reliant on information data systems. Inaccurate data, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, unauthorized use or access, and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems and may have an adverse impact upon a single issuer, a group of issuers, or the market at-large.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities

Risk: Declines in the credit quality of and defaults by the issuers of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities or instability in the markets for such securities may decrease the value of such securities, which could result in losses to the Portfolio, and may reduce the liquidity of such securities and make such securities more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. In addition, borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. The risk of defaults by borrowers generally is greater during times of rising interest rates and/or unemployment rates. The impairment (or loss) of the value of collateral or other assets underlying mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities will result in a reduction in the value of the securities. Certain collateral may be difficult to locate in the event of default, or may be lost, and recoveries of depreciated or damaged collateral may not fully cover payments due on such collateral. Asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to that of mortgage assets, resulting in additional credit risk. In addition, certain mortgage-related and other 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 by borrowers is generally higher in the case of asset or mortgage pools that include subprime assets or mortgages. Furthermore, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to decrease because borrowers are less likely to prepay debt (such as mortgage debt or automobile loans). Slower than expected payments can extend the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, and this may “lock in” a below market interest rate and increase the security’s duration and interest rate sensitivity, which may increase the volatility of the security’s value and may lead to losses. During periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase because borrowers are more likely to pay off debt and refinance at the lower interest rates then available. Unscheduled prepayments

shorten the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities and may result in the Portfolio’s having to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayments at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the Portfolio’s income. Mortgage-backed securities issued in the form of collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) are collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. In periods of supply and demand imbalances in the market for CMOs or in periods of sharp interest rate movements, the prices of CMOs may fluctuate to a greater extent than would be expected from interest rate movements alone. CMOs and other mortgage-backed securities may be structured similarly to CDOs and may be subject to similar risks.

Multiple Sub-Adviser Risk: The Adviser allocates the Portfolio’s assets among multiple Sub-Advisers, each of which is responsible for investing its allocated portion of the Portfolio’s assets. To a significant extent, the Portfolio’s performance will depend on the success of the Adviser in allocating the Portfolio’s assets to Sub-Advisers and its selection and oversight of the Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers’ investment strategies may not work as planned, which could adversely affect the Portfolio’s performance. In addition, because each Sub-Adviser manages its allocated portion of the Portfolio independently from another Sub-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 a Sub-Adviser to another portion deems it appropriate to dispose of the security from that other portion, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net result in the Portfolio’s holdings. Similarly, under some market conditions, one Sub-Adviser may believe that temporary, defensive investments in short-term instruments or cash are appropriate for its allocated portion of the Portfolio when another Sub-Adviser believes continued exposure to the equity or debt markets is appropriate for its allocated portion of the Portfolio. Because each Sub-Adviser directs the trading for its own portion of the Portfolio, and does not aggregate its transactions with those of the other Sub-Adviser, the Portfolio may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if a single Sub-Adviser were managing the entire Portfolio. In addition, while the Adviser seeks to allocate the Portfolio’s assets among the Portfolio’s Sub-Advisers in a manner that it believes is consistent with achieving the Portfolio’s investment objective(s), the Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio’s assets among Sub-Advisers, including affiliated Sub-Advisers, because the Adviser pays different fees to the Sub-Advisers and due to other factors that could impact the Adviser’s revenues and profits.

Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk: Bonds rated below investment grade (i.e., BB or lower by S&P or Fitch or Ba or lower by Moody’s or, if unrated, determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality) 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. Non-investment grade bonds, sometimes referred to as “junk bonds,” are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. The creditworthiness of issuers of non-investment grade debt securities may be more complex to analyze than that of issuers of investment grade debt securities, and reliance on credit ratings may present additional risks.

Portfolio Management Risk: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that strategies used by an investment manager and its securities

selections fail to produce the intended results. An investment manager's judgments or decisions about the quality, relative yield or value of, or market trends affecting, a particular security or issuer, industry, sector, region or market segment, or about the economy or interest rates, may be incorrect or otherwise may not produce the intended results, which may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, many processes used in Portfolio management, including security selection, rely, in whole or in part, on the use of various technologies. The Portfolio may suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, or the analyses employed or relied on, by an investment manager, or if such tools, resources, information or data are used incorrectly, fail to produce the desired results, or otherwise do not work as intended. There can be no assurance that the use of these technologies will result in effective investment decisions for the Portfolio.

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

Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the principal on securities held by the Portfolio may be paid off by the issuer more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Portfolio may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates and may lose any premium it paid to acquire the security. Extension risk is the risk that the principal on securities held by the Portfolio may be paid off by the issuer more slowly than originally anticipated.

Privately Placed and Other Restricted Securities Risk: Restricted securities, which include privately placed securities, are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or be costly to the Portfolio. The risk that securities may not be sold for the price at which the Portfolio is carrying them is greater with respect to restricted securities than it is with respect to registered securities. The illiquidity of the market, as well as the lack of publicly available information regarding these securities, also may make it difficult to determine a fair value for certain securities for purposes of computing the Portfolio's net asset value.

Redemption Risk: The Portfolio may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Portfolio to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Heavy redemptions could hurt the Portfolio's performance.

Market developments and other factors, including a general rise in interest rates, have the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities. Such a move, coupled with a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to buy or hold fixed income securities, may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

Securities Lending Risk: The Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to seek income. There is a risk that a borrower may default on its

obligations to return loaned securities, however, the Portfolio's securities lending agent may indemnify the Portfolio against that risk. The Portfolio will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral, including any collateral invested in an affiliated money market fund. The Portfolio may lose money on its investment of cash collateral or may fail to earn sufficient income on its investment to meet obligations to the borrower. In addition, delays may occur in the recovery of securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the Portfolio's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions.

U.S. Government and Government-Sponsored Enterprises ("GSE") Securities Risk: Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae)) and GSEs (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)) are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal when held to maturity. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Portfolio. Securities issued or guaranteed by GSEs, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support. Therefore, GSEs may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk: When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Portfolio buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Portfolio may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

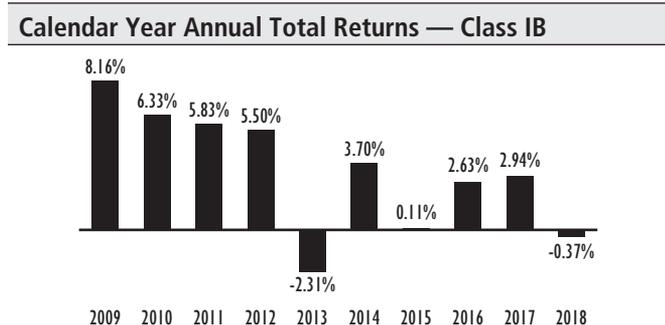
Zero Coupon and Pay-in-Kind Securities Risk: A zero coupon or pay-in-kind security pays no interest in cash to its holder during its life. Accordingly, zero coupon securities usually trade at a deep discount from their face or par value and, together with pay-in-kind securities, will be subject to greater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

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 (or since inception) through December 31, 2018 compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The return of the broad-based securities market index (and any additional comparative index) shown in the right hand column below is the return of the index for the last 10 years or, if shorter, since the inception of the share class with the longest history. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

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

For periods prior to June 2014, the performance shown below is that of the Portfolio's predecessor, a series of AXA Premier VIP Trust that had a substantially identical investment objective, policies and strategies.



Best Quarter (% and time period) 4.34% (2009 3rd Quarter)	Worst Quarter (% and time period) -2.52% (2013 2nd Quarter)
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Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years/Since Inception
Multimanager Core Bond Portfolio – Class IA	-0.37%	1.79%	3.28%
Multimanager Core Bond Portfolio – Class IB	-0.37%	1.79%	3.20%
Multimanager Core Bond Portfolio – Class K (Inception Date: August 26, 2011)	-0.12%	2.04%	2.03%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (new) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.01%	2.52%	3.48%

WHO MANAGES THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Adviser: FMG LLC

Portfolio Managers: The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for (i) the selection, monitoring and oversight of the Portfolio's Sub-Advisers and (ii) allocating assets among the Portfolio's Allocated Portions are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Kenneth T. Kozlowski, CFP®, CLU, ChFC	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	May 2011
Alwi Chan, CFA®	Senior Vice President and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	February 2010

Sub-Adviser: BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. ("BlackRock" or the "Sub-Adviser")

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

Name	Title	Date Began Managing a Portion of the Portfolio
Akiva Dickstein	Managing Director of BlackRock	May 2014
Bob Miller	Managing Director of BlackRock	October 2011
David Rogal	Director of BlackRock	June 2017

Sub-Adviser: DoubleLine Capital LP ("DoubleLine" or the "Sub-Adviser")

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

Name	Title	Date Began Managing a Portion of the Portfolio
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of DoubleLine	January 2015
Philip A. Barach	President of DoubleLine	January 2015

Sub-Adviser: Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO" or the "Sub-Adviser")

Portfolio Managers: The individuals that are jointly and primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for a portion of the Active Allocated Portion of the Portfolio are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing a Portion of the Portfolio
Mark R. Kiesel	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of PIMCO	January 2015
Mihir P. Worah	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of PIMCO	January 2015
Scott A. Mather	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of PIMCO	January 2015

Sub-Adviser: SSGA Funds Management, Inc. ("SSGA FM" or the "Sub-Adviser")

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

Name	Title	Date Began Managing a Portion of the Portfolio
Michael Brunell, CFA®	Vice President of SSGA FM	February 2009

Name	Title	Date Began Managing a Portion of the Portfolio
Michael Przygoda, CFA®	Vice President of SSGA FM	May 2016
Orhan Imer, CFA®, Ph.D.	Vice President of SSGA FM	September 2017

The Adviser has been granted relief by the Securities and Exchange Commission to hire, terminate and replace Sub-Advisers and amend sub-advisory agreements subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees and without obtaining shareholder approval. However, the Adviser may not enter into a sub-advisory agreement on behalf of the Portfolio with an “affiliated person” of the Adviser, such as AllianceBernstein L.P., unless the sub-advisory agreement is approved by the Portfolio’s shareholders. The Adviser is responsible for overseeing Sub-Advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement to the Board of Trustees.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Portfolio’s shares are currently sold only to insurance company separate accounts in connection with Contracts issued by AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company (“AXA Equitable”), AXA Life and Annuity Company, or other affiliated or unaffiliated insurance companies and to The AXA Equitable 401(k) Plan. Shares also may be sold to other portfolios managed by FMG LLC that currently sell their shares to such accounts and to other investors eligible under applicable federal income tax regulations. Class K shares of the Portfolio are sold only to other portfolios of the Trust, portfolios of AXA Premier VIP Trust and certain group annuity plans.

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

TAX INFORMATION

The Portfolio’s shareholders are (or may include) insurance company separate accounts and other investors eligible under applicable federal income tax regulations. Distributions made by the Portfolio to such an account, and exchanges and redemptions of Portfolio shares made by such an account, ordinarily do not cause the holders of underlying Contracts to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes at the time of the distributions, exchanges or redemptions; the holders generally are taxed only on amounts they withdraw from their Contract. See the prospectus for your Contract for further tax information.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

This Portfolio is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for Contracts and to other eligible investors. The Portfolio and the Adviser and its affiliates may make payments to 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. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.