



PROSPECTUS | MAY 1, 2018

AB Variable Products Series Fund, Inc.

Class A Prospectus

AB VPS

➤ Balanced Wealth Strategy Portfolio

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

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

Investment Products Offered

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

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

AB VPS Balanced Wealth Strategy Portfolio

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's investment objective is to maximize total return consistent with the Adviser's determination of reasonable risk.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

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

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

N/A

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

Management Fees	.55%
Other Expenses:	
Transfer Agent	.00%(a)
Other Expenses	.18%
Total Other Expenses	.18%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(b)	.24%
Total Portfolio Operating Expenses	.97%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement(c)	(.23)%
Total Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	.74%

(a) Less than .01%.

(b) Restated to reflect current fees and expenses.

(c) The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse the expenses payable to the Adviser by the Portfolio in an amount equal to the Portfolio's share of the advisory fees of any mutual funds advised by the Adviser in which the Portfolio invests, as included in "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" and paid by the Portfolio. This fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement will remain in effect until at least May 1, 2019 unless terminated by the Board of Directors of the AB Variable Products Series (VPS) Fund, Inc. prior to its expiration date.

Examples

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

After 1 Year	\$ 76
After 3 Years	\$ 286
After 5 Years	\$ 514
After 10 Years	\$1,169

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys or sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Examples, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 108% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES

The Portfolio invests in a portfolio of equity and fixed-income securities that is designed as a solution for investors who seek a moderate tilt toward equity returns but also want the risk diversification offered by fixed-income securities and the broad diversification of their equity risk across styles, capitalization ranges and geographic regions. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 25% of its total assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its total assets in fixed-income securities with a goal of providing moderate upside potential without excessive volatility. The Portfolio also seeks exposure to real assets by investing in real estate-related equity securities (including real estate investment trusts, or REITs), natural resource equity securities and inflation-sensitive equity securities, which are equity securities of companies that the Adviser believes maintain or grow margins in rising inflation environments, including equity securities of utilities and infrastructure-related companies (“inflation sensitive equities”). The Portfolio pursues a global strategy, typically investing in securities of issuers located in the United States and in other countries throughout the world, including emerging market countries.

The Adviser expects that the Portfolio will normally invest a greater percentage of its total assets in equity securities than in fixed-income securities, and will generally invest in equity securities both directly and through underlying investment companies advised by the Adviser (“Underlying Portfolios”). A significant portion of the Portfolio’s assets are expected to be invested directly in U.S. large-cap equity securities, primarily common stocks, in accordance with the Adviser’s U.S. Strategic Equities investment strategy (“U.S. Strategic Equities”). Under U.S. Strategic Equities, portfolio managers of the Adviser that specialize in various investment disciplines identify high-conviction large-cap equity securities based on their fundamental investment research for potential investment by the Portfolio. These securities are then assessed in terms of both this fundamental research and quantitative analysis in creating the equity portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio. In applying the quantitative analysis, the Adviser considers a number of metrics that historically have provided some indication of favorable future returns, including metrics related to valuation, quality, investor behavior and corporate behavior.

In addition, the Portfolio seeks to achieve exposure to international large-cap equity securities through investments in the **International Strategic Equities Portfolio** of **Bernstein Fund, Inc.** (“Bernstein International Strategic Equities Portfolio”) and the **International Portfolio** of **Sanford C. Bernstein Fund, Inc.** (“SCB International Portfolio”), each a registered investment company advised by the Adviser. Bernstein International Strategic Equities Portfolio and SCB International Portfolio focus on investing in non-U.S. large-cap and mid-cap equity securities. Bernstein International Strategic Equities Portfolio follows a strategy similar to U.S. Strategic Equities, but in the international context. In managing SCB International Portfolio, the Adviser selects stocks by drawing on the capabilities of its separate investment teams specializing in different investment disciplines, including value, growth, stability and others. The Portfolio also invests in other Underlying Portfolios to efficiently gain exposure to certain other types of equity securities, including small- and mid-cap and emerging market equity securities. The Adviser selects an Underlying Portfolio based on the segment of the equity market to which the Underlying Portfolio provides exposure, its investment philosophy, and how it complements and diversifies the Portfolio’s overall portfolio.

In selecting fixed-income investments, the Adviser may draw on the capabilities of separate investment teams that specialize in different areas that are generally defined by the maturity of the debt securities and/or their ratings, and which may include sub-specialties (such as inflation-indexed securities). These fixed-income teams draw on the resources and expertise of the Adviser’s internal fixed-income research staff, which includes over 50 dedicated fixed-income research analysts and economists. The Portfolio’s fixed-income securities will primarily be investment-grade debt securities, but are expected to include lower-rated securities (“junk bonds”) and preferred stock.

The Portfolio expects to enter into derivative transactions, such as options, futures contracts, forwards and swaps. Derivatives may provide a more efficient and economical exposure to market segments than direct investments, and may also be a more efficient way to alter the Portfolio’s exposure. The Portfolio may, for example, use credit default, interest rate and total return swaps to establish exposure to the fixed-income markets or particular fixed-income securities and, as noted below, may use currency derivatives to hedge foreign currency exposure.

The Adviser may employ currency hedging strategies in the Portfolio or the Underlying Portfolios, including the use of currency-related derivatives, to seek to reduce currency risk in the Portfolio or the Underlying Portfolios, but it is not required to do so. The Adviser will generally employ currency hedging strategies more frequently in the fixed-income portion of the Portfolio than in the equity portion.

PRINCIPAL RISKS:

- **Market Risk:** The value of the Portfolio’s assets will fluctuate as the stock or bond market fluctuates. The value of its investments may decline, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, simply because of economic changes or other events that affect large portions of the market.
- **Allocation Risk:** The allocation of investments among the different investment styles, such as growth or value, equity or debt securities, or U.S. or non-U.S. securities may have a more significant effect on the Portfolio’s net asset value, or NAV, when one of these investment strategies is performing more poorly than others.

- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Risk:** Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve more risk than those of U.S. issuers. These securities may fluctuate more widely in price and may be less liquid due to adverse market, economic, political, regulatory or other factors. These risks may be heightened with respect to investments in emerging market countries, where there may be an increased amount of economic, political and social instability.
- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Portfolio's investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies or reduce the Portfolio's returns.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** Changes in interest rates will affect the value of investments in fixed-income securities. When interest rates rise, the value of existing investments in fixed-income securities tends to fall and this decrease in value may not be offset by higher income from new investments. The Portfolio may be subject to heightened interest rate risk due to rising rates as the current period of historically low interest rates may be ending. Interest rate risk is generally greater for fixed-income securities with longer maturities or durations.
- **Credit Risk:** An issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives or other contract, may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of interest or principal, or to otherwise honor its obligations. The issuer or guarantor may default, causing a loss of the full principal amount of a security and accrued interest. The degree of risk for a particular security may be reflected in its credit rating. There is the possibility that the credit rating of a fixed-income security may be downgraded after purchase, which may adversely affect the value of the security.
- **Below Investment Grade Security Risk:** Investments in fixed-income securities with lower ratings ("junk bonds") tend to have a higher probability that an issuer will default or fail to meet its payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond market generally and less secondary market liquidity.
- **Capitalization Risk:** Investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than investments in large-capitalization companies. Investments in small-capitalization companies may have additional risks because these companies have limited product lines, markets or financial resources.
- **Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk:** As with other investments, investments in other investment companies are subject to market and selection risk. In addition, Contractholders invested in the Portfolio bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Portfolio (including management fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies (to the extent these expenses are not waived or reimbursed by the Adviser).
- **Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives may be illiquid, difficult to price, and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Portfolio, and may be subject to counterparty risk to a greater degree than more traditional investments.
- **Real Assets Risk:** The Portfolio's investments in securities linked to real assets involve significant risks, including financial, operating, and competitive risks. Investments in securities linked to real assets expose the Portfolio to adverse macroeconomic conditions, such as a rise in interest rates or a downturn in the economy in which the asset is located. Changes in inflation rates or in the market's inflation expectations may adversely affect the market value of inflation-sensitive equities. The Portfolio's investments in real estate securities have many of the same risks as direct ownership of real estate, including the risk that the value of real estate could decline due to a variety of factors that affect the real estate market generally. Investments in REITs may have additional risks. REITs are dependent on the capability of their managers, may have limited diversification, and could be significantly affected by changes in tax laws.
- **Active Trading Risk:** The Portfolio expects to engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities and its portfolio turnover rate is expected to exceed 100%. A higher rate of portfolio turnover increases transaction costs, which may negatively affect the Portfolio's return. In addition, a high rate of portfolio turnover may result in substantial short-term gains, which may have adverse tax consequences for Contractholders.
- **Management Risk:** The Portfolio is subject to management risk because it is an actively-managed investment fund. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Portfolio, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results.

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

BAR CHART AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

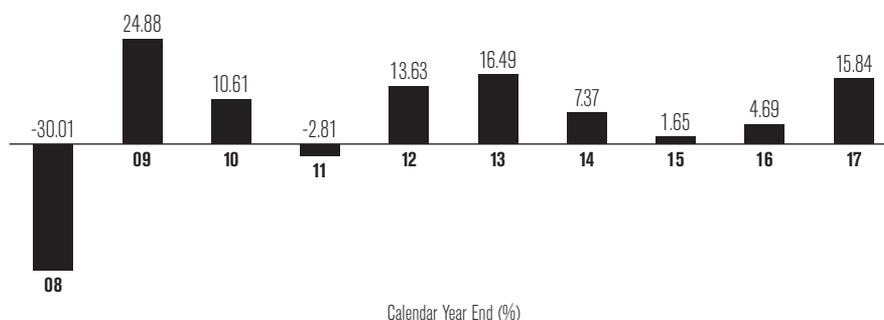
The bar chart and performance information provide an indication of the historical risk of an investment in the Portfolio by showing:

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

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

Effective May 1, 2018, the Portfolio amended its principal strategies by eliminating the static targets for allocation of investments among asset classes, changing the securities selection strategies used for the equity portion of the Portfolio, and broadening the types of real asset securities in which the Portfolio will invest. The performance shown below for periods prior to May 1, 2018 is based on the Portfolio's prior principal strategies and may not be representative of the Portfolio's performance under its current principal strategies.

Bar Chart



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

Best Quarter was up 15.07%, 3rd quarter, 2009; and Worst Quarter was down -14.72%, 4th quarter, 2008.

Performance Table

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2017)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Portfolio	15.84%	9.05%	5.11%
MSCI AC World Index (net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes, except the reinvestment of dividends net of non-U.S. withholding taxes)	23.97%	10.80%	4.65%
S&P 500 Index* (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	21.83%	15.79%	8.50%
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD Hedged)** (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	3.04%	3.06%	4.16%

* In connection with changes in investment strategy referred to above, the broad-based index used for comparison with the Portfolio's performance has changed from the S&P 500 Index to the MSCI AC World Index (net) because the new index more closely reflects the Portfolio's equity investments.

** The performance table includes the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD Hedged) to show how the Portfolio's performance compares with an index of fixed-income securities similar to those in which the Portfolio invests.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

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

Employee	Length of Service	Title
Jess Gaspar	Since February 2018	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Daniel J. Loewy	Since 2013	Senior Vice President of the Adviser

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

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

TAX INFORMATION

The Portfolio may pay income dividends or make capital gains distributions. The income and capital gains distributions are expected to be made in shares of the Portfolio. See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurers for federal income tax information.

PAYMENTS TO INSURERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO'S RISKS AND ITS INVESTMENTS

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

DERIVATIVES

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

There are four principal types of derivatives—options, futures contracts, forwards and swaps—each of which is described below. Derivatives include listed and cleared transactions, where the Portfolio's derivative trade counterparty is an exchange or clearinghouse and non-cleared bilateral "over-the-counter" transactions, where the Portfolio's derivative trade counterparty is a financial institution. Exchange-traded or cleared derivatives transactions tend to be more liquid and subject to less counterparty credit risk than those that are privately negotiated.

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

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

- **Forward Contracts.** A forward contract is an agreement that obligates one party to buy, and the other party to sell, a specific quantity of an underlying commodity or other tangible asset for an agreed-upon price at a future date. A forward contract generally is settled by physical delivery of

the commodity or tangible asset to an agreed-upon location (rather than settled by cash) or is rolled forward into a new forward contract. The Portfolio's investments in forward contracts may include the following:

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

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

would represent a loss to the Portfolio. The Portfolio's investments in options include the following:

- Options on Foreign Currencies. The Portfolio may invest in options on foreign currencies that are privately negotiated or traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges for hedging purposes to protect against declines in the U.S. Dollar value of foreign currency denominated securities held by the Portfolio and against increases in the U.S. Dollar cost of securities to be acquired. The purchase of an option on a foreign currency may constitute an effective hedge against fluctuations in exchange rates, although if rates move adversely, the Portfolio may forfeit the entire amount of the premium plus related transaction costs. The Portfolio may also invest in options on foreign currencies for non-hedging purposes as a means of making direct investments in foreign currencies, as described below under “Other Derivatives and Strategies—Currency Transactions”.
 - Options on Securities. The Portfolio may purchase or write a put or call option on securities. The Portfolio may write covered options, which means writing an option for securities the Portfolio owns, and uncovered options.
 - Options on Securities Indices. An option on a securities index is similar to an option on a security except that, rather than taking or making delivery of a security at a specified price, an option on a securities index gives the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the chosen index is greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of a put) the exercise price of the option.
 - Other Option Strategies. In an effort to earn extra income, to adjust exposure to individual securities or markets, or to protect all or a portion of its portfolio from a decline in value, sometimes within certain ranges, the Portfolio may use option strategies such as the concurrent purchase of a call or put option, including on individual securities and stock indices, futures contracts (including on individual securities and stock indices) or shares of exchange-traded funds, or ETFs, at one strike price and the writing of a call or put option on the same individual security, stock index, futures contract or ETF at a higher strike price in the case of a call option or at a lower strike price in the case of a put option. The maximum profit from this strategy would result for the call options from an increase in the value of the individual security, stock index, futures contract or ETF above the higher strike price or for the put options the decline in the value of the individual security, stock index, futures contract or ETF below the lower strike price. If the price of the individual security, stock index, futures contract or ETF declines, in the case of the call option, or increases, in the case of the put option, the Portfolio has the risk of losing the entire amount paid for the call or put options.
- **Swap Transactions.** A swap is an agreement that obligates two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at specified intervals (payment dates) based upon, or calculated by, reference to changes in specified prices or rates (*e.g.*, interest rates in the case

of interest rate swaps, currency exchange rates in the case of currency swaps) for a specified amount of an underlying asset (the “notional” principal amount). Generally, the notional principal amount is used solely to calculate the payment stream, but is not exchanged. Most swaps are entered into on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Portfolio receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments). Certain standardized swaps, including certain interest rate swaps and credit default swaps, are (or soon will be) subject to mandatory central clearing. Cleared swaps are transacted through futures commission merchants (“FCMs”) that are members of central clearinghouses with the clearinghouse serving as central counterparty, similar to transactions in futures contracts. Portfolios post initial and variation margin to support their obligations under cleared swaps by making payments to their clearing member FCMs. Central clearing is expected to reduce counterparty credit risks and increase liquidity, but central clearing does not make swap transactions risk free. Centralized clearing will be required for additional categories of swaps on a phased-in basis based on Commodity Futures Trading Commission approval of contracts for central clearing. The Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) may adopt similar clearing requirements in respect of security-based swaps. Bilateral swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors and are not cleared through a third party. The Portfolio's investments in swap transactions include the following:

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

An option on a swap agreement, also called a “swaption”, is an option that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap on a future date in exchange for paying a market-based “premium”. A receiver swaption gives the owner the right to receive the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. A payer swaption gives the owner the right to pay the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. Swaptions also include options that allow an existing swap to be terminated or extended by one of the counterparties.

The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a contractually-based principal amount from the party selling the interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on an

agreed principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. Caps and floors may be less liquid than swaps.

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

- Credit Default Swaps. The “buyer” in a credit default swap contract is obligated to pay the “seller” a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to pay, obligation acceleration or restructuring. The Portfolio may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If the Portfolio is a seller, the Portfolio receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between one month and ten years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the Portfolio typically must pay the contingent payment to the buyer, which will be either (i) the “par value” (face amount) of the reference obligation, in which case the Portfolio will receive the reference obligation in return or (ii) an amount equal to the difference between the par value and the current market value of the reference obligation. The current market value of the reference obligation is typically determined via an auction process sponsored by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. The periodic payments previously received by the Portfolio, coupled with the value of any reference obligation received, may be less than the amount it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss to the Portfolio. If the Portfolio is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Portfolio will lose its periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer typically receives full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. Credit default swaps may involve greater risks than if the Portfolio had invested in the reference obligation directly. Credit default swaps are subject to general market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.
- Currency Swaps. The Portfolio may invest in currency swaps for hedging purposes to protect against adverse changes in exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and other currencies or for non-hedging purposes as a means of making direct investments in foreign currencies, as described below under “Other Derivatives and Strategies—Currency Transactions”. Currency swaps involve the exchange by the Portfolio with another party of a series of payments in specified currencies. Currency swaps may be bilateral and privately negotiated with the Portfolio expecting to achieve an acceptable degree of correlation

between its portfolio investments and its currency swaps position. Currency swaps may involve the exchange of actual principal amounts of currencies by the counterparties at the initiation, and again upon the termination, of the transaction.

- **Other Derivatives and Strategies**

- Currency Transactions. The Portfolio may invest in non-U.S. Dollar-denominated securities on a currency hedged or unhedged basis. The Adviser may actively manage the Portfolio's currency exposures and may seek investment opportunities by taking long or short positions in currencies through the use of currency-related derivatives, including forward currency exchange contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts, swaps and options. The Adviser may enter into transactions for investment opportunities when it anticipates that a foreign currency will appreciate or depreciate in value but securities denominated in that currency are not held by the Portfolio and do not present attractive investment opportunities. Such transactions may also be used when the Adviser believes that it may be more efficient than a direct investment in a foreign currency-denominated security. The Portfolio may also conduct currency exchange contracts on a spot basis (*i.e.*, for cash at the spot rate prevailing in the currency exchange market for buying or selling currencies).

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES

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

FORWARD COMMITMENTS

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

The Portfolio may invest in TBA-mortgage-backed securities. A TBA or “To Be Announced” trade represents a contract for

the purchase or sale of mortgage-backed securities to be delivered at a future agreed-upon date; however, the specific mortgage pool numbers or the number of pools that will be delivered to fulfill the trade obligation or terms of the contract are unknown at the time of the trade. Mortgage pools (including fixed-rate or variable-rate mortgages) guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association, or GNMA, the Federal National Mortgage Association, or FNMA, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or FHLMC, are subsequently allocated to the TBA transactions.

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

ILLIQUID SECURITIES

The Portfolio limits its investments in illiquid securities to 15% of its net assets. Until the Portfolio's compliance date of December 1, 2018 for new Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), the term "illiquid securities" for this purpose means securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount the Portfolio has valued the securities. After such date, the term shall mean any security or investment that the Portfolio reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

The Portfolio may not be able to sell such securities and may not be able to realize their full value upon sale. Restricted securities (securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale) may be illiquid. Some restricted securities (such as securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 ("Rule 144A Securities") or certain commercial paper) may be treated as liquid, although they may be less liquid than registered securities traded on established secondary markets.

INFLATION-INDEXED SECURITIES

Inflation-indexed securities are fixed-income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of these securities will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced.

The value of inflation-indexed securities tends to react to changes in real interest rates. In general, the price of these securities can fall when real interest rates rise, and can rise when real interest rates fall. In addition, the value of these

securities can fluctuate based on fluctuations in expectations of inflation. Interest payments on these securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation.

INVESTMENT IN EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS AND OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Portfolio may invest in shares of ETFs, subject to the restrictions and limitations of the 1940 Act, or any applicable rules, exemptive orders or regulatory guidance thereunder. ETFs are pooled investment vehicles, which may be managed or unmanaged, that generally seek to track the performance of a specific index. ETFs will not track their underlying indices precisely since the ETFs have expenses and may need to hold a portion of their assets in cash, unlike the underlying indices, and the ETFs may not invest in all of the securities in the underlying indices in the same proportion as the indices for varying reasons. The Portfolio will incur transaction costs when buying and selling ETF shares, and indirectly bear the expenses of the ETFs. In addition, the market value of an ETF's shares, which is based on supply and demand in the market for the ETF's shares, may differ from its net asset value, or NAV. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF's shares trade at a discount to its NAV.

The Portfolio may also invest in investment companies other than ETFs, as permitted by the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations or exemptive orders thereunder. As with ETF investments, if the Portfolio acquires shares in other investment companies, Contractholders would bear, indirectly, the expenses of such investment companies (which may include management and advisory fees), which to the extent not waived or reimbursed, would be in addition to the Portfolio's expenses. The Portfolio intends to invest uninvested cash balances in an affiliated money market fund as permitted by Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act. The Portfolio's investment in other investment companies, including ETFs, subjects the Portfolio indirectly to the underlying risks of those investment companies.

The Portfolio expects to invest in other AB Mutual Funds (each an "Underlying Portfolio"). A brief description of each of these Underlying Portfolios follows. Additional details are available in each Underlying Portfolio's prospectus or SAI. You may request a free copy of each Underlying Portfolio's prospectus and/or SAI by contacting the Adviser:

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

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

International Portfolio, a series of Sanford C. Bernstein Fund, Inc., has an investment objective of long-term capital growth. This Underlying Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of issuers in countries that make up the Morgan Stanley Capital International ("MSCI") EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia and the Far East) and Canada. The Adviser may diversify the Underlying Portfolio across multiple investment disciplines as well as capitalization ranges, although the Adviser expects to invest primarily in large- and mid-sized capitalization companies. The Adviser relies

on both fundamental and quantitative research to manage both risk and return for the Underlying Portfolio. The Underlying Portfolio may own stocks from the Adviser's bottom-up fundamental research in value, growth, stability and other disciplines. Within each investment discipline, the Adviser draws on the capabilities of separate investment teams. The research analyses that support buy and sell decisions for the Underlying Portfolio are fundamental and bottom-up, based largely on specific company and industry findings and taking into account broad economic forecasts.

The Underlying Portfolio may enter into foreign currency transactions for hedging and non-hedging purposes on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis or through the use of derivatives transactions.

International Strategic Equities Portfolio, a series of Bernstein Fund, Inc., has an investment objective of seeking long-term growth of capital. The Adviser invests the assets of this Underlying Portfolio primarily in equity securities of issuers in countries that make up the MSCI All Country World Index ("ACWI") ex-US Index, which includes both developed and emerging market countries. The Underlying Portfolio focuses on securities of large-cap and mid-cap companies. The Adviser utilizes both fundamental and quantitative research to both determine which securities will be held by the Underlying Portfolio and to manage risk. Specifically, the Underlying Portfolio's management team uses the universe of securities selected by the Adviser's various fundamental investment teams focusing on international equity securities, and applies its quantitative analysis to these securities. In applying its quantitative analysis, the Adviser considers a number of metrics that have historically provided some indication of favorable future returns, including metrics relating to valuation, quality, investor behavior and corporate behavior. The Adviser may employ currency hedging strategies, including the use of currency-related derivatives, to seek to reduce currency risk in the Underlying Portfolio, but it is not required to do so.

AB Discovery Growth Fund has an investment objective of long-term growth of capital. This Underlying Portfolio invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies. The Underlying Portfolio may invest in any company and industry and in any type of equity security with potential for capital appreciation. The Underlying Portfolio's investment policies emphasize investments in companies that are demonstrating improving financial results and a favorable earnings outlook. When selecting securities, the Adviser typically looks for companies that have strong, experienced management teams, strong market positions, and the potential to support greater than expected earnings growth rates. In making specific investment decisions for the Underlying Portfolio, the Adviser combines fundamental and quantitative analysis in its stock selection process.

AB Discovery Value Fund, a series of AB Trust, has an investment objective of long-term growth of capital. This Underlying Portfolio invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of small- to mid-capitalization U.S. companies. The Underlying Portfolio invests in companies that are determined by the Adviser to be undervalued, using the

Adviser's fundamental value approach. In selecting securities for the Underlying Portfolio's portfolio, the Adviser uses its fundamental and quantitative research to identify companies whose long-term earnings power is not reflected in the current market price of their securities.

Small Cap Core Portfolio, a series of Bernstein Fund, Inc., has an investment objective of long-term growth of capital. The Adviser invests the assets of this Underlying Portfolio primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of small-capitalization companies located in the U.S.

The Adviser utilizes both quantitative analysis and fundamental research to determine which securities will be held by the Underlying Portfolio and to manage risk. The Adviser applies quantitative analysis to all of the securities in the Underlying Portfolio's research universe, which is composed primarily of securities in the Russell 2000 Index. Those securities that score highly on this quantitative analysis are then screened to eliminate those securities that the Adviser is recommending against purchasing based on its fundamental research, and a portfolio is constructed from the remaining highly ranked securities based on diversification and risk considerations. In its quantitative analysis, the Adviser considers a number of metrics that have historically provided some indication of favorable future returns, including metrics relating to valuation, quality, investor behavior and corporate behavior.

International Small Cap Portfolio, a series of Bernstein Fund, Inc., has an investment objective of long-term growth of capital. The Adviser invests the assets of this Underlying Portfolio primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of small-capitalization companies located outside the U.S.

The Adviser seeks to identify attractive investment opportunities primarily through its fundamental investment research or quantitative analysis. In applying its fundamental research, the Adviser generally seeks to identify companies that possess both attractive valuation and compelling company- and/or industry-level investment catalysts. In applying its quantitative analysis, the Adviser typically considers a number of metrics that historically have provided some indication of favorable future returns, including metrics related to valuation, quality, investor behavior and corporate behavior. Utilizing these resources, the Adviser expects to allocate the Underlying Portfolio's assets among issuers, industries and geographic locations to attempt to create a diversified portfolio of investments.

Emerging Markets Portfolio, a series of Sanford C. Bernstein Fund, Inc., has an investment objective of long-term capital growth through investments in equity securities of companies in emerging-market countries. This Underlying Portfolio invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in securities of companies in emerging markets.

The Adviser diversifies the investment portfolio between growth and value investment styles. The Adviser selects emerging markets growth and emerging markets value equity securities based on its fundamental growth and value investment disciplines to produce a blended portfolio. Within each investment discipline, the Adviser draws on the capabilities of separate investment teams. In allocating the Underlying

Portfolio's assets among emerging market countries, the Adviser considers such factors as the geographical distribution of the Underlying Portfolio, the sizes of the stock markets represented and the various key economic characteristics of the countries. The Adviser may hedge currency risk when it believes there is potential to enhance risk-adjusted returns.

The Underlying Portfolios also intend to invest uninvested cash balances in an affiliated money market fund as permitted by Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act.

LOANS OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

For the purposes of achieving income, the Portfolio may make secured loans of portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and financial institutions ("borrowers") to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder (as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time) or by guidance regarding, interpretations of or exemptive orders under the 1940 Act. Under the Portfolio's securities lending program, all securities loans will be secured continually by cash collateral. The loans will be made only to borrowers deemed by the Adviser to be creditworthy, and when, in the judgment of the Adviser, the consideration that can be earned currently from securities loans justifies the attendant risk. The Portfolio will be compensated for the loan from a portion of the net return from the interest earned on cash collateral after a rebate paid to the borrower (in some cases this rebate may be a "negative rebate", or fee paid by the borrower to the Portfolio in connection with the loan) and payments for fees of the securities lending agent and for certain other administrative expenses.

The Portfolio will have the right to call a loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time on notice to the borrower within the normal and customary settlement time for the securities. While the securities are on loan, the borrower is obligated to pay the Portfolio amounts equal to any income or other distributions from the securities. The Portfolio will not have the right to vote any securities during the existence of a loan, but will have the right to regain ownership of loaned securities in order to exercise voting or other ownership rights. When the Portfolio lends securities, its investment performance will continue to reflect changes in the value of the securities loaned.

The Portfolio will invest cash collateral in a money market fund approved by the Portfolio's Board of Directors (the "Board") and expected to be managed by the Adviser. Any such investment will be at the Portfolio's risk. The Portfolio may pay reasonable finders', administrative, and custodial fees in connection with a loan.

A principal risk of lending portfolio securities is that the borrower will fail to return the loaned securities upon termination of the loan and that the collateral will not be sufficient to replace the loaned securities.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES, OTHER ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES AND STRUCTURED SECURITIES

Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by the U.S. Government or one of its sponsored entities or may be issued by private organizations. Interest and principal payments (including prepayments) on the mortgages underlying mortgage-backed securities

are passed through to the holders of the securities. As a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying securities, mortgage-backed securities are often subject to more rapid prepayment of principal than their stated maturity would indicate. Prepayments occur when the mortgagor on a mortgage prepays the remaining principal before the mortgage's scheduled maturity date. Because the prepayment characteristics of the underlying mortgages vary, it is impossible to predict accurately the realized yield or average life of a particular issue of pass-through certificates. Prepayments are important because of their effect on the yield and price of the mortgage-backed securities. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayments can be expected to accelerate and the Portfolio would be required to reinvest the proceeds at the lower interest rates then available. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, a reduction in prepayments may increase the effective maturity of the securities, subjecting them to a greater risk of decline in market value in response to rising interest rates. In addition, prepayments of mortgages underlying securities purchased at a premium could result in capital losses.

Mortgage-backed securities include mortgage pass-through certificates and multiple-class pass-through securities, such as real estate mortgage investment conduit certificates, or REMICS, collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMOs, government sponsored enterprise ("GSE") risk-sharing bonds, and stripped mortgage-backed securities, and other types of mortgage-backed securities that may be available in the future.

Multiple-Class Pass-Through Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. Mortgage-backed securities also include CMOs and REMIC pass-through or participation certificates that may be issued by, among others, U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities as well as private lenders. CMOs and REMICs are issued in multiple classes and the principal of and interest on the mortgage assets may be allocated among the several classes of CMOs or REMICs in various ways. Each class of CMOs or REMICs, often referred to as a "tranche", is issued at a specific adjustable or fixed interest rate and must be fully retired no later than its final distribution date. Generally, interest is paid or accrued on all classes of CMOs or REMICs on a monthly basis.

Typically, CMOs are collateralized by GNMA or FHLMC certificates but also may be collateralized by other mortgage assets such as whole loans or private mortgage pass-through securities. Debt service on CMOs is provided from payments of principal and interest on collateral of mortgage assets and any reinvestment income.

A REMIC is a CMO that qualifies for special tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, and invests in certain mortgages primarily secured by interests in real property and other permitted investments. Investors may purchase "regular" and "residual" interest shares of beneficial interest in REMIC trusts.

GSE Risk-Sharing Bonds. The Portfolio may invest in mortgage-backed securities known as GSE Risk-Sharing Bonds or Credit Risk Transfer Securities ("CRTs"), which are issued by GSEs (and sometimes banks or mortgage insurers) and structured without any government or GSE guarantee in

respect of borrower defaults or underlying collateral. The risks associated with an investment in CRTs differ from the risks associated with an investment in more traditional mortgage-backed securities issued by GSEs because, in CRTs, some or all of the credit risk associated with the underlying mortgage loans is transferred to the end-investor.

Other Asset-Backed Securities. The Portfolio may invest in other asset-backed securities. The securitization techniques used to develop mortgage-related securities are applied to a broad range of financial assets. Through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations, various types of assets, including automobile loans and leases, credit card receivables, home equity loans, equipment leases and trade receivables, are securitized in structures similar to the structures used in mortgage securitizations.

Structured Securities. The Portfolio may invest in securities issued in structured financing transactions, which generally involve aggregating types of debt assets in a pool or special purpose entity and then issuing new securities. Types of structured financings include securities described elsewhere in this Prospectus, such as mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. These investments include investments in structured securities that represent interests in entities organized and operated solely for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of particular debt obligations. This type of restructuring involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity, such as a corporation or trust, of specified instruments (such as commercial bank loans or high-yield bonds) and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of structured securities backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. Because these types of structured securities typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments.

PREFERRED STOCK

The Portfolio may invest in preferred stock. Preferred stock is a class of capital stock that typically pays dividends at a specified rate. Preferred stock is generally senior to common stock, but is subordinated to any debt the issuer has outstanding. Accordingly, preferred stock dividends are not paid until all debt obligations are first met. Preferred stock may be subject to more fluctuations in market value, due to changes in market participants' perceptions of the issuer's ability to continue to pay dividends, than debt of the same issuer. These investments include convertible preferred stock, which includes an option for the holder to convert the preferred stock into the issuer's common stock under certain conditions, among which may be the specification of a future date when the conversion may begin, a certain number of common shares per preferred share, or a certain price per share for the common stock. Convertible preferred stock tends to be more volatile than non-convertible preferred stock, because its value is related to the price of the issuer's common stock as well as the dividends payable on the preferred stock.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS (REITS)

REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs.

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

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND BUY/SELL BACK TRANSACTIONS

The Portfolio may enter into repurchase agreements. In a repurchase agreement transaction, the Portfolio buys a security and simultaneously agrees to sell it back to the counterparty at a specified price in the future. However, a repurchase agreement is economically similar to a secured loan, in that the Portfolio lends cash to a counterparty for a specific term, normally a day or a few days, and is given acceptable collateral (the purchased securities) to hold in case the counterparty does not repay the loan. The difference between the purchase price and the repurchase price of the securities reflects an agreed-upon "interest rate". Given that the price at which the Portfolio will sell the collateral back is specified in advance, the Portfolio is not exposed to price movements on the collateral unless the counterparty defaults. If the counterparty defaults on its obligation to buy back the securities at the maturity date and the liquidation value of the collateral is less than the outstanding loan amount, the Portfolio would suffer a loss. In order to further mitigate any potential credit exposure to the counterparty, if the value of the securities falls below a specified level that is linked to the loan amount during the life of the agreement, the counterparty must provide additional collateral to support the loan.

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

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS

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

SHORT SALES

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

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

ADDITIONAL RISK AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Investments in the Portfolio involve the risk considerations described below.

FOREIGN (NON-U.S.) SECURITIES

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

Securities registration, custody, and settlement may in some instances be subject to delays and legal and administrative uncertainties. Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain foreign countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude investment in certain securities and may increase the costs and expenses of the Portfolio. In addition, the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities from certain countries is controlled under regulations, including in some cases the need for certain advance government notification or authority, and if a deterioration occurs in a country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances.

The Portfolio also could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation, as well as by the application to it of other restrictions on investment. Investing in local markets may require the Portfolio to adopt special procedures or seek local governmental approvals or other actions, any of which may involve additional costs to the Portfolio. These factors may affect

the liquidity of the Portfolio's investments in any country and the Adviser will monitor the effect of any such factor or factors on the Portfolio's investments. Transaction costs, including brokerage commissions for transactions both on and off the securities exchanges, in many foreign countries are generally higher than in the United States.

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

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

In June 2016, the United Kingdom ("UK") voted in a referendum to leave the European Union ("EU"). On March 29, 2017, the UK notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the EU. It is expected that the UK's withdrawal will be completed within two years of such notification. There is considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences of the withdrawal. During this period and beyond, the impact on the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significant, resulting in increased volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, impacts on arrangements for trading and on other existing cross-border cooperation arrangements (whether economic, tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory or otherwise), and in potentially lower growth for companies in the UK, Europe and globally, which could have an adverse effect on the value of the Portfolio's investments.

Investments in securities of companies in emerging markets involve special risks. There are approximately 100 countries identified by the World Bank as Low Income, Lower Middle Income and Upper Middle Income countries that are generally regarded as emerging markets. Emerging market countries that

the Adviser currently considers for investment include:

Argentina	Hungary	Philippines
Bangladesh	India	Poland
Belarus	Indonesia	Russia
Belize	Iraq	Senegal
Brazil	Ivory Coast	Serbia
Bulgaria	Jamaica	South Africa
Chile	Jordan	South Korea
China	Kazakhstan	Sri Lanka
Colombia	Lebanon	Taiwan
Croatia	Lithuania	Thailand
Dominican Republic	Malaysia	Turkey
Ecuador	Mexico	Ukraine
Egypt	Mongolia	Uruguay
El Salvador	Nigeria	Venezuela
Gabon	Pakistan	Vietnam
Georgia	Panama	
Ghana	Peru	

Countries may be added to or removed from this list at any time.

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

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

FOREIGN (NON-U.S.) CURRENCIES

The Portfolio invests some portion of its assets in securities denominated in, and receives revenues in, foreign currencies and

will be adversely affected by reductions in the value of those currencies relative to the U.S. Dollar. Foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly. They are determined by supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets, the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, and other complex factors. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or non-U.S. Governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments. In light of these risks, the Portfolio may engage in certain currency hedging transactions, as described above, which involve certain special risks. The Portfolio may also invest directly in foreign currencies for non-hedging purposes directly on a spot basis (*i.e.*, cash) or through derivatives transactions, such as forward currency exchange contracts, futures contracts and options thereon, swaps and options as described above. These investments will be subject to the same risks. In addition, currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, causing the Portfolio's NAV to fluctuate.

INVESTMENT IN BELOW INVESTMENT GRADE FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES

Investments in securities rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") may be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities. These securities are also generally considered to be subject to greater market risk than higher-rated securities. The capacity of issuers of these securities to pay interest and repay principal is more likely to weaken than is that of issuers of higher-rated securities in times of deteriorating economic conditions or rising interest rates. In addition, below investment grade securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic conditions than investment grade securities.

The market for these securities may be thinner and less active than that for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. To the extent that there is no established secondary market for these securities, the Portfolio may experience difficulty in valuing such securities and, in turn, the Portfolio's assets.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

Although the Portfolio does not invest directly in real estate, it invests in securities of real estate companies. Therefore, an investment in the Portfolio is subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. These risks include, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions, including increases in the rate of inflation; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from, environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. To the extent that assets underlying such investments are concentrated

geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, the Portfolio may be subject to certain of the foregoing risks to a greater extent. These risks may be greater for investments in non-U.S. real estate companies.

Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and self-liquidation.

Investing in REITs involves risks similar to those associated with investing in small-capitalization companies. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities. Historically, small-capitalization stocks, such as REITs, have had more price volatility than larger capitalization stocks.

UNRATED SECURITIES

The Portfolio may invest in unrated fixed-income securities when the Adviser believes that the financial condition of the issuers of such securities, or the protection afforded by the terms of the securities themselves, limits the risk to the Portfolio to a degree comparable to that of rated securities that are consistent with the Portfolio's objective and policies.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Portfolio may take advantage of other investment practices that are not currently contemplated for use by the Portfolio, or are not available but may yet be developed, to the extent such investment practices are consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective and legally permissible for the Portfolio. Such

investment practices, if they arise, may involve risks that are different from or exceed those involved in the practices described above.

CHANGES IN INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITION

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

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

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

CYBER SECURITY RISK

Mutual funds, including the Portfolio, are susceptible to cyber security risk. Cyber security breaches may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Portfolio assets, Contractholder data, or proprietary information, or cause the Portfolio and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. In addition, cyber security breaches in companies in which the Portfolio invests may affect the value of your investment in the Portfolio.

INVESTING IN THE PORTFOLIO

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of the Insurers. You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurer for information on how to purchase and sell the Portfolio's shares. AllianceBernstein Investments, Inc. ("ABI") may, from time to time, receive payments from Insurers in connection with the sale of the Portfolio's shares through the Insurers' separate accounts.

The Insurers maintain omnibus account arrangements with the Fund in respect of the Portfolio and place aggregate purchase, redemption and exchange orders for shares of the Portfolio corresponding to orders placed by the Insurers' customers, or Contractholders, who have purchased contracts from the Insurers, in each case, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant contract. Omnibus account arrangements maintained by the Insurers are discussed below under "Policy Regarding Short-Term Trading".

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

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

The Portfolio expects that it will typically take up to three business days following the receipt of a redemption request in proper form to pay out redemption proceeds. However, while not expected, payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days from the day a request is received in proper form by the Portfolio by the close of regular trading on any day the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") is open (ordinarily, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, but sometimes earlier, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading or unscheduled suspensions of trading).

The Portfolio expects, under normal circumstances, to use cash or cash equivalents held by the Portfolio to satisfy redemption requests. The Portfolio may also determine to sell portfolio assets to meet such requests. Under certain circumstances, including stressed market conditions, the Portfolio may determine to pay a redemption request by accessing a bank line of credit or by distributing wholly or partly in kind securities from its portfolio, instead of cash.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

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

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

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

Other Payments for Educational Support and Distribution Assistance

In addition to the fees described above, ABI, at its expense, currently provides additional payments to the Insurers that sell shares of the Portfolio. These sums include payments to reimburse directly or indirectly the costs incurred by the Insurers and their employees in connection with educational seminars and training efforts about the Portfolio for the Insurers' employees and/or their clients and potential clients and may include payments for distribution analytical data regarding Portfolio sales by the Insurer. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, entertainment and meals.

For 2018, ABI's additional payments to these firms for educational support and distribution assistance related to the Fund's Portfolios are expected to be approximately \$325,000. In 2017, ABI paid additional payments of approximately \$325,000 for the Fund's Portfolios.

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

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

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

AIG
AXA Advisors

Jackson National Life
Lincoln Financial Distributors
MetLife Inc.
Ohio National
Pacific Life Insurance Co.
Principal Financial Group
Prudential Financial
Riversource Distributors
Transamerica Capital
Variable Annuity Life Insurance/VALIC

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

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and deter frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares or excessive or short-term trading that may disadvantage long-term Contractholders. These policies are described below. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will be able to detect excessive or short-term trading or to identify Contractholders engaged in such practices, particularly with respect to transactions in omnibus accounts. Contractholders should be aware that application of these policies may have adverse consequences, as described below, and should avoid frequent trading in Portfolio shares through purchases, sales and exchanges of shares. The Portfolio reserves the right to restrict, reject, or cancel, without any prior notice, any purchase or exchange order for any reason, including any purchase or exchange order accepted by any Insurer or a Contractholder's financial intermediary.

Risks Associated With Excessive or Short-Term Trading Generally. While the Fund will try to prevent market timing by utilizing the procedures described below, these procedures may not be successful in identifying or stopping excessive or short-term trading in all circumstances. By realizing profits through short-term trading, Contractholders that engage in rapid purchases and sales dilute the value of shares held by long-term Contractholders. Volatility resulting from excessive purchases and sales or exchanges of shares of the Portfolio, especially involving large dollar amounts, may disrupt efficient portfolio management and cause the Portfolio to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times to raise cash to accommodate redemptions relating to short-term trading activity. In particular, the Portfolio may have difficulty implementing its long-term investment strategies if it is forced to maintain a higher level of its assets in cash to accommodate significant short-term trading activity. In addition, the Portfolio may incur increased administrative and other expenses due to excessive or short-term trading and increased brokerage costs.

Investments in securities of foreign issuers may be particularly susceptible to short-term trading strategies. This is because securities of foreign issuers are typically traded on markets that close well before the time the Portfolio ordinarily calculates its NAV

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

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

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

- **Transaction Surveillance Procedures.** The Portfolio, through its agents, ABI and ABIS, maintains surveillance procedures to detect excessive or short-term trading in Portfolio shares. This surveillance process involves several factors, which include scrutinizing each individual Insurer's omnibus transaction activity in Portfolio shares in order to seek to ascertain whether any such activity attributable to one or more Contractholders might constitute excessive or short-term trading. Insurers' omnibus transaction activity identified

by these surveillance procedures, or as a result of any other information actually available at the time, will be evaluated to determine whether such activity might indicate excessive or short-term trading activity attributable to one or more Contractholders. These surveillance procedures may be modified from time to time, as necessary or appropriate to improve the detection of excessive or short-term trading or to address specific circumstances.

- **Account Blocking Procedures.** If the Fund determines, in its sole discretion, that a particular transaction or pattern of transactions identified by the transaction surveillance procedures described above is excessive or short-term trading in nature, the relevant Insurer's omnibus account(s) will be immediately "blocked" and no future purchase or exchange activity will be permitted, except to the extent the Fund, ABI or ABIS has been informed in writing that the terms and conditions of a particular contract may limit the Fund's ability to apply its short-term trading policy to Contractholder activity as discussed below. As a result, any Contractholder seeking to engage through an Insurer in purchase or exchange activity in shares of the Portfolio under a particular contract will be prevented from doing so. However, sales of Portfolio shares back to the Portfolio or redemptions will continue to be permitted in accordance with the terms of the Portfolio's current prospectus. In the event an account is blocked, certain account-related privileges, such as the ability to place purchase, sale and exchange orders over the internet or by phone, may also be suspended. As a result, unless the Contractholder redeems his or her shares, the Contractholder effectively may be "locked" into an investment in shares of one or more of the Portfolio that the Contractholder did not intend to hold on a long-term basis or that may not be appropriate for the Contractholder's risk profile. To rectify this situation, a Contractholder with a "blocked" account may be forced to redeem Portfolio shares, which could be costly if, for example, these shares have declined in value. To avoid this risk, a Contractholder should carefully monitor the purchases, sales, and exchanges of Portfolio shares and should avoid frequent trading in Portfolio shares. An Insurer's omnibus account that is blocked will generally remain blocked unless and until the Insurer provides evidence or assurance acceptable to the Fund that one or more Contractholders did not or will not in the future engage in excessive or short-term trading.
- **Applications of Surveillance Procedures and Restrictions to Omnibus Accounts.** The Portfolio applies its surveillance procedures to Insurers. As required by Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") rules, the Portfolio has entered into agreements with all of its financial intermediaries that require the financial intermediaries to provide the Portfolio, upon the request of the Portfolio or its agents, with individual account level information about their transactions. If the Portfolio detects excessive trading through its monitoring of omnibus accounts, including trading at the individual account level, Insurers will also execute instructions from the Portfolio to take actions to curtail the activity, which may include

applying blocks to accounts to prohibit future purchases and exchanges of Portfolio shares.

HOW THE PORTFOLIO VALUES ITS SHARES

The Portfolio's NAV is calculated on any day the Exchange is open at the close of regular trading (ordinarily, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, but sometimes earlier, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading or unscheduled suspensions of trading). To calculate NAV, the Portfolio's assets are valued and totaled, liabilities are subtracted, and the balance, called net assets, is divided by the number of shares outstanding. If the Portfolio invests in securities that are primarily traded on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not price its shares, the NAV of the Portfolio's shares may change on days when Contractholders will not be able to purchase or redeem their shares in the Portfolio.

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Portfolio's adviser is AllianceBernstein L.P., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10105. The Adviser is a leading global investment adviser managing client accounts with assets as of December 31, 2017, totaling approximately \$555 billion (of which over \$108 billion represented assets of registered investment companies sponsored by the Adviser). As of December 31, 2017, the Adviser managed retirement assets for many of the largest public and private employee benefit plans (including 16 of the nation's FORTUNE 100 companies), for public employee retirement funds in 28 states and the District of Columbia, for investment companies, and for foundations, endowments, banks and insurance companies worldwide. The 29 registered investment companies managed by the Adviser, comprising 115 separate investment portfolios, had as of December 31, 2017 approximately 2.6 million retail accounts.

The Adviser provides investment advisory services and order placement facilities for the Portfolio. For these advisory services, the Portfolio paid the Adviser for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 as a percentage of average daily net assets .32%, net of any fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse the expenses payable to the Adviser by the Portfolio in an amount equal to the Portfolio's share of the advisory fees of any mutual funds advised by the Adviser in which the Portfolio invests. The fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement will remain in effect until at least May 1, 2019.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's most recent approval of the Portfolio's investment advisory agreement is available in the Portfolio's annual report to Contractholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

The Adviser may act as an investment adviser to other persons, firms, or corporations, including investment companies, hedge funds, pension funds, and other institutional investors. The Adviser may receive management fees, including performance fees, that may be higher or lower than the advisory fees it receives from the Portfolio. Certain other clients of the Adviser may have investment objectives and policies similar to those of the Portfolio. The Adviser may, from time to time, make recommendations that result in the purchase or sale of a particular

security by its other clients simultaneously with the Portfolio. If transactions on behalf of more than one client during the same period increase the demand for securities being purchased or the supply of securities being sold, there may be an adverse effect on price or quantity. It is the policy of the Adviser to allocate advisory recommendations and the placing of orders in a manner that is deemed equitable by the Adviser to the accounts involved, including the Portfolio. When two or more of the clients of the Adviser (including the Portfolio) are purchasing or selling the same security on a given day from the same broker-dealer, such transactions may be averaged as to price.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The day-to-day management of, and investment decisions for, the Portfolio are made by the Adviser's Multi-Asset Solutions Team. The Multi-Asset Solutions Team relies heavily on the fundamental analysis and research of the Adviser's large internal research staff. No one person is principally responsible for making recommendations for the Portfolio's portfolio.

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

Employee; Year; Title	Principal Occupation During the Past Five (5) Years
Jess Gaspar; since February 2018; Senior Vice President of the Adviser	Senior Vice President of the Adviser, with which he has been associated in a substantially similar capacity to his current position since 2016. Prior thereto, he was Managing Director and head of allocation and research at Communifund from prior to 2013 until 2016.
Daniel J. Loewy; since 2013; Senior Vice President of the Adviser	Senior Vice President of the Adviser, with which he has been associated in a substantially similar capacity to his current position since prior to 2013.

The Portfolio's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The Portfolio declares dividends on its shares at least annually. The income and capital gains distributions are expected to be made in shares of the Portfolio.

See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurer for federal income tax information.

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

GLOSSARY

Fixed-income securities are investments, such as bonds or other debt securities or preferred stocks, that pay a fixed rate of return.

Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based index comprised of government, corporate, mortgage and asset-backed issues, rated investment grade or higher, and having at least one year to maturity.

MSCI AC World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.

S&P 500 Index is a stock market index containing the stocks of 500 large-capitalization corporations. Widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market, the S&P 500 Index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

AB VPS Balanced Wealth Strategy Portfolio

	CLASS A				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.99	\$ 12.16	\$ 13.77	\$ 12.12
Income From Investment Operations					
Net investment income(a)	.17(b)	.19(b)†	.20	.26	.23
Net realized and unrealized gain on investment and foreign currency transactions	1.48	.34	.02‡	.71	1.74
Contributions from Affiliates	.00(c)	.00(c)	—	.00(c)	—
Net increase in net asset value from operations	1.65	.53	.22	.97	1.97
Less: Dividends and Distributions					
Dividends from net investment income	(.24)	(.24)	(.27)	(.39)	(.32)
Distributions from net realized gain on investment and foreign currency transactions	(.09)	(.74)	(1.12)	(2.19)	—
Total dividends and distributions	(.33)	(.98)	(1.39)	(2.58)	(.32)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 11.86	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.99	\$ 12.16	\$ 13.77
Total Return					
Total investment return based on net asset value(d)	15.84%*	4.69%†	1.65%*	7.37%*	16.49%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$29,328	\$30,132	\$33,409	\$36,882	\$41,222
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses, net of waivers/reimbursements	.73%	.73%	.70%	.71%	.65%
Expenses, before waivers/reimbursements	.73%	.73%	.70%	.71%	.65%
Net investment income	1.51%(b)	1.74%(b)†	1.71%	1.96%	1.76%
Portfolio turnover rate**	108%	106%	132%	114%	117%

(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

(b) Net of expenses waived and reimbursed by the Adviser.

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

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

† For the year ended December 31, 2016, the amount includes a refund for overbilling of prior years' custody out-of-pocket fees as follows:

Net Investment Income Per Share	Net Investment Income Ratio	Total Return
\$.001	.01%	.01%

‡ Due to timing of sales and repurchase of capital shares, the net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share is not in accord with the Portfolio's change in net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions for the period.

* Includes the impact of proceeds received and credited to the Portfolio resulting from class action settlements, which enhanced the Portfolio's performance for the years ended December 31, 2017, December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 by 0.02%, 0.03% and 0.01%, respectively.

** The Portfolio accounts for dollar roll transactions as purchases and sales.

APPENDIX A

Hypothetical Investment And Expense Information

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

AB VPS Balanced Wealth Strategy Portfolio

Year	Hypothetical Investment	Hypothetical Performance Earnings	Investment After Returns	Hypothetical Expenses*	Hypothetical Ending Investment
1	\$10,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$10,500.00	\$ 76.65	\$10,423.35
2	10,423.35	521.17	10,944.52	79.89	10,864.63
3	10,864.63	543.23	11,407.86	83.28	11,324.58
4	11,324.58	566.23	11,890.81	86.80	11,804.01
5	11,804.01	590.20	12,394.21	90.48	12,303.73
6	12,303.73	615.19	12,918.92	94.31	12,824.61
7	12,824.61	641.23	13,465.84	98.30	13,367.54
8	13,367.54	668.38	14,035.92	102.46	13,933.46
9	13,933.46	696.67	14,630.13	106.80	14,523.33
10	14,523.33	726.17	15,249.50	111.32	15,138.18
Cumulative		\$6,068.47		\$930.29	

* Expenses are net of any applicable fee waivers and expense reimbursements by the Adviser in the first year. Thereafter, the expense ratio reflects the Portfolio’s operating expenses as reflected under “Fee and Expenses of the Portfolio” before the waiver and expense reimbursement in the Summary information at the beginning of this Prospectus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You also may find these documents and more information about the Adviser and the Portfolio on the Internet at: www.abfunds.com.

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SEC File No. 811-05398