

Prospectus

JPMorgan Insurance Trust

Class 1 Shares

May 1, 2018

JPMorgan Insurance Trust U.S. Equity Portfolio*

* The Portfolio does not have an exchange ticker symbol.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

J.P.Morgan
Asset Management

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The Portfolio is intended to be a funding vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (collectively, variable insurance contracts) offered by the separate accounts of various insurance companies. Portfolio shares may also be offered to qualified pension and retirement plans and accounts permitting accumulation of assets on a tax-deferred basis (Eligible Plans). The investment objective (also known as the Portfolio's goal) and policies of the Portfolio may be similar to other funds managed or advised by J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. and its affiliates. However, the investment results of the Portfolio may be higher or lower than, and there is no guarantee that the investment results of the Portfolio will be comparable to, any other J.P. Morgan Fund.

Risk/Return Summary

JPMorgan Insurance Trust U.S. Equity Portfolio

What is the goal of the Portfolio?

The Portfolio seeks to provide high total return from a portfolio of selected equity securities.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
	Class 1
Management Fee	0.55%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees	NONE
Other Expenses	<u>0.24</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.79

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses are equal to the total annual fund operating expenses shown in the fee table. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

WHETHER OR NOT YOU SELL YOUR SHARES, YOUR COST WOULD BE:				
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
CLASS 1 SHARES (\$)	81	252	439	978

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses, or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's turnover rate was 91% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Portfolio's main investment strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its Assets in equity securities of U.S. companies. "Assets" means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. In implementing its strategy, the Portfolio primarily invests in common stocks of large- and mid-capitalization U.S. companies but it may also invest up to 20% of its Assets in common stocks of foreign companies, including

depository receipts. Depository receipts are financial instruments representing a foreign company's publicly traded securities. A depository receipt trades on a stock exchange in a country different from the company's local market.

Sector by sector, the Portfolio's weightings are similar to those of the S&P 500 Index. Within each sector, the Portfolio focuses on those equity securities that it considers most undervalued and seeks to outperform the S&P 500 through superior stock selection. By emphasizing undervalued equity securities, the Portfolio seeks to produce returns that exceed those of the S&P 500 Index. At the same time, by controlling the sector weightings of the Portfolio so they can differ only moderately from the sector weightings of the S&P 500 Index, the Portfolio seeks to limit its volatility to that of the overall market, as represented by this index. It will also look to identify companies that regularly pay dividends.

Derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Portfolio can invest. To the extent the Portfolio uses derivative, the Portfolio will primarily use futures contracts to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash positions.

Investment Process: In managing the Portfolio, the adviser employs a three-step process that combines research, valuation and stock selection. The adviser takes an in-depth look at company prospects over a period as long as five years, which is designed to provide insight into a company's real growth potential. The research findings allow the adviser to rank the companies in each sector group according to what it believes to be their relative value. As part of its investment process, the adviser seeks to assess the impact of environmental, social and governance factors (including accounting and tax policies, disclosure and investor communications, shareholder rights and remuneration policies) on the cash flows of many companies in which it may invest to identify issuers that the adviser believes will be negatively impacted by such factors relative to other issuers. These determinations may not be conclusive and securities of such issuers may be purchased and retained by the Portfolio.

On behalf of the Portfolio, the adviser then buys and sells equity securities, using the research and valuation rankings as a basis. In general, the adviser buys equity securities that are identified as undervalued and considers selling them when they appear to be overvalued. Along with attractive valuation, the adviser often considers a number of other criteria:

- catalysts that could trigger a rise in a stock's price
- high potential reward compared to potential risk
- temporary mispricings caused by apparent market overreactions.

Risk/Return Summary

JPMorgan Insurance Trust U.S. Equity Portfolio (continued)

The Portfolio's Main Investment Risks

The Portfolio is subject to management risk and may not achieve its objective if the adviser's expectations regarding particular instruments or markets are not met.

An investment in this Portfolio or any other fund may not provide a complete investment program. The suitability of an investment in the Portfolio should be considered based on the investment objective, strategies and risks described in this prospectus, considered in light of all of the other investments in your portfolio, as well as your risk tolerance, financial goals and time horizons. You may want to consult with a financial advisor to determine if this Portfolio is suitable for you.

The Portfolio is subject to the main risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance and ability to meet its investment objective.

Equity Market Risk. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. When the value of the Portfolio's securities goes down, your investment in the Portfolio decreases in value.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities held by the Portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, terrorism, regulatory events and government controls.

Mid Cap Company Risk. Investments in mid cap companies may be riskier, less liquid, more volatile and more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes than investments in larger, more established companies. The securities of mid cap companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than securities of larger companies. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term.

Large Cap Company Risk. Because the Portfolio invests principally in large cap company securities, it may underperform other funds during periods when the Portfolio's securities are out of favor.

Value Strategy Risk. An undervalued stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the adviser if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the factors that the adviser believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in foreign issuers are subject to additional risks, including political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, currency fluctuations, expropriation and nationalization risks, higher transactions costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. The securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. If foreign securities are denominated and traded in a foreign currency, the value of the Portfolio's foreign holdings can be affected by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Portfolio may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered or receive delivery of securities paid for and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments or delivery when due or default completely. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives, including futures, may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of the Portfolio. Derivatives may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions and may create leverage which could result in losses that significantly exceed the Portfolio's original investment. Derivatives also expose the Portfolio to counterparty risk which is the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations (and includes credit risk associated with the counterparty). Certain derivatives are synthetic instruments that attempt to replicate the performance of certain reference assets. With regard to such derivatives, the Portfolio does not have a claim on the reference assets and is subject to enhanced counterparty risk. Derivatives may not perform as expected, so the Portfolio may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of a derivative may not correlate as expected with the security or other risk being hedged. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives expose the Portfolio to risks of mispricing or improper valuation.

Industry and Sector Focus Risk. At times the Portfolio may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may be more susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in economic or business conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more

than securities of issuers in other industries and sectors. To the extent that the Portfolio increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its shares' values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector.

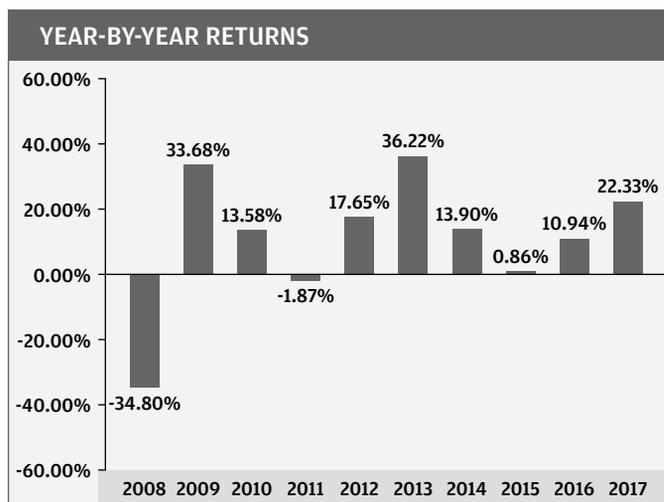
Transactions Risk. The Portfolio could experience a loss and its liquidity may be negatively impacted when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent or occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices. Similarly, large purchases of Portfolio shares may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance to the extent that the Portfolio is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Investments in the Portfolio are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.
You could lose money investing in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio's Past Performance

This section provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Portfolio's Class 1 Shares has varied from year to year for the past ten calendar years. The table shows the average annual total returns over the past one year, five years and ten years. The table compares that performance to the S&P 500 Index and the Lipper Variable Underlying Funds Large-Cap Core Funds Index, an index based on the total returns of certain mutual funds within the Lipper designated category for the Portfolio. These mutual funds are considered by Lipper to be similar to the Portfolio. Unlike the other index, the Lipper index includes the fees and expenses of the mutual funds included in the index. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how any class of the Portfolio will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available by calling 1-800-480-4111.

The performance figures shown do not reflect charges imposed by variable insurance contracts or Eligible Plans through which the Portfolio is offered. The Portfolio's performance will be lower when any such charges are deducted.



Best Quarter 2nd quarter, 2009 **17.72%**
Worst Quarter 4th quarter, 2008 **-20.62%**

	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years
CLASS 1 SHARES	22.33%	16.26%	9.27%
S&P 500 Index (Reflects No Deduction for Fees, Expenses or Taxes)	21.83	15.79	8.50
Lipper Variable Underlying Funds Large-Cap Core Funds Index (Reflects No Deduction for Taxes)	20.52	14.79	7.53

Management

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

Portfolio Manager	Managed the Portfolio Since	Primary Title with Investment Adviser
Scott Davis	2017	Managing Director
Susan Bao	2004	Managing Director
David Small	2016	Managing Director

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

The Portfolio sells its shares at net asset value on any business day directly to the separate accounts of various insurance companies issuing variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (variable insurance contracts) and certain qualified retirement plans. You may invest indirectly in the Portfolio through your purchase of a variable insurance contract or through a qualified retirement plan. Any minimum

Risk/Return Summary

JPMorgan Insurance Trust U.S. Equity Portfolio (continued)

or subsequent investment requirements and redemption procedures are governed by the applicable separate account or retirement plan through which you invest.

Tax Information

Under current law, owners of variable insurance contracts and qualified retirement plan participants that have invested in the Portfolio are not subject to federal income tax on Portfolio earnings and distributions on gains realized upon the sale or redemption of Portfolio shares until such amounts are withdrawn from the retirement plan or variable contract.

Payments to Insurance Companies and to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

Portfolio shares are available only through an insurance company's variable insurance contracts or an employer or other retirement plan (Retirement Products). The Portfolio or its related companies may make payments to an insurance

company (and/or its related companies) for distribution and/or related services. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries that sell the variable insurance contracts for the sale of Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments to insurance companies may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the Portfolio as an underlying investment in a variable insurance contract. The prospectus or other disclosures relating to a variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments. When received by a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary from an insurance company (or its related companies) or in connection with Retirement Products, such payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial intermediary or visit its website for more information.

More About the Portfolio

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO'S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its Assets in equity securities of U.S. companies. "Assets" means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. In implementing its strategy, the Portfolio primarily invests in common stocks of large- and mid-capitalization U.S. companies but it may also invest up to 20% of its Assets in common stocks of foreign companies, including depositary receipts.

Sector by sector, the Portfolio's weightings are similar to those of the S&P 500 Index. Within each sector, the Portfolio focuses on those equity securities that it considers most undervalued and seeks to outperform the S&P 500 through superior stock selection. By emphasizing undervalued equity securities, the Portfolio seeks to produce returns that exceed those of the S&P 500 Index. At the same time, by controlling the sector weightings of the Portfolio so they can differ only moderately from the sector weightings of the S&P 500 Index, the Portfolio seeks to limit its volatility to that of the overall market, as represented by this index.

Derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Portfolio can invest. To the extent the Portfolio uses derivatives, the Portfolio will primarily use futures contracts to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash positions.

Investment Process: In managing the Portfolio, the adviser employs a three-step process that combines research, valuation and stock selection. The adviser takes an in-depth look at company prospects over a period as long as five years, which is designed to provide insight into a company's real growth potential. The research findings allow the adviser to rank the companies in each sector group according to what it believes to be their relative value.

On behalf of the Portfolio, the adviser then buys and sells equity securities, using the research and valuation rankings as a basis. In general, the adviser buys equity securities that are identified as undervalued and considers selling them when they appear to be overvalued. Along with attractive valuation, the adviser often considers a number of other criteria:

- catalysts that could trigger a rise in a stock's price
- high potential reward compared to potential risk
- temporary mispricings caused by apparent market overreactions

The Portfolio will invest primarily in equity securities as described above. The Portfolio invests in **common stock** as a main strategy. Although currently not a main strategy, the Portfolio's investments in equity securities may also include:

- preferred stock
- convertible securities
- trust or partnership interests

- warrants and rights to buy common stock

The main investment strategies for the Portfolio may also include the following which may be equity securities:

- foreign securities, often in the form of depositary receipts
- derivatives, including futures

Although not main investment strategies, the Portfolio may also utilize the following which may be equity securities:

- other investment companies
 - exchange traded funds (ETFs)
 - affiliated money market funds
- securities lending, which is the loan of securities to borrowers in exchange for cash collateral which the Portfolio may reinvest. During the term of the loan, the Portfolio is entitled to receive amounts equivalent to distributions paid on the loaned securities as well as the return on the cash collateral investments. Upon termination of the loan, the Portfolio is required to return the cash collateral to the borrower plus an agreed upon rebate
- derivatives, including options and swaps

The Portfolio is also permitted to use derivatives such as futures, options, swaps and other instruments in order to hedge various investments, for risk management and/or to opportunistically enhance the Portfolio's returns. In connection with its main investment strategies, the Portfolio may use futures to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash position. Under certain market conditions, the Portfolio's use of derivatives for cash management or other investment management purposes could be significant.

ETFs, which are pooled investment vehicles whose ownership interests are purchased and sold on a securities exchange, may be passively or actively managed. Passively managed ETFs generally seek to track the performance of a particular market index, including broad-based market indexes, as well as indexes relating to particular sectors, markets, regions or industries. Actively managed ETFs do not seek to track the performance of a particular market index. Ordinarily, the Portfolio must limit its investments in a single non-affiliated ETF to 5% of its total assets and in all non-affiliated ETFs to 10% of its total assets. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has issued exemptive orders to many ETFs that allow any fund investing in such ETFs to disregard these 5% and 10% limitations, subject to certain conditions. If the Portfolio invests in ETFs that have received such exemptive orders, it may invest any amount of its total assets in a single ETF or in multiple ETFs. ETFs that are not structured as investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act) are not subject to these percentage limitations. The price movement of an index-based ETF may not track the underlying index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially

More About the Portfolio (continued)

during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio.

The Portfolio may utilize these investment strategies to a greater or lesser degree. If a strategy is a main investment strategy for the Portfolio, it is summarized above.

The frequency with which the Portfolio buys and sells securities will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions.

The Portfolio will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in its 80% investment policy above.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective for the Portfolio is not fundamental and may be changed without the consent of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio.

An issuer of a security will be deemed to be located in the United States if: (i) the principal trading market for the security is in the United States, (ii) the issuer is organized under the laws of the United States, or (iii) the issuer derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from the United States or has at least 50% of its total assets situated in the United States.

Please note that the Portfolio also may use strategies that are not described herein, but which are described in the Statement of Additional Information.

INVESTMENT RISKS

There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

An investment in the Portfolio or any other fund may not provide a complete investment program. The suitability of an investment in the Portfolio should be considered based on the investment objective, strategies and risks described in this Prospectus, considered in light of all of the other investments in your portfolio, as well as your risk tolerance, financial goals and time horizons. You may want to consult with a financial advisor to determine if the Portfolio is suitable for you.

The main risks associated with investing in the Portfolio are summarized in the Risk/Return Summary at the front of this prospectus. More detailed descriptions of the main risks and additional risks of the Portfolio are described below.

Main Risks

Equity Market Risk. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general (or

in particular, the prices of the types of securities in which the Portfolio invests) may decline over short or extended periods of time. When the value of the Portfolio's securities goes down, your investment in the Portfolio decreases in value.

Foreign Securities Risk. To the extent the Portfolio invests in foreign securities (including depositary receipts), these investments are subject to special risks in addition to those of U.S. investments. These risks include political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, currency fluctuations, expropriation and nationalization risks, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. The securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. If foreign securities are denominated and traded in a foreign currency, the value of the Portfolio's foreign holdings can be affected by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Portfolio may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered or receive delivery of securities paid for and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments or delivery when due or default completely. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile.

The risks associated with foreign securities are magnified in countries in "emerging markets." These countries may have relatively unstable governments and less-established market economies than developed countries. Emerging markets may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. These risks make emerging market securities more volatile and less liquid than securities issued in more developed countries and you may sustain sudden, and sometimes substantial, fluctuations in the value of your investments. The Portfolio's investments in foreign and emerging market securities may also be subject to foreign withholding taxes and/or other taxes, which would decrease the Portfolio's yield on these securities.

Derivatives Risk. The Portfolio may use derivatives in connection with its investment strategies. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Portfolio's original investment. Derivatives are subject to the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The use of derivatives may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Portfolio, and the cost of such strategies may reduce the Portfolio's returns. Derivatives also expose

the Portfolio to counterparty risk (the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations), including the credit risk of the derivative counterparty. In addition, the Portfolio may use derivatives for non-hedging purposes, which increases the Portfolio's potential for loss. Certain derivatives are synthetic instruments that attempt to replicate the performance of certain reference assets. With regard to such derivatives, the Portfolio does not have a claim on the reference assets and is subject to enhanced counterparty risk.

Investing in derivatives will result in a form of leverage. Leverage involves special risks. The Portfolio may be more volatile than if the Portfolio had not been leveraged because the leverage tends to exaggerate any effect of the increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio's securities. Registered investment companies are limited in their ability to engage in derivative transactions and are required to identify and earmark assets to provide asset coverage for derivative transactions.

The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Portfolio to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Portfolio to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Portfolio to value accurately.

The Portfolio's transactions in futures contracts, swaps and other derivatives will be subject to special tax rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Portfolio, defer losses to the Portfolio and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Portfolio's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount and timing of distributions to shareholders.

WHAT IS A DERIVATIVE?

Derivatives are securities or contracts (for example, futures and options) that derive their value from the performance of underlying assets or securities.

Mid Cap Company Risk. Investments in smaller, newer companies may be riskier than investments in larger, more established companies. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than securities of larger companies. In addition, smaller companies may be more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of large capitalization companies, especially over the short term. Because smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on a few key employees, they may be more susceptible to particular economic events or competitive factors than large capitalization companies. This may cause unexpected and frequent decreases in the value of the Portfolio's investments.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Portfolio's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in

general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, terrorism, regulatory events and government controls.

Large Cap Company Risk. Because the Portfolio invests principally in large cap company securities, it may underperform other funds during periods when the Portfolio's securities are out of favor.

Value Strategy Risk. An undervalued stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the adviser if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the factors that the adviser believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur.

Industry and Sector Focus Risk. At times, the Portfolio may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may be more susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in economic or business conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than securities of issuers in other industries and sectors. To the extent that the Portfolio increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its shares' values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector.

Transactions Risk. The Portfolio could experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders and its liquidity may be negatively impacted. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are large or frequent, occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices for the securities sold, or when the securities the Portfolio wishes to or is required to sell are illiquid. To the extent a large proportion of shares of the Portfolio are held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder) including funds or accounts over which the adviser or its affiliates have investment discretion, the Portfolio is subject to the risk that these shareholders will purchase or redeem Portfolio shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the adviser or its affiliates. In addition to the other risks described in this section, these transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Portfolio to conduct its investment program. The Portfolio may be unable to sell illiquid securities at its desired time or price or the price at which the securities have been valued for purposes of the Portfolio's net asset value. Illiquidity can be caused by a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer, or legal restrictions on the securities' resale. Other market participants may be attempting to sell debt securities at the same time as the Portfolio, causing downward pricing pressure and contributing to illiquidity. The capacity for bond dealers to engage in trading or "make a market" in debt securities has not kept pace with the growth of bond markets. This could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in

More About the Portfolio (continued)

the debt markets. Liquidity and valuation risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment, when credit quality is deteriorating or in other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. Certain securities that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress. Similarly, large purchases of Portfolio shares may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance to the extent that the Portfolio is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. Large redemptions also could accelerate the realization of capital gains, increase the Portfolio's transaction costs and impact the Portfolio's performance.

Additional Risks

Initial Public Offerings (IPO) Risk. IPO securities have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. The prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile and their purchase may involve high transaction costs. At any particular time or from time to time, the Portfolio may not be able to invest in securities issued in IPOs, or invest to the extent desired, because, for example, only a small portion (if any) of the securities being offered in an IPO may be made available to the Portfolio. In addition, under certain market conditions, a relatively small number of companies may issue securities in IPOs. Similarly, as the number of purchasers to which IPO securities are allocated increases, the number of securities issued to the Portfolio may decrease. The performance of the Portfolio during periods when it is unable to invest significantly or at all in IPOs may be lower than during periods when the Portfolio is able to do so. In addition, as the Portfolio increases in size, the impact of IPOs on the Portfolio's performance will generally decrease.

Preferred Securities Risk. There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including:

- **Deferral:** Preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If the Portfolio owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, the Portfolio may be required to report income for tax purposes although it has not yet received such income;
- **Liquidity:** Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks or U.S. government securities;
- **Limited Voting Rights:** Generally, preferred security holders (such as the Portfolio) have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the preferred security holders may elect a number of directors to the issuer's board. Generally, once all the arrearages have been paid, the preferred security holders no longer have voting rights. In the case of trust preferred securities, which have

characteristics of both subordinated debt and preferred stock, holders generally have no voting rights, except if the issuer fails to pay dividends for a specified period of time or a declaration of default occurs and is continuing;

- **Special Redemption Rights:** In certain varying circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities may redeem the securities prior to a specified date. As with call provisions, a special redemption by the issuer may negatively impact the return of the security held by the Portfolio; and
- Preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the issuing company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. As a result, the value of preferred securities generally is more sensitive than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects; and
- In the case of trust preferred securities, the value of the trust preferred securities tends to decline as interest rates rise.

ETF and Investment Company Risk. The Portfolio may invest in shares of other investment companies and ETFs. Shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Portfolio's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company or ETF when the Portfolio invests in shares of another investment company or ETF. The Portfolio is subject to the risks associated with the ETF's or investment company's investments. The price movement of an index-based ETF may not track the underlying index and may result in a loss. ETFs and closed-end investment companies may trade at a price below their net asset value (also known as a discount). The Portfolio may invest in J.P. Morgan Funds. Because the Portfolio's Adviser or its affiliates provide services to and receive fees from J.P. Morgan Funds, the Portfolio's investments in such funds benefit the Adviser and/or its affiliates. In addition, the Portfolio may hold a significant percentage of the shares of a J.P. Morgan Fund. As a result, the Portfolio's investments in such a fund may create a conflict of interest.

Convertible Securities Risk. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities generally have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Convertible securities are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities ordinarily provide a stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stock of the same or similar issuers. Convertible securities generally rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities generally do not participate directly in any

dividend increases or decreases of the underlying securities, although the market prices of convertible securities may be affected by any dividend changes or other changes in the underlying securities.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves counterparty risk, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner and/or a loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower or the lending agent defaults. This risk is increased when the Portfolio's loans are concentrated with a single or limited number of borrowers. In addition, the Portfolio bears the risk of loss in connection with its investments of the cash collateral it receives from the borrower. To the extent that the value or return of the Portfolio's investments of the cash collateral declines below the amount owed to a borrower, the Portfolio may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. In situations where the adviser does not believe that it is prudent to sell the cash collateral investments in the market, a Portfolio may borrow money to repay the borrower the amount of cash collateral owed to the borrower upon return of the loaned securities. This will result in financial leverage, which may cause a Portfolio to be more volatile because financial leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Portfolio's securities.

Volcker Rule Risk. Pursuant to section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and certain rules promulgated thereunder known as the Volcker Rule, if the adviser and/or its affiliates own 25% or more of the outstanding ownership interests of the Portfolio after the permitted seeding period from the implementation of the Portfolio's investment strategy, the Portfolio could be subject to restrictions on trading that would adversely impact the Portfolio's ability to execute its investment strategy. Generally, the permitted seeding period is three years from the implementation of the Portfolio's investment strategy. As a result, the adviser and/or its affiliates may be required to reduce their ownership interests in the Portfolio at a time that is sooner than would otherwise be desirable, which may result in the Portfolio's liquidation or, if the Portfolio is able to continue operating, may result in losses, increased transaction costs and adverse tax consequences as a result of the sale of portfolio securities.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

An investment in a Portfolio is subject to a number of actual or potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser and/or its affiliates provide a variety of different services to a Portfolio, for which a Portfolio compensates them. As a result, the Adviser and/or its affiliates have an incentive to enter into arrangements with a Portfolio, and face conflicts of interest when balancing that incentive against the best interests of a Portfolio. The Adviser and/or its affiliates also face conflicts of interest in their service as investment adviser to other clients, and, from time to time, make investment decisions that differ from and/or negatively impact those made by the Adviser on

behalf of a Portfolio. In addition, affiliates of the Adviser provide a broad range of services and products to their clients and are major participants in the global currency, equity, commodity, fixed income and other markets in which a Portfolio invests or will invest. In certain circumstances by providing services and products to their clients, these affiliates' activities will disadvantage or restrict a Portfolio and/or benefit these affiliates. The Adviser may also acquire material non-public information which would negatively affect the Adviser's ability to transact in securities for a Portfolio. JPMorgan and the Portfolios have adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to appropriately prevent, limit or mitigate conflicts of interest. In addition, many of the activities that create these conflicts of interest are limited and/or prohibited by law, unless an exception is available. For more information about conflicts of interest, see the Potential Conflicts of Interest section in the SAI.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

For liquidity and to respond to unusual market conditions, the Portfolio may invest all or most of its total assets in cash and cash equivalents for temporary defensive purposes. These investments may result in a lower yield than lower-quality or longer-term investments.

WHAT IS A CASH EQUIVALENT?

Cash equivalents are highly liquid, high-quality instruments with maturities of three months or less on the date they are purchased. They include securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, money market mutual funds and bank deposit accounts.

While the Portfolio is engaged in a temporary defensive position, it may not meet its investment objective. These investments may also be inconsistent with the Portfolio's main investment strategies. Therefore, the Portfolio will pursue a temporary defensive position only when market conditions warrant.

ADDITIONAL FEE WAIVER AND/OR EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT

Service providers to the Portfolio may, from time to time, voluntarily waive all or a portion of any fees to which they are entitled and/or reimburse certain expenses as they may determine from time to time. The Portfolio's service providers may discontinue or modify these voluntary actions at any time without notice. In addition, certain affiliates of the Adviser participated in selling variable insurance contracts that included the Portfolio as an investment option to variable insurance contract owners who hold such contracts in retirement plans and/or individual retirement accounts ("covered sales"). The Adviser, Administrator and/or Distributor (as defined in the prospectus) will waive certain fees to which they are otherwise entitled with respect to covered sales in order to avoid potential

More About the Portfolio (continued)

conflicts of interest that may arise under the United States Department of Labor's revised regulations defining fiduciary advice. The amount of the covered sales waiver will be based upon fees payable to the Adviser, the Administrator, the Distributor and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as custodian and fund accounting agent, that the Adviser can attribute to assets in the Portfolio as a result of covered sales (such amounts may be estimated). Performance for the Portfolio reflects (or will reflect) these waivers of fees and/or the reimbursement of expenses, if any. Without these waivers and/or expense reimbursements, performance would have been less favorable.

EXPENSE LIMITATION

The Portfolio's adviser and/or its affiliates have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding acquired fund

fees and expenses other than certain money market fund fees as described below, dividend and interest expenses related to short sales, interest, taxes, expenses related to litigation and potential litigation, and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.80% of the average daily net assets of Class 1 Shares. The Portfolio may invest in one or more money market funds advised by the Adviser or its affiliates (affiliated money market funds). The Portfolio's adviser and/or administrator have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses in an amount sufficient to offset the respective net fees each collects from the affiliated money market funds on the Portfolio's investment in such money market funds. These waivers are in effect through 4/30/19, at which time the adviser and/or its affiliates will determine whether to renew or revise them.

The Portfolio's Management and Administration

The Portfolio is a series of JPMorgan Insurance Trust, a Massachusetts business trust (the Trust). The Trust is governed by Trustees who are responsible for overseeing all business activities of the Portfolio.

The Portfolio operates in a multiple class structure. A multiple class portfolio is an open-end investment company that issues two or more classes of securities representing interests in the same investment portfolio.

Each class in a multiple class portfolio can set its own transaction minimums and may vary with respect to expenses for distribution, administration and shareholder services. This means that one class could offer access to the Portfolio on different terms than another class. Certain classes may be more appropriate for a particular investor.

The Portfolio may issue other classes of shares that have different expense levels and performance and different requirements for who may invest. Call 1-800-480-4111 to obtain more information concerning the Portfolios' other share classes. A Financial Intermediary who receives compensation for selling Portfolio shares may receive a different amount of compensation for sales of different classes of shares.

The Portfolio's Investment Adviser

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (JPMIM) acts as investment adviser to the Portfolio and makes the day-to-day investment decisions for the Portfolio.

JPMIM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPMorgan Chase), a bank holding company. JPMIM is located at 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

During the most recent fiscal year ended 12/31/17, JPMIM was paid a management fee (net of waivers) of 0.55%, as a percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets.

A discussion of the basis the Board of Trustees of the Trust used in reapproving the investment advisory agreement for the Portfolio is available in the annual report for the most recent fiscal year ended December 31.

The Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers primarily responsible for daily management of the Portfolio are Scott Davis, Managing Director of JPMIM, Susan Bao, Managing Director of JPMIM, and David Small, Managing Director of JPMIM, each of whom has day to day management responsibility for a portion of the Portfolio.

Mr. Davis has been an employee since 2006 and has been a portfolio manager since 2013. Previously, he was an analyst in the U.S. Equity Research Group. Ms. Bao has been a portfolio manager in the U.S. Equity Group since 2002 and has been employed by the firm since 1997. Mr. Small, an employee since 2005 and a portfolio manager since 2016, was the Associate Director of U.S. Equity Research from July 2015 to July 2016 and is currently the Head of U.S. Equity Research. In addition, Mr. Small previously was the insurance analyst on the Fundamental Research Team from 2008 to 2016. Each of the portfolio managers, except Messrs. Small and Davis, is a CFA charterholder.

The Statement of Additional Information (the 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.

The Portfolio's Administrator

JPMIM (the Administrator) provides administrative services and oversees the Portfolio's other service providers. The Administrator receives a pro rata portion of the following annual fee on behalf of the Portfolio for administrative services: 0.15% of the first \$25 billion of average daily net assets of all funds (excluding certain funds of funds and money market funds) in the J.P. Morgan Funds Complex plus 0.075% of average daily net assets of such funds over \$25 billion.

The Portfolio's Distributor

JPMorgan Distribution Services, Inc. (the Distributor or JPMDS) is the distributor for the Portfolio. The Distributor is an affiliate of JPMIM.

Additional Compensation to Financial Intermediaries

JPMIM, JPMDS, and from time to time, other affiliates of JPMorgan Chase may also, at their own expense and out of their own legitimate profits, provide additional cash payments to Financial Intermediaries who sell shares of the Portfolio. For the Portfolio, Financial Intermediaries include insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers, retirement or 401(k) plan administrators and others, including various affiliates of JPMorgan Chase, that have entered into an agreement with the Distributor. These additional cash payments are generally made to Financial Intermediaries that provide shareholder or administrative services to variable insurance contract owners or Eligible Plan participants or marketing support.

Shareholder Information

PRICING PORTFOLIO SHARES

How are Portfolio Shares Priced?

Shares are sold at net asset value (NAV) per share. Shares are also redeemed at NAV. The NAV of each class within the Portfolio varies, primarily because each class has different class specific expenses such as distribution and shareholder servicing fees.

The NAV per share of a class of the Portfolio is equal to the value of all the assets attributable to that class, minus the liabilities attributable to that class, divided by the number of outstanding shares of that class. The following is a summary of the valuation procedures generally used to value the J.P. Morgan Funds' investments.

Securities for which market quotations are readily available are generally valued at their current market value. Other securities and assets, including securities for which market quotations are not readily available; market quotations are determined not to be reliable; or, their value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of trading on the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded but before the Portfolio's NAV is calculated, may be valued at fair value in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the J.P. Morgan Funds' Board of Trustees. Fair value represents a good faith determination of the value of a security or other asset based upon specifically applied procedures. Fair valuation may require subjective determinations. There can be no assurance that the fair value of an asset is the price at which the asset could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair value was used in determining the Portfolio's NAV.

Equity securities listed on a North American, Central American, South American or Caribbean securities exchange are generally valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which the security is principally traded. Other foreign equity securities are fair valued using quotations from an independent pricing service, as applicable. The value of securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. is generally the NASDAQ official closing price.

Fixed income securities are valued using prices supplied by an approved independent third party or affiliated pricing services or broker/dealers. Those prices are determined using a variety of inputs and factors as more fully described in the SAI.

Assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies are converted into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates from an approved independent pricing service as of 4:00 p.m. ET.

Shares of ETFs are generally valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which the ETF is principally traded. Shares of open-end investment companies are valued at their respective NAVs.

Options (e.g., on stock indices or equity securities) traded on U.S. equity securities exchanges are valued at the composite mean price, using the National Best Bid and Offer quotes at the close of options trading on such exchanges.

Options traded on foreign exchanges or U.S. commodity exchanges are valued at the settled price, or if no settled price is available, at the last sale price available prior to the calculation of the Portfolio's NAV and will be fair valued by applying fair value factor provided by independent pricing services, as applicable, for any options involving equity reference obligations listed on exchanges other than North American, Central American, South American or Caribbean securities exchanges.

Exchange traded futures (e.g., on stock indices, debt securities or commodities) are valued at the settled price, or if no settled price is available, at the last sale price as of the close of the exchanges on which they trade. Any futures involving equity reference obligations listed on exchanges other than North American, Central American, South American or Caribbean securities exchanges will be fair valued by applying fair value factor provided by independent pricing services, as applicable.

Non-listed over-the-counter options and futures are valued utilizing market quotations provided by approved pricing services.

Swaps and structured notes are priced generally by an approved independent third party or affiliated pricing service or at an evaluated price provided by a counterparty or broker/dealer.

Any derivatives involving equity reference obligations listed on exchanges other than North American, Central American, South American or Caribbean securities exchanges will be fair valued by applying fair value factor provided by independent pricing services, as applicable.

NAV is calculated each business day as of the close of the NYSE, which is typically 4:00 p.m. ET. On occasion, the NYSE will close before 4:00 p.m. ET. When that happens, NAV will be calculated as of the time the Fund closes. The Portfolio will not treat an intraday unscheduled disruption or closure in NYSE trading as a closure of the NYSE and will calculate NAV as of 4:00 p.m., ET if the particular disruption or closure directly affects only the NYSE. The price at which a purchase is effected is based on the next calculation of NAV after the order is received in proper form in accordance with this prospectus. To the extent the Portfolio invests in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges or other markets that trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not price its shares, the value of the Portfolio's shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem your shares.

When can Portfolio Shares be Purchased?

Purchases may be made on any business day for the Portfolio. This includes any day that the Portfolio is open for business, other than weekends and days on which the NYSE is closed, including the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

PURCHASING PORTFOLIO SHARES

Who can Purchase Shares of the Portfolio?

Shares of the Portfolio are sold to separate accounts of insurance companies investing on instructions of contract owners of variable insurance contracts. Purchasers of variable insurance contracts will not own shares of the Portfolio. Rather, all shares will be owned by the insurance companies and held through their separate accounts for the benefit of purchasers of variable insurance contracts. Shares are also available to Eligible Plans for the benefit of their participants. All investments in the Portfolio are credited to the shareholder's account in the form of full or fractional shares of the designated Portfolio.

Purchases are processed on any day on which the Portfolio is open for business. If purchase orders are received by an insurance company from its variable insurance contract holders or by an Eligible Plan from its participants before the Portfolio's Closing Time, the order will be effective at the NAV per share calculated that day, provided that the order and federal funds are received by the Portfolio in proper form on the next business day. The insurance company or Eligible Plan administrator or trustee is responsible for properly transmitting purchase orders and federal funds.

Share ownership is electronically recorded; therefore, no certificate will be issued.

The interests of different separate accounts and Eligible Plans are not always the same, and material, irreconcilable conflicts may arise. The Board of Trustees will monitor events for such conflicts and, should they arise, will determine what action, if any, should be taken.

Federal law requires the Portfolio to obtain, verify and record an accountholder's name, principal place of business and Employer Identification Number or other government issued identification when opening an account. The Portfolio may require additional information in order to open a corporate account or under certain other circumstances. This information will be used by the Portfolio or its transfer agent to attempt to verify the accountholder's identity. The Portfolio may not be able to establish an account if the accountholder does not provide the necessary information. In addition, the Portfolio may suspend or limit account transactions while it is in the process of attempting to verify the accountholder's identity. If the Portfolio is unable to verify the accountholder's identity after an account is established, the Portfolio may be required to involuntarily redeem the accountholder's shares and close the account. Losses associated with such involuntary redemption may be borne by the investor.

Shares of the Portfolio have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. This prospectus is not intended for distribution to prospective investors outside of the United States. The Portfolio generally does not market or sell shares to investors domiciled outside of the United States, even, with regard to individuals, if they are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States.

REDEEMING PORTFOLIO SHARES

Portfolio shares may be sold at any time by the separate accounts of the insurance companies issuing the variable insurance contracts or Eligible Plans. Individuals may not place sell orders directly with the Portfolio. Redemptions are processed on any day on which the Portfolio is open for business. If redemption orders are received by an insurance company from its variable insurance contract holders or by an Eligible Plan from its participants before the Portfolio's Closing Time, the order will be effective at the NAV per share calculated that day, provided that the order is received by the Portfolio in proper form on the next business day. The insurance company or Eligible Plan administrator or trustee is responsible for properly transmitting redemption orders. The length of time that the Portfolios typically expect to pay redemption proceeds depends on the method of payment and the agreement between the insurance company or Eligible Plan administrator or trustee and the Portfolios. The Portfolios typically expect to pay redemption proceeds to the insurance company or Eligible Plan within 1 to 3 business days following the Portfolio's receipt of the redemption order from the insurance company or Eligible Plan. Payment of redemption proceeds to the insurance company or Eligible Plan may take longer than the time a Portfolio typically expects and may take up to seven days as permitted by the 1940 Act. Variable insurance contract owners should consult the applicable variable insurance contract prospectus and Eligible Plan participants should consult the Eligible Plan's administrator or trustee for more information about redeeming Portfolio shares.

The Portfolio may suspend the ability to redeem when:

1. Trading on the NYSE is restricted;
2. The NYSE is closed (other than weekend and holiday closings);
3. Federal securities laws permit;
4. The SEC has permitted a suspension; or
5. An emergency exists, as determined by the SEC.

Generally, all redemptions will be for cash. The J.P. Morgan Funds typically expect to satisfy redemption requests by selling portfolio assets or by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents. On a less regular basis, the Portfolios may also satisfy redemption requests by borrowing from another Portfolio, by drawing on a line of credit from a bank, or using other short-term borrowings from its custodian. These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions. In addition to paying redemption proceeds in cash, if shares redeemed are worth \$250,000 or more, the Portfolios reserve the right to pay part or all of the redemption proceeds in readily marketable securities instead of cash. If payment is made in securities, the Portfolio will value the securities selected in the same manner in which it computes its NAV. This process minimizes the effect of large redemptions on the Portfolio and its remaining shareholders. If an insurance

Shareholder Information (continued)

company or Eligible Plan receives a redemption in-kind, securities received may be subject to market risk and taxable gains and brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash. While the Portfolios do not routinely use redemptions in-kind, the Portfolios reserve the right to use redemptions in-kind to manage the impact of large redemptions on the Portfolios. Redemption in-kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering a pro-rata amount of a Portfolio's holdings that are readily marketable securities to the redeeming insurance company or Eligible Plan within seven days after the Portfolio's receipt of the redemption order.

ABUSIVE TRADING

The Portfolio does not authorize market timing. Market timing is an investment strategy using frequent purchases and redemptions in an attempt to profit from short-term market movements. Market timing may result in dilution of the value of Portfolio shares held by long-term variable insurance contract owners or participants in Eligible Plans, disrupt portfolio management and increase Portfolio expenses for all shareholders. Although market timing may affect any fund, these risks may be higher for funds that invest significantly in non-U.S. securities or thinly traded securities (e.g., certain small cap securities), such as international, global or emerging market funds or small cap funds. For example, when the Portfolio invests in securities trading principally in non-U.S. markets that close prior to the close of the NYSE, market timers may seek to take advantage of the difference between the prices of these securities at the close of their non-U.S. markets and the value of such securities when the Portfolio calculates its net asset value. To the extent that the Portfolio is unable to identify market timers effectively, long-term investors may be adversely affected.

The Portfolio's Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to market timing. Because purchase and sale transactions are submitted to the Portfolio on an aggregated basis by the insurance company issuing the variable insurance contract or by an Eligible Plan, the Portfolio is limited in identifying and eliminating market timing transactions by individual variable insurance contract owners or Eligible Plan participants. In an aggregated transaction, the purchases of Portfolio shares and the redemptions of Portfolio shares are netted against one another and the identity of individual purchasers and redeemers are not known by the Portfolio. The Portfolio, therefore, has to rely upon the insurance companies to police restrictions in the variable insurance contracts or according to the insurance company's administrative policies; those restrictions will vary from variable insurance contract to variable insurance contract. Similarly, with respect to Eligible Plans, the Portfolio is often dependent upon the Eligible Plan's financial intermediaries who utilize their own policies and procedures to identify market timers.

The Portfolio has attempted to put safeguards in place to assure that financial intermediaries, including insurance companies, have implemented procedures designed to deter market timing and abusive trading. The Portfolio will seek to monitor for signs of market timing activities, such as unusual cash flows, and may request information from the applicable insurance company or Eligible Plan to determine whether or not market timing or abusive trading is involved. In addition, under agreements with insurance companies, the Portfolio may request transaction information from the insurance companies at any time in order to determine whether there has been short-term trading by the insurance companies' contract owners. The Portfolio will request that the insurance company provide individual contract owner level detail to the Portfolio at its request. Under such agreements, the Portfolio or the Distributor may restrict or prohibit any purchase orders with respect to one investor, a related group of investors or their agent(s), where they detect a pattern of purchases and sales of Portfolio shares that indicates market timing or trading they determine is abusive to the extent possible.

The Portfolio will seek to apply these policies as uniformly as practicable. It is, however, more difficult to locate and eliminate individual market timers in the separate accounts or Eligible Plans, and there can be no assurances that the Portfolio will be able to effectively identify and eliminate market timing and abusive trading in the Portfolio. Variable insurance contract owners should consult the prospectus for their variable insurance contract for additional information on contract level restrictions relating to market timing.

In addition to rejecting purchase orders in connection with suspected market timing activities, the Portfolio can reject a purchase order in certain other circumstances including when it does not think a purchase order is in the best interest of the Portfolio and/or its shareholders or if it determines the trading to be abusive.

VOTING AND SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

How are Shares of the Portfolio Voted?

As long as required by the SEC, the insurance company that issued your variable insurance contract will solicit voting instructions from the purchasers of variable insurance contracts with respect to any matters that are presented to a vote of shareholders. Therefore, to the extent an insurance company is required to vote the total Portfolio shares held in its separate accounts, including those owned by the insurance company, on a proportional basis, it is possible that a small number of variable insurance contract owners would be able to determine the outcome of a matter. The Portfolio or class votes separately on matters relating solely to the Portfolio or class or which affect the Portfolio or class differently. However, all shareholders will have equal voting rights on matters that affect all shareholders equally. Shareholders shall be entitled to one vote for each share held.

When are Shareholder Meetings Held?

The Trust does not hold annual meetings of shareholders but may hold special meetings. Special meetings are held, for example, to elect or remove trustees, change the Portfolio's fundamental investment objective, or approve an investment advisory contract.

QUESTIONS

Any questions regarding the Portfolio should be directed to JPMorgan Insurance Trust, P.O. Box 8528, Boston, MA 02266-8528, 1-800-480-4111. All questions regarding variable insurance contracts should be directed to the address or telephone number indicated in the prospectus or other literature that you received when you purchased your variable insurance contract.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The Portfolio intends to qualify each taxable year as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes pursuant to the provisions of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the Code) and the regulations thereunder, and to meet all other requirements necessary for it to be relieved of U.S. federal income taxes on income and gains it distributes to the separate accounts of the insurance companies or Eligible Plans. The Portfolio will distribute any net investment income and net realized capital gains at least annually. Both types of distributions will be made in shares of the Portfolio unless an election is made on behalf of a separate account or Eligible Plan to receive some or all of the distribution in cash.

The discussions below are based on the assumption that the shares of the Portfolio will be respected as owned by insurance company separate accounts and Eligible Plans. If this is not the case, the person(s) determined to own the shares will be currently taxed on Portfolio distributions and redemption proceeds. Because insurance company separate accounts and Eligible Plans will be the only shareholders of the Portfolio, no attempt is made here to describe the tax treatment of Portfolio shareholders that are generally taxable.

Tax Consequences to Variable Insurance Contract Owners

Generally, owners of variable insurance contracts are not taxed currently on income or gains realized with respect to such contracts. However, some distributions from such contracts may be taxable at ordinary income tax rates. In addition, distributions made to an owner who is younger than 59½ may be subject to a 10% penalty tax. Investors should ask their own tax advisors for more information on their own tax situation, including possible state or local taxes.

In order for investors to receive the favorable tax treatment available to holders of variable insurance contracts, the separate accounts underlying such contracts, as well as the Portfolio in which such accounts invest, must meet certain diversification requirements under Section 817(h) of the Code

and the regulations thereunder. These requirements, which are in addition to the diversification requirements imposed on the Portfolio by the 1940 Act and Subchapter M of the Code, place certain limitations on assets of each insurance company separate account used to fund variable contracts. The Portfolio intends to comply with these requirements. If the Portfolio does not meet such requirements, income allocable to the contracts will be taxable currently to the contract owners.

In addition, if owners of variable insurance contracts have an impermissible level of control over the investments underlying their contracts, the advantageous tax treatment provided to insurance company separate accounts under the Code will no longer be available.

Under Treasury regulations, insurance companies holding the separate accounts must report to the Internal Revenue Service losses above a certain amount resulting from a sale or disposition of Portfolio shares.

For a further discussion of the tax consequences of variable annuity and variable life contracts, please refer to the prospectuses or other documents that you received when you purchased your variable annuity or variable life product.

Tax Consequences to Eligible Plan Participants

Generally, Eligible Plan participants are not taxed currently on distributions of net investment income and capital gains to such plans. Contributions to these plans may be tax deductible, although distributions from these plans are generally taxable. In the case of Roth IRA accounts, contributions are not tax deductible, but distributions from the plan may be tax free.

Tax Consequences of Certain Portfolio Investments

The Portfolio is generally subject to foreign withholding or other foreign taxes, which in some cases can be significant on any income or gain from investments in foreign stocks or securities. In that case, the Portfolio's total return on those securities would be decreased. The Portfolio may generally deduct these taxes in computing its taxable income. Rather than deducting these foreign taxes, a Portfolio that invests more than 50% of its assets in the stock or securities of foreign corporations or foreign governments at the end of its taxable year may make an election to treat a proportionate amount of eligible foreign taxes as constituting a distribution to each shareholder, which would, subject to certain limitations, generally allow the shareholder to either (i) to credit that proportionate amount of taxes against U.S. Federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit or (ii) to take that amount as an itemized deduction.

The Portfolio's investments in certain debt obligations, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, REIT securities and derivative instruments may require the Portfolio to accrue and distribute income not yet received. In order to generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the Portfolio may be required to liquidate other investments in its

Shareholder Information (continued)

portfolio that it otherwise would have continued to hold, including when it is not advantageous to do so. The Portfolio's investment in REIT securities also may result in the Portfolio's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings.

The Portfolio's transactions in future contracts, swaps and other derivatives will be subject to special tax rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Portfolio, defer losses to the Portfolio and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Portfolio's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount and timing of distributions to shareholders.

Please refer to the SAI for more information regarding the tax treatment of the Portfolio.

The above is a general summary of tax implications of investing in the Portfolio. Because each investor's tax consequences are unique, investors should consult their own tax advisors to see how investing in the Portfolio will affect their individual tax situations.

AVAILABILITY OF PROXY VOTING RECORD

The Trustees have delegated the authority to vote proxies for securities owned by the Portfolio to the applicable investment adviser. A copy of the Portfolio's voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or at www.jpmorgan.com/

variableinsuranceportfolios no later than August 31 of each year. The Portfolio's proxy voting record will include, among other things, a brief description of the matter voted on for each portfolio security and will state how each vote was cast, for example, for or against the proposal.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

No sooner than 30 days after the end of each month, the Portfolio will make available upon request an uncertified, complete schedule of its portfolio holdings as of the last day of that month. Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, the Portfolio will make available a complete schedule of its portfolio holdings as of the last day of that quarter.

In addition to providing hard copies upon request, the Portfolio will post these quarterly schedules on www.jpmorgan.com/variableinsuranceportfolios and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. From time to time, the Portfolio may post portfolio holdings on the J.P. Morgan Funds website on a more timely basis.

Shareholders may request portfolio holdings schedules at no charge by calling 1-800-480-4111. A description of the Portfolio's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Portfolio's holdings is available in the SAI.

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Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the past five fiscal years or the period of the Portfolio's operations, as applicable. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Portfolio share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The total returns do not include charges that will be imposed by variable insurance contracts or by Eligible Plans. If these charges were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown. This information for each period presented has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the Portfolio's financial statements, are included in the Portfolio's annual report, which is available upon request.

To the extent the Portfolio invests in other funds, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses included in the fee table will not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets in the financial highlights below.

	Per share operating performance						
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Investment operations			Distributions		
		Net investment income (loss)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Net realized gain	Total distributions
U.S. Equity Portfolio							
Class 1							
Year Ended December 31, 2017	\$27.03	\$0.26(c)	\$5.69	\$5.95	\$(0.26)	\$(0.29)	\$(0.55)
Year Ended December 31, 2016	25.50	0.26(c)	2.42	2.68	(0.25)	(0.90)	(1.15)
Year Ended December 31, 2015	26.75	0.26(c)	0.01	0.27	(0.30)	(1.22)	(1.52)
Year Ended December 31, 2014	23.71	0.31(d)	2.96	3.27	(0.23)	–	(0.23)
Year Ended December 31, 2013	17.63	0.21(c)	6.13	6.34	(0.26)	–	(0.26)

- (a) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset values for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.
- (b) Includes earnings credits and interest expense, if applicable, each of which is less than 0.005% unless otherwise noted.
- (c) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding.
- (d) Reflects special dividends paid out during the period by several of the Portfolio's holdings. Had the Portfolio not received the special dividends, the net investment income (loss) per share would have been \$0.25 and the net investment income (loss) ratio would have been 0.88% respectively.

Ratios/Supplemental data

Ratios to average net assets

Net asset value, end of period	Total return (a)	Net assets, end of period	Net expenses (b)	Net investment income (loss)	Expenses without waivers, reimbursements and earnings credits	Portfolio turnover rate
\$32.43	22.28%	\$97,286,462	0.75%	0.89%	0.79%	91%
27.03	10.98	87,878,389	0.80	0.98	0.80	61
25.50	0.86	86,524,771	0.76	0.98	0.76	63
26.75	13.90	91,227,570	0.78	1.16(d)	0.80	78
23.71	36.29	87,386,499	0.79	1.02	0.80	80

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HOW TO REACH US

MORE INFORMATION

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

ANNUAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

Our annual and semi-annual reports contain more information about the Portfolio's investments and performance. The annual report also includes details about the market conditions and investment strategies that had a significant effect on the Portfolio's performance during the last fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (SAI)

The SAI contains more detailed information about the Portfolio and its policies. It is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means, by law, it is considered to be part of this prospectus.

You can get a free copy of these documents and other information, or ask us any questions, by calling us at 1-800-480-4111 or writing to:

J.P. Morgan Funds Services
P.O. Box 8528 Boston,
MA 02266-8528

You can also find information online at www.jpmorgan.com/variableinsuranceportfolios.

You can write or e-mail the SEC's Public Reference Room and ask them to mail you information about the Portfolio, including the SAI. They will charge you a copying fee for this service. You can also visit the Public Reference Room and copy the documents while you are there.

Public Reference Room of the SEC
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20549-1520
1-202-551-8090
E-mail: publicinfo@sec.gov

Reports, a copy of the SAI and other information about the Portfolio are also available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

VARIABLE INSURANCE CONTRACTS

This prospectus is used with variable insurance contracts. All questions regarding variable insurance contracts should be directed to the address or phone numbers in the variable insurance contract prospectus.

The Investment Company Act File No. is 811-7874.