

Prospectus

JPMorgan Insurance Trust

Class 1 Shares

May 1, 2022

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio*

* The Portfolio does not have an exchange ticker symbol.

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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 Core Bond Portfolio

What is the goal of the Portfolio?

The Portfolio seeks to maximize total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of intermediate- and long-term debt securities.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

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

“Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are expenses incurred indirectly by the Portfolio through its ownership of shares in other investment companies, including affiliated money market funds, other mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and business development companies. The impact of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses is included in the total returns of the Portfolio. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not direct costs of the Portfolio, are not used by the Portfolio to calculate its net asset value per share and are not included in the calculation of the ratio of expenses to average net assets shown in the Financial Highlights section of the Portfolio’s prospectus. The table and Example below do not reflect fees and expenses imposed at the variable insurance contract level or which may be imposed by Eligible Plans. If these expenses were reflected, the total expenses would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
	Class 1
Management Fees	0.40%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees	NONE
Other Expenses	0.14
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.01</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.55
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements¹	<u>-0.01</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements¹	0.54

¹ 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, expenses related to trustee elections, and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.60% 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, shareholder servicing agent 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 for this Share Class. These waivers are in effect through 4/30/23, at which time it will be determined whether such waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Portfolio engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and expenses resulting from the Portfolio’s investment of cash received from securities lending borrowers are not included in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and therefore, the above

waivers do not apply to such investments.

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 after fee waivers and expense reimbursements shown in the fee table through 4/30/23 and total annual fund operating expenses thereafter. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

WHETHER OR NOT YOU SELL YOUR SHARES, YOUR COST WOULD BE:				
	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
CLASS 1 SHARES (\$)	55	175	306	688

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 93% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Portfolio’s main investment strategies?

The Portfolio is designed to maximize total return by investing in a portfolio of investment grade intermediate- and long-term debt securities. As part of its main investment strategy, the Portfolio may principally invest in corporate bonds, U.S. treasury obligations including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips and other U.S. government and agency securities, and asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. These securities may be structured such that payments consist of interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO) or principal and interest.

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in bonds. For purposes of this policy, net assets include the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Generally, such bonds will have intermediate to long maturities. The Portfolio’s average weighted maturity will ordinarily range between four and 12 years. The Portfolio may have a longer or shorter average weighted maturity under certain market conditions and the Portfolio may shorten or lengthen its average weighted maturity if deemed appropriate

Risk/Return Summary

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio (continued)

for temporary defensive purposes. Because of the Portfolio's holdings in asset-backed, mortgage-backed and similar securities, the Portfolio's average weighted maturity is equivalent to the average weighted maturity of the cash flows in the securities held by the Portfolio given certain prepayment assumptions (also known as weighted average life).

Securities will be rated investment grade (or the unrated equivalent) at the time of purchase. In addition, all securities will be U.S. dollar-denominated although they may be issued by a foreign corporation or a U.S. affiliate of a foreign corporation or a foreign government or its agencies and instrumentalities. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (JPMIM or the adviser) may invest a significant portion or all of the Portfolio's assets in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities in the adviser's discretion. The Portfolio expects to invest no more than 10% of its assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities at the time of purchase.

The adviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Portfolio based on its view of individual securities and market sectors. Taking a long-term approach, the adviser looks for individual fixed income investments that it believes will perform well over market cycles. The adviser is value oriented and makes decisions to purchase and sell individual securities and instruments after performing a risk/reward analysis that includes an evaluation of interest rate risk, credit risk, duration, liquidity, legal provisions and the structure of the transaction. As part of its security selection process, the adviser also evaluates whether environmental, social and governance factors could have a material negative or positive impact on the cash flows or risk profiles of many companies in the universe in which the Portfolio may invest. These determinations may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the Portfolio while the Portfolio may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors.

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.

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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.

For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Portfolio invests. The effects of this pandemic to public health and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures may continue to have a significant negative impact on the performance of the Portfolio's investments, increase the Portfolio's volatility, exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks to the Portfolio, and negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations. The Portfolio's operations may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions in response to the pandemic that affect the instruments in which the Portfolio invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a significant negative impact on the Portfolio's investment performance. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or other future epidemics or pandemics, is currently unknown.

Interest Rate Risk. The Portfolio's investments in bonds and other debt securities will change in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. The Portfolio may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. The Portfolio may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the Portfolio's yield (and total return) also may be low or the Portfolio may be unable to maintain positive returns.

Credit Risk. The Portfolio's investments are subject to the risk that issuers and/or counterparties will fail to make payments when due or default completely. Prices of the Portfolio's investments may be adversely affected if any of the issuers or counterparties it is invested in are subject to an actual or perceived deterioration in their credit quality. Credit spreads may increase, which may reduce the market values of the Portfolio's securities. Credit spread risk is the risk that economic and market conditions or any actual or perceived credit deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between two securities of similar maturity but different credit quality) and a decline in price of the issuer's securities.

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

Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Related and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. The Portfolio may invest in asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities including so-called "sub-prime" mortgages that are subject to certain other risks including prepayment and call risks. When mortgages and other obligations are prepaid and when securities are called, the Portfolio may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield or fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected capital loss and/or a decrease in the amount of dividends and yield. In periods of either rising or declining interest rates, the Portfolio may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected. As a result, in periods of rising interest rates, the Portfolio may exhibit additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Additionally, asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities are subject to risks associated with their structure and the

nature of the assets underlying the securities and the servicing of those assets. Certain asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may face valuation difficulties and may be less liquid than other types of asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities, or debt securities.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and stripped mortgage-backed securities, including those structured as IOs and POs, are more volatile and may be more sensitive to the rate of prepayments than other mortgage-related securities. The risk of default, as described under "*Credit Risk*," for "sub-prime" mortgages is generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.

Inverse Floater Risk. Inverse floaters and inverse IOs are debt securities structured with interest rates that reset in the opposite direction from the market rate to which the security is indexed. Generally, interest rates on these securities vary inversely with a short-term floating rate (which may be reset periodically). They are more volatile and more sensitive to interest rate changes than other types of debt securities. Interest rates on inverse floaters and inverse IOs will decrease when the rate to which they are indexed increases, and will increase when the rate to which they are indexed decreases. In response to changes in market interest rates or other market conditions, the value of an inverse floater or inverse IO may increase or decrease at a multiple of the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying securities. If interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by the adviser, the Portfolio could lose all or substantially all of its investment in inverse IOs.

Prepayment Risk. The issuer of certain securities may repay principal in advance, especially when yields fall. Changes in the rate at which prepayments occur can affect the return on investment of these securities. When debt obligations are prepaid or when securities are called, the Portfolio may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield. The Portfolio also may fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher coupons, resulting in an unexpected capital loss.

Foreign Issuer Risks. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers or U.S. affiliates of foreign issuers may be subject to additional risks not faced by domestic issuers. These risks include political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, expropriation and nationalization risks sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments and regulatory issues facing issuers in such foreign countries. 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.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Portfolio may focus its investments in one or more regions or small groups of countries. As a result, the Portfolio's performance may be subject to greater volatility than a more geographically diversified fund.

Risk/Return Summary

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio (continued)

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.

Zero-Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Deferred Payment Securities Risk. The market value of a zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred payment security is generally more volatile than the market value of, and is more likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than, other fixed income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest periodically. In addition, federal income tax law requires that the holder of a zero-coupon security accrue a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased as taxable income each year. The Portfolio may consequently have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash to satisfy its requirement as a regulated investment company to distribute all of its net income (including non-cash income attributable to zero-coupon securities). These actions may reduce the assets to which the Portfolio's expenses could otherwise be allocated and may reduce the Portfolio's rate of return.

Transactions Risk. The Portfolio could experience a loss and its liquidity may be negatively impacted when selling securities to meet redemption requests. 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.

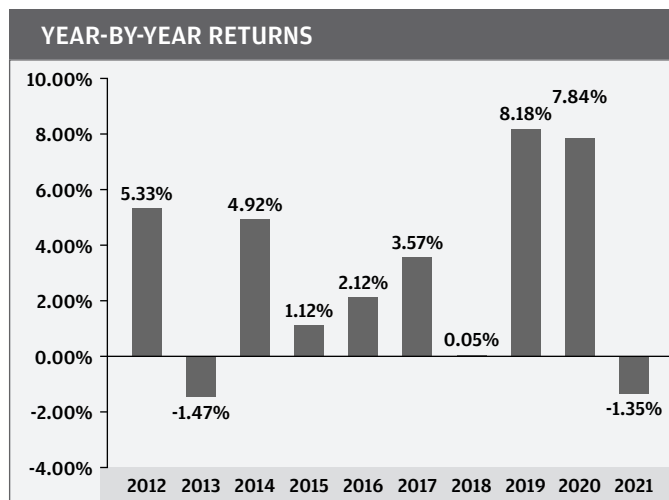
Investments in the Portfolio are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.
You could lose money investing in the Portfolio.

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 over the past ten calendar years. The table shows the average annual total returns for the past one year, five years and ten years. The table compares the Portfolio's performance to the performance of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 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, 2020 **3.46%**

Worst Quarter 4th quarter, 2016 **-3.13%**

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
(For periods ended December 31, 2021)

	Past <u>1 Year</u>	Past <u>5 Years</u>	Past <u>10 Years</u>
CLASS 1 SHARES	-1.35%	3.58%	2.98%
BLOOMBERG U.S. AGGREGATE INDEX (Reflects No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, or Taxes)	-1.54	3.57	2.90

Management

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (the adviser)

Portfolio Manager	Managed the Portfolio Since	Primary Title with Investment Adviser
Richard D. Figuly	2016	Managing Director
Justin Rucker	2019	Executive Director
Steven Lear	2021	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 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

The Portfolio is designed to maximize total return by investing in a portfolio of investment grade intermediate- and long-term debt securities. As part of its main investment strategy, the Portfolio may principally invest in corporate bonds, U.S. treasury obligations including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips and other U.S. government and agency securities, and asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. These securities may be structured such that payments consist of interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO) or principal and interest.

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in bonds. For purposes of this policy, net assets include the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Generally, such bonds will have intermediate to long maturities. The Portfolio's average weighted maturity will ordinarily range between four and 12 years. The Portfolio may have a longer or shorter average weighted maturity under certain market conditions and the Portfolio may shorten or lengthen its average weighted maturity if deemed appropriate for temporary defensive purposes. Because of the Portfolio's holdings in asset-backed, mortgage-backed and similar securities, the Portfolio's average weighted maturity is equivalent to the average weighted maturity of the cash flows in the securities held by the Portfolio given certain prepayment assumptions (also known as weighted average life).

Securities will be rated investment grade (or the unrated equivalent) at the time of purchase. In addition, all securities will be U.S. dollar-denominated although they may be issued by a foreign corporation or a U.S. affiliate of a foreign corporation or a foreign government or its agencies and instrumentalities. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (JPMIM or the adviser) may invest a significant portion or all of its assets in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities in the adviser's discretion. The Portfolio expects to invest no more than 10% of its assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities at the time of purchase.

The adviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Portfolio based on its view of individual securities and market sectors. Taking a long-term approach, the adviser looks for individual fixed income investments that it believes will perform well over market cycles. The adviser is value oriented and makes decisions to purchase and sell individual securities and instruments after performing a risk/reward analysis that includes an evaluation of interest rate risk, credit risk, duration, liquidity, legal provisions and the structure of the transaction. As part of its security selection process, the adviser also evaluates whether environmental, social and governance factors could have a material negative or positive impact on the cash flows or risk profiles of many companies in the universe in which the Portfolio may invest. These determinations may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the Portfolio while the Portfolio may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors.

Credit Quality. The Portfolio limits its investments to investment grade securities or the unrated equivalent.

A security's quality is determined at the time of purchase and securities that are rated investment grade or the unrated equivalent may be downgraded or decline in credit quality such that subsequently they would be deemed to be below investment grade. The adviser will consider such an event in determining whether the Portfolio should continue to hold the security and is not required to sell a security in the event of a downgrade. The Portfolio uses the methodology described below to determine the credit quality of its investments.

For the Portfolio, investment grade securities are securities that have been determined to be investment grade (for example, the equivalent of BBB- or higher) based on ratings by the following NRSROs - Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P), Fitch Ratings (Fitch), DBRS Morningstar and Kroll and the following methodology. Securities that have received ratings from more than one of these NRSROs are considered investment grade if any one of the NRSROs has rated the security investment grade. If none of these NRSROs rate a security, the adviser must determine that it is of comparable quality to an investment grade security or a non-investment grade security, respectively, in order for such security to be treated as an investment grade or a non-investment grade security, respectively.

As indicated in the Portfolio's Risk/Return Summary, the Portfolio may invest in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities. "Sub-prime" loans, which have higher interest rates, are made to borrowers with low credit ratings or other factors that increase the risk for default. In general, these borrowers have impaired or limited credit history.

Average Weighted Maturity. The Portfolio's average weighted maturity will ordinarily range between 4 and 12 years. The Portfolio will have a longer or shorter average weighted maturity under certain market conditions, and the Portfolio may shorten its average weighted maturity if deemed appropriate for temporary defensive purposes. Average weighted maturity is the average of all the current maturities (that is, the term of the securities of the individual bonds in the Portfolio calculated so as to count most heavily those securities with the highest dollar value). Average weighted maturity is important to investors as an indication of the Portfolio's sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Usually the longer the average weighted maturity, the more fluctuation in share price you can expect. Mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment of principal, which can shorten the average weighted maturity of the Portfolio. Because the Portfolio holds asset-backed, mortgage-backed and similar securities, the average weighted maturity of the Portfolio is equivalent to its weighted average life. Weighted average life is the average weighted maturity of the cash flows in the securities held by the Portfolio given certain prepayment assumptions.

Investment Strategies. As a matter of fundamental policy, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in bonds. For purposes of this fundamental policy, a “bond” is a debt security with a maturity of 90 days or more at the time of its issuance. Some examples of bonds include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, a domestic or a foreign corporation or a municipality, securities issued or guaranteed by a foreign government or its agencies and instrumentalities, securities issued or guaranteed by domestic and supranational banks, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities, including principal-only and interest-only stripped mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, asset-backed securities, convertible bonds, stripped government securities and zero-coupon obligations.

The Portfolio may invest in bonds and other debt securities that are rated in the lowest investment grade category.

Additional Strategies. The Portfolio has flexibility to invest in derivatives and may use such instruments to manage duration, sector and yield curve exposure, credit and spread volatility and to respond to volatile market conditions. Derivatives, which are instruments which have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may also be used as substitutes for securities in which the Portfolio can invest. Although the use of derivatives is not a principal strategy of the Portfolio, the Portfolio may use futures contracts, options, swaps and other instruments from time to time to hedge various investments, for risk management purposes and/or to increase income or gain to the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may also engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves 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.

The Portfolio may invest in loan participations and assignments (Loans) although the Portfolio does not currently use Loans as part of its principal investment strategy.

Although not main investment strategies, the Portfolio may also utilize:

- other investment companies
 - exchange-traded funds (ETFs)
 - affiliated money market funds

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 in the Risk/Return Summary.

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. 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 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 invest in exchange traded funds (ETFs) in order to gain exposure to particular markets including foreign and emerging markets or asset classes. 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 ETF to 3% of the ETFs total assets, 5% of the Portfolio’s total assets and in all ETFs and other investment companies to 10% of its total assets. The Securities and Exchange Commission adopted an exemptive rule that allows any fund to disregard these 3%, 5% and 10% limitations, subject to certain conditions. ETFs that are not structured as investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 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 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 frequency with which the Portfolio buys and sells securities will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions.

More About the Portfolio (continued)

Securities Lending. The Portfolio may engage in securities lending to increase its income. Securities lending involves the lending of securities owned by the Portfolio to financial institutions such as certain broker-dealers in exchange for cash collateral. The Portfolio will invest cash collateral in one or more money market funds advised by the adviser or its affiliates. The adviser or its affiliates will receive additional compensation from the affiliated money market funds on the Portfolio's investment in such money market funds. During the term of the loans, 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 loans, the Portfolio is required to return the cash collateral to the borrower plus any agreed upon rebate. Cash collateral investments will be subject to market depreciation or appreciation, and the Portfolio will be responsible for any loss that might result from its investment of cash collateral. If the adviser determines to make securities loans, the value of the securities loaned may not exceed 33⅓% of the value of total assets of the Portfolio. Loan collateral (including any investment of that collateral) is not subject to the percentage limitations regarding the Portfolio's investments described elsewhere in this Prospectus.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio. The investment objective for the Portfolio is fundamental.

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.

The main risks associated with investing in the Portfolio are summarized in the Risk/Return Summary at the front of this prospectus. In addition to the Portfolio's main risks, the Portfolio may be subject to additional risks in connection with investments and strategies used by the Portfolio from time to time. The table below identifies the main risks and some of the additional risks of the Portfolio. The Portfolio may also be subject to additional risks that are not described herein but which are described in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Portfolio also may use other non-principal strategies that are not described herein, but which are described in the Statement of Additional Information.

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 Portfolio is subject to the risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Portfolio's net asset value (NAV), performance and ability to meet its investment objective.

	Core Bond Portfolio
Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Related and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk	•
Credit Risk	•
Cyber Security Risk	○
Derivatives Risk	○
ETF and Other Investment Company Risk	○
Foreign Issuer Risk	•
General Market Risk	•
Geographic Focus Risk	•
Government Securities Risk	•
Industry and Sector Focus Risk	•
Interest Rate Risk	•

• Main Risks

○ Additional Risks

	Core Bond Portfolio
Inverse Floater Risk	•
Prepayment Risk	•
Securities Lending Risk	○
Transactions and Liquidity Risk	•
Volcker Rule Risk	○
Zero-Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Deferred Payment Securities Risk	•

- Main Risks
- Additional Risks

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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.

For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Portfolio invests. The effects of this pandemic to public health and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures may continue to have a significant negative impact on the performance of the Portfolio's investments, increase the Portfolio's volatility, exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks to the Portfolio, and negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations. The Portfolio's operations may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions in response to the pandemic that affect the instruments in which the Portfolio invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a significant negative impact on the Portfolio's investment performance. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or other future epidemics or pandemics, is currently unknown.

Interest Rate Risk. The Portfolio invests in debt securities that increase or decrease in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of these investments generally increases. Your investment will decline in value if the value of these investments decreases. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. The Portfolio may invest in variable and floating rate Loans and other variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of variable and floating rate Loans and other securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly or as much as general interest rates. Many factors can cause interest rates to rise. Some examples include central bank monetary policy, rising inflation rates and general economic conditions. The Portfolio may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes or uncertainty in monetary policy.

Certain countries have experienced negative interest rates on certain debt securities. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose debt and related markets to heightened volatility. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, a Portfolio's yield (and total return) also may be low or the Portfolio may be unable to maintain positive returns.

Debt market conditions are highly unpredictable and some parts of the market are subject to dislocations. In response to the outbreak of COVID-19, as with other serious economic disruptions, governmental authorities and regulators are enacting significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including providing direct capital infusions into companies, creating new monetary programs and lowering interest rates considerably. These actions present heightened risks to debt instruments, and such risks could be even further heightened if these actions are unexpectedly or suddenly reversed or are ineffective in achieving their desired outcomes. In light of these actions and current conditions, interest rates and bond yields in the U.S. and many other countries are at or near historic lows, and in some cases, such rates and yields are negative. The current very low or negative interest rates subject the Portfolio to the risks described above. In addition, the current environment is exposing debt markets to significant volatility and reduced liquidity for Portfolio investments.

More About the Portfolio (continued)

Credit Risk. There is a risk that issuers and/or a counterparty to a security, contract, repurchase agreement or other investment will not make payments on securities, repurchase agreements or other investments held by the Portfolio. The risk of defaults across issuers and/or counterparties increases in adverse market and economic conditions, including the conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Such defaults could result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, the credit quality of securities held by the Portfolio may be lowered if an issuer's or counterparty's financial condition changes. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and in shares of the Portfolio. Lower credit quality also may affect liquidity and make it difficult for the Portfolio to sell the security. The Portfolio may invest in securities that are rated in the lowest investment grade category. Such securities are considered to have speculative characteristics similar to high yield securities, and issuers or counterparties of such securities are more vulnerable to changes in economic conditions than issuers or counterparties of higher grade securities. Prices of the Portfolio's investments may be adversely affected if any of the issuers or counterparties it is invested in are subject to an actual or perceived deterioration in their credit quality. Credit spreads may increase, which may reduce the market values of the Portfolio's securities. Credit spread risk is the risk that economic and market conditions or any actual or perceived credit deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between two securities of similar maturity but different credit quality) and a decline in price of the issuer's securities.

Zero-Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Deferred Payment Securities Risk. The market value of a zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred payment security is generally more volatile than the market value of, and is more sensitive to changes in interest rates and credit quality than, other fixed income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest periodically. In addition, federal income tax law requires that the holder of a zero-coupon security accrue a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased as taxable income each year even though the holder receives no interest payments on the note during the year. The Portfolio must distribute substantially all of its net income (including non-cash income attributable to zero-coupon securities) to its shareholders each year to maintain its status as a regulated investment company and to eliminate tax at the Portfolio level. Accordingly, such accrued discount must be taken into account in determining the amount of taxable distributions to shareholders. The Portfolio may consequently have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash to satisfy such distribution requirements. These actions may reduce the assets to which the Portfolio's expenses could otherwise be allocated and may reduce the Portfolio's rate of return.

In addition, (1) the higher yields and interest rates on certain pay-in-kind securities (PIK) reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with such instruments and such investments may represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans; (2) PIK securities may have higher price volatility because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral; (3) PIK interest has the effect of generating investment income; and (4) the deferral of PIK interest may also reduce the loan-to-value ratio at a compounding rate.

Government Securities Risk. The Portfolio may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Portfolio. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. U.S. government securities include zero coupon securities, which tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities.

Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Related and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities differ from conventional debt securities and are subject to certain additional risks because principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity. The value of these securities will be influenced by the factors affecting the housing market and the assets underlying such securities. As a result, during periods of declining asset value, difficult or frozen credit markets, swings in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, asset-backed, mortgage-backed and mortgage-related securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Additionally, during such periods and also under normal conditions, these securities are also subject to prepayment and call risk. Gains and losses associated with prepayments will increase or decrease the Portfolio's yield and the income available for distribution by the Portfolio. When mortgages and other obligations are prepaid and when securities are called, the Portfolio may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield or fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected capital loss and/or a decrease in the amount of dividends and yield. In periods of either rising or declining interest rates, the Portfolio may be subject to contraction risk which is the risk that borrowers will increase the rate at which they prepay the maturity value of mortgages and other obligations. In periods of either rising or declining interest rates, the Portfolio may be subject to extension risk

which is the risk that the expected maturity of an obligation will lengthen in duration due to a decrease in prepayments. As a result, in certain interest rate environments, the Portfolio may exhibit additional volatility. Some of these securities may receive little or no collateral protection from the underlying assets and are thus subject to the risk of default described under “**Credit Risk.**” The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of asset-backed, mortgage-backed and mortgage-related investments that include so-called “sub-prime” mortgages (which are loans made to borrowers with low credit ratings or other factors that increase the risk of default). The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities. Additionally, asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities are subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the assets underlying the securities and the servicing of those assets. Certain asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may face valuation difficulties and may be less liquid than other types of asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities, or debt securities.

The mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may not be subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have government or government-sponsored entity guarantees. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-related securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. In addition, certain mortgage-related securities which may include loans that originally qualified under standards established by government-sponsored entities (for example, certain REMICs that include Fannie Mae mortgages) are not considered as government securities for purposes of the Portfolio’s investment strategies or policies. There is no government or government-sponsored guarantee for such privately issued investments.

The Portfolio may invest in CMOs. CMOs debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. CMOs are issued in multiple classes, and each class may have its own interest rate and/or final payment date. A class with an earlier final payment date may have certain preferences in receiving principal payments or earning interest. As a result, the value of some classes in which the Portfolio invests may be more volatile and may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates.

The values of IO and PO mortgage-backed securities are more volatile than other types of mortgage-related securities. They are very sensitive not only to changes in interest rates, but also to the rate of prepayments. A rapid or unexpected increase in prepayments can significantly depress the price of interest-only securities, while a rapid or unexpected decrease could have the same effect on principal-only securities. In addition, because there may be a drop in trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer, or the imposition of legal restrictions on the resale of securities, these instruments may be illiquid.

Foreign Issuer Risks. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers or U.S. affiliates of foreign issuers may be subject to additional risks not faced by domestic issuers. These risks include political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, expropriation and nationalization risks sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments and regulatory issues facing issuers in such foreign countries. 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.

Prepayment Risk. The issuer of certain securities may repay principal in advance, especially when yields fall. Changes in the rate at which prepayments occur can affect the return on investment of these securities. When debt obligations are prepaid or when securities are called, the Portfolio may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield. The Portfolio also may fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher coupons, resulting in an unexpected capital loss.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Portfolio may focus its investments in one or more regions or small groups of countries. As a result, the Portfolio’s performance may be subject to greater volatility than a more geographically diversified fund.

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.

Inverse Floater Risk. The Portfolio may use inverse floaters and inverse IOs which are debt securities structured with interest rates that reset in the opposite direction from the market rate to which the security is indexed. Generally, interest rates on these securities vary inversely with a short-term floating rate (which may be reset periodically). They are more volatile and more sensitive to interest rate changes than other types of debt securities. Interest rates on inverse floaters and inverse IOs will decrease when the rate to which they are indexed increases, and will increase when the rate to which they are indexed decreases. In response to changes in

More About the Portfolio (continued)

market interest rates or other market conditions, the value of an inverse floater or inverse IO may increase or decrease at a multiple of the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying securities. If interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by the adviser, the Portfolio could lose all or substantially all of its investment in inverse IOs.

Transactions and Liquidity Risk. The Portfolio could experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests 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 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.

Cyber Security Risk. As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Portfolio has become more susceptible to operational and financial risks associated with cyber security, including: theft, loss, misuse, improper release, corruption and destruction of, or unauthorized access to, confidential or highly restricted data relating to a Portfolio and its shareholders; and compromises or failures to systems, networks, devices and applications relating to the operations of a Portfolio and its service providers. Cyber security risks may result in financial losses to a Portfolio and its shareholders; the inability of a Portfolio to transact business with its shareholders; delays or mistakes in the calculation of a Portfolio's NAV or other materials provided to shareholders; the inability to process transactions with shareholders or other parties; violations of privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties and reputational damage; and compliance and remediation costs, legal fees and other expenses. A Portfolio's service providers (including, but not limited to, the Adviser, any sub-advisers, administrator, transfer agent, and custodian or their agents), financial intermediaries, companies in which a Portfolio invests and parties with which a Portfolio engages in portfolio or other transactions also may be adversely impacted by cyber security risks in their own businesses, which could result in losses to a Portfolio or its shareholders. While measures have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that those measures will be effective, particularly since the Portfolio does not directly control the cyber security defenses or plans of their service providers, financial intermediaries and companies in which they invest or with which they do business.

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.

Securities Lending Risk. To generate additional income, certain underlying funds may lend up to 33 ⅓% of such underlying fund's total assets pursuant to agreements requiring that the loan be continuously secured by collateral equal to at least 100% of the market value plus accrued interest on the securities lent. 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 or fails financially. This risk is increased when an underlying fund's loans are concentrated with a single or limited number of borrowers. The earnings on the collateral invested may not be sufficient to pay fees incurred in connection with the loan. Also, the principal value of the collateral invested may decline and may not be sufficient to pay back the borrower for the amount of the collateral posted. There are no limits on the number of borrowers an underlying fund may use and an underlying fund may lend securities to only one or a small group of borrowers. Underlying funds participating in securities lending bear the risk of loss in connection with investments of the cash collateral received from the borrower, which do not trigger additional collateral

requirements from the borrower. To the extent that the value or return of an underlying fund's investments of the cash collateral declines below the amount owed to a borrower, the underlying fund 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, an underlying fund 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 the underlying fund to be more volatile because financial leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the underlying fund's portfolio securities.

ETF and Other Investment Company Risk. The Portfolio may invest in shares of other investment companies, including 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 or investment company's investments. The price and movement of an ETF or closed-end fund designed to track an index may not track the index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs and closed-end investment companies may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially 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. Certain ETFs or closed-end funds traded on exchanges may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer. The Portfolio may invest in investment companies that include common and preferred shares of closed-end funds. In addition to the risks applicable to investment companies generally, to the extent that the Portfolio invests in auction rate preferred shares of closed-end funds, such securities are subject to additional risks.

The Portfolio may also invest in pooled investment vehicles that are not registered investment companies or commodity pools. These pooled investment vehicles do not have the protections available to those types of investments under federal securities or commodities laws. For example, unlike registered investment companies, these vehicles are not subject to federal securities laws that limit transactions with affiliates, require redemption of shares, or limit sales load. Although shares of these vehicles may be traded on an exchange, there may be no active market for such shares and such shares may be highly illiquid.

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. Certain 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 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.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

An investment in the 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 the Portfolio, for which the Portfolio compensates them. As a result, the adviser and/or its affiliates have an incentive to enter into arrangements with the Portfolio, and face conflicts of interest when balancing that incentive against the best interests of the Portfolio. The adviser and/or its affiliates also face conflicts of interest in their service as

More About the Portfolio (continued)

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 the 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 the Portfolio invests or will invest. In certain circumstances by providing services and products to their clients, these affiliates' activities will disadvantage or restrict the 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 the Portfolio. JPMorgan and the Portfolio 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 Statement of Additional Information.

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. Performance for the Portfolio reflects the voluntary waiver of fees and/or reimbursement of expenses, if any. Without these voluntary waivers and/or expense reimbursements, performance would have been less favorable.

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 the Board of Trustees which is 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 Portfolio's 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. In rendering investment advisory services to certain Portfolios, JPMIM uses the portfolio management, research and other resources of a foreign (non-U.S.) affiliate of JPMIM and may provide services to a Portfolio through a "participating affiliate" arrangement, as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC. Under this relief, U.S. registered investment advisers are allowed to use portfolio management or research resources of advisory affiliates subject to the regulatory supervision of the registered investment adviser.

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 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10179.

During the most recent fiscal year ended 12/31/21, JPMIM was paid a management fee of 0.39% 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 lead portfolio managers who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio are listed below. As part of that responsibility, the portfolio managers establish and monitor the overall duration, yield curve, and sector allocation strategies for the Portfolio. The portfolio managers are assisted by research teams who provide individual security and sector recommendations regarding their area of focus, while the portfolio managers select and allocate individual securities in a manner designed to meet the investment objective of the Portfolio.

Richard Figuly, Managing Director, is the lead portfolio manager responsible for day-to-day management of the Portfolio. An employee of JPMIM or predecessor firms since 1993 and a portfolio manager for the Portfolio since March 2016, Mr. Figuly is a member of JPMIM's Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities Group (GFICC) and head of GFICC's Core Bond team responsible for managing certain J.P. Morgan Funds and institutional taxable bond portfolios. An employee of JPMIM since 2006 and a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since 2019, Justin Rucker, Executive Director, is a member of the GFICC group and a portfolio manager responsible for managing Long Duration and Core Bond institutional taxable bond portfolios. An employee of JPMIM since 2008 and a portfolio manager of the Portfolio since January 2021, Steven Lear, Managing Director and CFA charterholder, is the U.S. Chief Investment Officer within the GFICC team responsible for oversight and management of fixed income investment strategies in the U.S.

The Statement of Additional Information 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 administration services and oversees the Portfolio's other service providers. JPMIM receives the following annual fee from the Portfolio for administration services: 0.075% of the first \$10 billion of average daily net assets of the Portfolio, plus 0.050% of average daily net assets of the Portfolio between \$10 billion and \$20 billion, plus 0.025% of average daily net assets of the Portfolio between \$20 billion and \$25 billion, plus 0.010% of average daily net assets of the Portfolio over \$25 billion.

The Portfolio's Management and Administration (continued)

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 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 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 Statement of Additional Information.

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 traded on U.S. securities exchanges are valued at the composite mean price, using the National Best Bid and Offer quotes.

Options traded on foreign 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 factors 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 are valued at the last sale price available prior to the calculation of the Portfolio's NAV. 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 factors 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 Portfolio 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.

Shareholder Information (continued)

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.

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 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.

Shareholder Information (continued)

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 that Portfolio or class or which affect that 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 a 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 219143, Kansas City, MO 64121-9143, 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 Portfolios 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, the 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 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 Statement of Additional Information 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 10 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 Statement of Additional Information.

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) (a)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Net realized gain	Total distributions
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio Class 1							
Year Ended December 31, 2021	\$ 11.88	\$ 0.21	\$(0.37)	\$(0.16)	\$(0.22)	\$(0.16)	\$(0.38)
Year Ended December 31, 2020	11.24	0.24	0.63	0.87	(0.23)	–	(0.23)
Year Ended December 31, 2019	10.66	0.30	0.56	0.86	(0.28)	–	(0.28)
Year Ended December 31, 2018	10.94	0.29	(0.29)	–(e)	(0.26)	(0.02)	(0.28)
Year Ended December 31, 2017	10.84	0.29	0.09	0.38	(0.28)	–	(0.28)

- (a) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Includes earnings credits and interest expense, if applicable, each of which is less than 0.005% unless otherwise noted.
- (e) Amount rounds to less than \$0.005.

Ratios/Supplemental data

Ratios to average net assets

Net asset value, end of period	Total return (b)(c)	Net assets, end of period (000's)	Net expenses (d)	Net investment income (loss)	Expenses without waivers, reimbursements and earnings credits	Portfolio turnover rate
\$ 11.34	(1.35)%	\$172,023	0.53%	1.79%	0.54%	93%
11.88	7.84	190,891	0.53	2.09	0.55	92
11.24	8.18	162,192	0.58	2.70	0.58	20
10.66	0.05	158,167	0.56	2.76	0.61	20
10.94	3.57	171,382	0.57	2.66	0.63	21

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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 219143
Kansas City, MO 64121-9143

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

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Reports, a copy of the SAI, and other information about the Portfolio are also available on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@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.

J.P.Morgan
Asset Management