



THE PRUDENTIAL SERIES FUND

PROSPECTUS • APRIL 25, 2022

The Prudential Series Fund (the Trust) is an investment vehicle for life insurance companies (the Participating Insurance Companies) writing variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (each, a Contract and together, the Contracts). Each contract involves fees and expenses not described in this prospectus (the Prospectus). Please read the prospectus of your Contract for information regarding the Contract, including its fees and expenses. The portfolios offered in this Prospectus are set forth on this cover (each, a Portfolio and together, the Portfolios).

Prudential, the Prudential logo, and the Rock symbol are service marks of Prudential Financial, Inc. and its related entities, registered in many jurisdictions worldwide.

PSF Global Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)
PSF International Growth Portfolio (Class I & Class II Shares)
PSF Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio (Class I, Class II & Class III Shares)
PSF Natural Resources Portfolio (Class I, Class II & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM Government Income Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM High Yield Bond Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Portfolio (Class I, Class II, & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Portfolio (Class I, Class II & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Portfolio (Class I, Class II & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM Jennison Value Portfolio (Class I, Class II & Class III Shares)
PSF PGIM Total Return Bond Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)
PSF Small-Cap Stock Index Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)
PSF Small-Cap Value Portfolio (Class I Shares)
PSF Stock Index Portfolio (Class I & Class III Shares)



Prudential
Bring Your Challenges®

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SUMMARY: PSF PGIM 50/50 BALANCED PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is to seek total investment return consistent with a conservatively managed diversified portfolio.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.55%	0.55%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.02%	0.01%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.57%	0.81%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio (formerly, Conservative Balanced Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$58	\$183	\$318	\$714
PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio (formerly, Conservative Balanced Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$83	\$259	\$450	\$1,002

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 69% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio invests in a mix of equity and equity-related securities, debt obligations and money market instruments. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio typically invests approximately 50% of its assets in equity and equity-related securities (with a range of 15% to 75%) and approximately 50% of its assets in debt obligations and money market instruments (with a range of 25% to 85%). The percentage of Portfolio assets in each category is adjusted depending on the Portfolio's expectation regarding the different markets. The Portfolio may invest in foreign securities.

The equity portion of the Portfolio is generally managed as an index portfolio, designed to perform similarly to the holdings of the S&P 500 Index.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio may be invested in intermediate and long-term debt obligations that are rated investment grade by the major ratings services, or, if unrated, considered to be of comparable quality, and high-quality money market instruments. Likewise, 20% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio may be invested in high-yield/high-risk debt securities rated as low as BB, Ba or lower by a major rating service at the time they are purchased (commonly known as “junk bonds”). The Portfolio may also invest in instruments that are not rated, but which are deemed to be of comparable quality to the instruments described above.

The Portfolio may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in foreign equity and debt securities that are not denominated in the US dollar. Up to 20% of the Portfolio’s total assets may be invested in debt securities that are issued outside the US by foreign or US issuers, provided the securities are denominated in US dollars. For these purposes, the Portfolio does not consider American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) as foreign securities. The Portfolio’s investment in debt securities may include investments in mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities. Up to 20% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio may also be invested in collateralized debt obligations, including collateralized loan obligations and other credit-related asset-backed securities.

In managing the Portfolio’s assets, the portfolio managers use a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the portfolio managers develop views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affects the movement of markets and securities prices. In their bottom-up research, the portfolio managers develop an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer, which includes a review of the issuer’s composition of revenue, profitability, cash flow margin, and leverage. The portfolio managers may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Asset-Backed and/or Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of assets, such as credit card receivables or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans. Like fixed income securities, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk, which may be heightened in connection with investments in loans to “subprime” borrowers. Certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk that those obligations will be repaid sooner than expected or later than expected, either of which may result in lower-than-expected returns. Mortgage-backed securities, because they are backed by mortgage loans, are also subject to risks related to real estate, and securities backed by private-issued mortgages may experience higher rates of default on the underlying mortgages than securities backed by government-issued mortgages.

Blend Style Risk. The Portfolio’s blend investment style may subject the Portfolio to risks of both value and growth investing. The portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a growth strategy may be subject to above-average fluctuations as a result of seeking high-quality stocks with good future growth prospects. The portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a value strategy may be subject to the risk that the market may not recognize a security’s intrinsic value for long periods of time or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Issuers of value stocks may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused the stock to be out of favor. If the Portfolio’s assessment of market conditions or a company’s value is inaccurate, the Portfolio could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. Historically, growth stocks have performed best during later stages of economic

expansion and value stocks have performed best during periods of economic recovery. Therefore, both styles may over time go in and out of favor with the markets. At times when a style is out of favor, that portion of the portfolio may lag the other portion of the portfolio, which may cause the overall Portfolio to underperform the market in general, its benchmark and other mutual funds. Growth and value stocks have historically produced similar long-term results, though each category has periods when it outperforms the other.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including that: an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to pay obligations when due; due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price; and the Portfolio's investment may decrease in value when interest rates rise. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Portfolio's investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with changing interest rates are currently heightened because any increase or decrease may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Portfolio's investments. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Portfolio's investments in fixed income securities.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

High Yield Risk. Investments in fixed income securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities of similar credit quality (i.e., high yield securities or junk bonds) may be more sensitive to interest rate, credit, call and liquidity risks than investments in investment grade securities, and have predominantly speculative characteristics.

Index Tracking Risk. The Portfolio's ability to track the performance and/or holdings and weightings of an index with a high degree of correlation may be affected by, among other things, transaction costs and shareholder purchases and redemptions.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A subadviser may engage in active trading on behalf of the Portfolio—that is, frequent trading of the Portfolio's securities—in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or yield differentials. The Portfolio's turnover rate may be higher than that of other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover generally involves some expense to the Portfolio, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities.

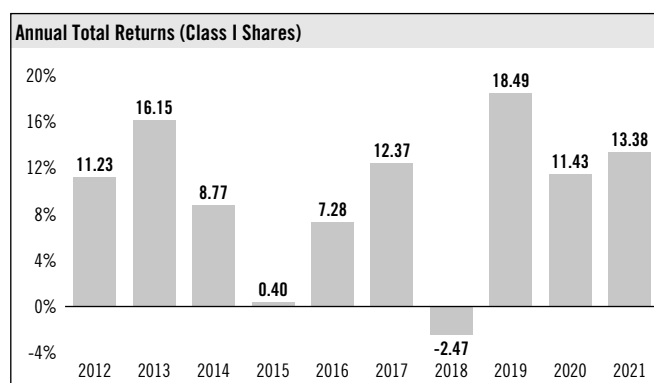
Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio's average annual returns compare to the returns of a custom blended index which consists of the S&P 500 Index (50%), the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (40%), and the FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index (10%). The Portfolio's investment manager determined the weight of each index comprising the custom blended index.

Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
12.06%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-10.99%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Class I Shares	13.38%	10.41%	9.52%
Index			
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.70%	18.47%	16.54%
PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Custom Blended Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.98%	10.86%	9.52%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date	
PGIM Investments LLC	PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC	Edward F. Keon Jr.	Managing Director, Chief Investment Strategist	February 2009	
		Joel M. Kallman, CFA	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	February 2009	
		Stace Mintz, CFA	Managing Director, Co-Head of the Quantitative Equity team and Portfolio Manager	February 2021	
		PGIM Fixed Income, PGIM Limited	Richard Piccirillo	Managing Director & Senior Portfolio Manager	February 2013
			Michael J. Collins, CFA	Managing Director & Senior Portfolio Manager	February 2013
			Gregory Peters	Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer	April 2014
			Lindsay Rosner, CFA	Principal	April 2021

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM TOTAL RETURN BOND PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is a high level of income over a longer term while providing reasonable safety of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.40%	0.40%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.02%	0.01%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.42%	0.66%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Total Return Bond Portfolio (formerly, Diversified Bond Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$43	\$135	\$235	\$530
PSF PGIM Total Return Bond Portfolio (formerly, Diversified Bond Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$67	\$211	\$368	\$822

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in bonds.

The Portfolio normally invests at least 70% of its investable assets in high-grade debt obligations and high-quality money market investments. The Portfolio will normally invest in intermediate and long-term debt obligations, but will adjust the mix of its short-term, intermediate-term and long-term debt obligations in an attempt to benefit from price appreciation when interest rates go down and to incur smaller declines when interest rates go up. In addition, the Portfolio may also invest up to 30% of its assets in lower rated securities which are riskier and considered speculative (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"). The Portfolio also may invest up to 20% of its total assets in debt securities issued outside the US by US or foreign issuers whether or not such securities are denominated in the US dollar. The Portfolio may invest in mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities, including collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations and other credit-related asset-backed securities.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends. In its bottom-up research, the subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer. The subadviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Asset-Backed and/or Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of assets, such as credit card receivables or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans. Like fixed income securities, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk, which may be heightened in connection with investments in loans to "subprime" borrowers. Certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk that those obligations will be repaid sooner than expected or later than expected, either of which may result in lower-than-expected returns. Mortgage-backed securities, because they are backed by mortgage loans, are also subject to risks related to real estate, and securities backed by private-issued mortgages may experience higher rates of default on the underlying mortgages than securities backed by government-issued mortgages.

Bank Loan Investments Risk. The Portfolio's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loans (whether through participations, assignments or otherwise) will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. The failure by the Portfolio to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan because of a default, bankruptcy or any other reason would adversely affect the income of the Portfolio and would likely reduce the value of its assets. Even with loans secured by collateral, there is the risk that the value of the collateral may decline, may be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. In the event of a default, the Portfolio may have difficulty collecting on any collateral and would not have the ability to collect on any collateral for an uncollateralized loan. Further, the Portfolio's access to collateral, if any, may be limited by bankruptcy laws. In addition, loan participations generally are subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to sell loan participations in secondary markets. As a result, it may be difficult for the Portfolio to value loans or sell loans at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Loans trade in an over-the-counter market, and confirmation and settlement, which are effected through standardized procedures and documentation, may take significantly longer than seven days to complete. To the extent the Portfolio invests in loans of non-U.S. issuers, the risks of investing in non-U.S. issuers are applicable. Loans may not be considered to be "securities" and as a result may not benefit from the protections of the federal securities laws, including anti-fraud protections and those with respect to the use of material non-public information, so that purchasers, such as the Portfolio, may not have the benefit of these protections.

Covenant-Lite Risk. Some of the loans or debt obligations in which the Portfolio may invest or get exposure to may be "covenant-lite", which means the loans or obligations contain fewer financial maintenance covenants than other loans or obligations (in some cases, none) and do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the borrower's performance and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the Portfolio in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. The Portfolio may also experience difficulty, expenses or delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans or obligations. As a result of these risks, the Portfolio's exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Portfolio's net income and NAV.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the “Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses” table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio’s average net assets decrease.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including that: an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to pay obligations when due; due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price; and the Portfolio’s investment may decrease in value when interest rates rise. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Portfolio’s investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with changing interest rates are currently heightened because any increase or decrease may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Portfolio’s investments. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Portfolio’s investments in fixed income securities.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia’s military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

High Yield Risk. Investments in fixed income securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities of similar credit quality (i.e., high yield securities or junk bonds) may be more sensitive to interest rate, credit, call and liquidity risks than investments in investment grade securities, and have predominantly speculative characteristics.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio’s net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust’s Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

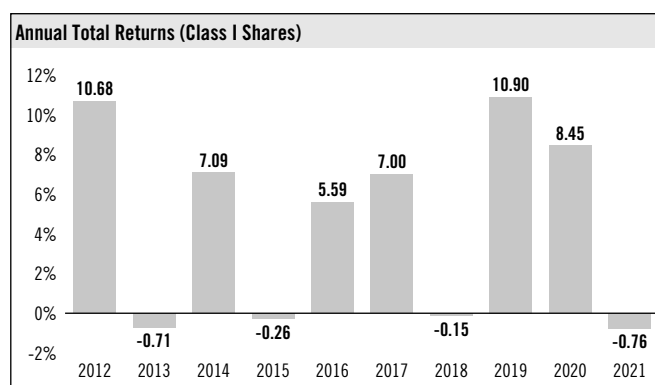
Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
6.80%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-4.18%	1 st Quarter 2021

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Total Return Bond Class I Shares	-0.76%	4.98%	4.68%
Index			
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-1.54%	3.57%	2.90%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	PGIM Fixed Income	Robert Tipp, CFA	Managing Director, Chief Investment Strategist, and Head of Global Bonds	September 2002
	PGIM Limited	Michael J. Collins, CFA	Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager	November 2009
		Richard Piccirillo	Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager	February 2013
		Gregory Peters	Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer	April 2014
		Lindsay Rosner, CFA	Principal	September 2021

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM JENNISON BLEND PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class I Shares	Class II Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%	0.25%
+ Administration Fee	None	0.15%	None
+ Other Expenses	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.46%	0.86%	0.70%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Portfolio (formerly, <i>Equity Portfolio</i>) Class I Shares	\$47	\$148	\$258	\$579
PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Portfolio (formerly, <i>Equity Portfolio</i>) Class II Shares	\$88	\$274	\$477	\$1,061
PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Portfolio (formerly, <i>Equity Portfolio</i>) Class III Shares	\$72	\$224	\$390	\$871

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 29% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in common stock of major established companies as well as smaller companies. The Portfolio considers major established companies to be those companies with market capitalizations within the market capitalization range of the Russell 1000[®] Index (measured at the time of purchase).

A bottom-up stock selection process is utilized and the Portfolio invests in securities of growth and value stocks. Each portfolio manager is responsible for selecting the securities within his discipline. The growth portfolio manager believes that growth in earnings and cash flows drives share prices over the long term; that excess returns are generated by investing in market-leading companies that create economic value through long-duration competitive advantages; and that a deeply researched understanding of company and industry fundamentals leads to successful

stock selection. The growth portfolio manager looks for companies with unique business models that build sustainable competitive advantages; catalysts that drive growth rates well above that of the market; superior financial characteristics; and attractive long-term valuations. The growth portfolio manager seeks to capture acceleration or duration of growth that is not fully reflected in a stock's price. The value portfolio manager seeks investments in companies he believes are being valued at a discount to their intrinsic value. A company's valuation is very important in this determination, as are the durability of a company's free cash flow and earnings growth. A disciplined process to manage risk in both security selection and portfolio construction is a critical component of the value portfolio manager's investment process. The Portfolio may invest up to 30% of its total assets in foreign securities (not including American Depositary Receipts and similar instruments). The Portfolio employs a bottom-up stock selection process and invests in growth and value stocks.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Blend Style Risk. The Portfolio's blend investment style may subject the Portfolio to risks of both value and growth investing. The portion of the Portfolio's portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a growth strategy may be subject to above-average fluctuations as a result of seeking high-quality stocks with good future growth prospects. The portion of the Portfolio's portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a value strategy may be subject to the risk that the market may not recognize a security's intrinsic value for long periods of time or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Issuers of value stocks may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused the stock to be out of favor. If the Portfolio's assessment of market conditions or a company's value is inaccurate, the Portfolio could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. Historically, growth stocks have performed best during later stages of economic expansion and value stocks have performed best during periods of economic recovery. Therefore, both styles may over time go in and out of favor with the markets. At times when a style is out of favor, that portion of the portfolio may lag the other portion of the portfolio, which may cause the overall Portfolio to underperform the market in general, its benchmark and other mutual funds. Growth and value stocks have historically produced similar long-term results, though each category has periods when it outperforms the other.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of

foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Market Capitalization Risk. Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment. Because the Portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in securities issued by small-cap companies, it is likely to be more volatile than a portfolio that focuses on securities issued by larger companies. Small-sized companies often have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. In addition, smaller companies are typically more sensitive to changes in overall economic conditions and their securities may be difficult to trade.

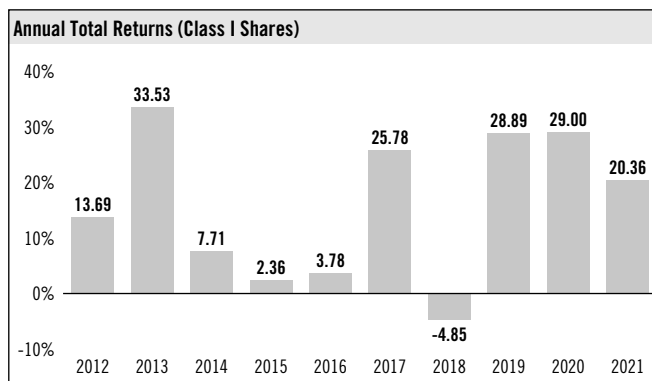
Real Estate Risk. Investments in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate-linked derivative instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate. Poor performance by the manager of the REIT and adverse changes to or inability to qualify with favorable tax laws will adversely affect the Portfolio. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio's performance compares to the returns of the Russell 1000 Index which includes stocks of companies with similar investment objectives. Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class II and Class III shares would be lower because Class II and Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
26.37%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-19.44%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Class I Shares	20.36%	19.08%	15.32%
PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Class II Shares	19.88%	18.61%	14.86%
Index			
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.70%	18.47%	16.54%
Russell 1000 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.45%	18.43%	16.54%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	Jennison Associates LLC	Spiro "Sig" Segalas	President & CIO	February 2005
		Blair A. Boyer	Managing Director	January 2005
		Kathleen A. McCarragher	Managing Director	February 1999
		Natasha Kuhlkin, CFA	Managing Director	May 2019
		Rebecca Iriwn	Managing Director	May 2019
		Warren N. Koontz, Jr. CFA	Managing Director	September 2014
		Joseph C. Esposito, CFA	Managing Director	May 2019

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM FLEXIBLE MANAGED PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is total return consistent with an aggressively managed diversified portfolio.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.60%	0.60%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.01%	0.01%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.61%	0.86%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio (formerly, <i>Flexible Managed Portfolio</i>) Class I Shares	\$62	\$195	\$340	\$762
PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio (formerly, <i>Flexible Managed Portfolio</i>) Class III Shares	\$88	\$274	\$477	\$1,061

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 119% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio invests in a mix of equity and equity-related securities, debt obligations and money market instruments. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio typically invests approximately 60% of its assets in equity and equity-related securities (with a range of 25% to 100%) and approximately 40% of its assets in debt obligations and money market instruments (with a range of 0% to 75%). The percentage of Portfolio assets in each category is adjusted depending on the Portfolio's expectations regarding the different markets.

The equity portion of the Portfolio is generally managed under an actively managed, disciplined and adaptive strategy. Under this strategy, the portfolio managers utilize quantitative investment models as a tool in seeking to outperform the S&P 500 Index and to limit the possibility of significantly underperforming that index. The stock portion of the Portfolio will be invested in a broadly diversified portfolio of stocks generally consisting of large and mid-size companies, although it may also hold stocks of smaller companies. The Portfolio will invest in companies that are expected to provide either attractive returns relative to the Portfolio's peers, or that are desirable to hold in the Portfolio to manage risk.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio may be invested in intermediate and long-term debt obligations that are rated investment grade by the major ratings services, or, if unrated, considered to be of comparable quality, and high quality money market instruments. Likewise, 20% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio may be invested in debt securities rated as low as BB, Ba or lower by a major rating service at the time they are purchased (commonly known as “junk bonds”). The Portfolio may also invest in instruments that are not rated, but which are deemed to be of comparable quality to the instruments described above. The Portfolio may invest in mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities, including collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations and other credit-related asset-backed securities.

In managing the Portfolio’s assets, the portfolio managers use a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the portfolio managers develop views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affects the movement of markets and securities prices. In their bottom-up research, the portfolio managers develop an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer which includes a review of the composition of the issuer’s revenue, profitability, cash flow margin, and leverage. The Portfolio managers may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity, and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Asset-Backed and/or Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of assets, such as credit card receivables or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans. Like fixed income securities, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk, which may be heightened in connection with investments in loans to “subprime” borrowers. Certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk that those obligations will be repaid sooner than expected or later than expected, either of which may result in lower-than-expected returns. Mortgage-backed securities, because they are backed by mortgage loans, are also subject to risks related to real estate, and securities backed by private-issued mortgages may experience higher rates of default on the underlying mortgages than securities backed by government-issued mortgages.

Blend Style Risk. The Portfolio’s blend investment style may subject the Portfolio to risks of both value and growth investing. The portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a growth strategy may be subject to above-average fluctuations as a result of seeking high-quality stocks with good future growth prospects. The portion of the Portfolio’s portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a value strategy may be subject to the risk that the market may not recognize a security’s intrinsic value for long periods of time or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Issuers of value stocks may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused the stock to be out of favor. If the Portfolio’s assessment of market conditions or a company’s value is inaccurate, the Portfolio could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. Historically, growth stocks have performed best during later stages of economic expansion and value stocks have performed best during periods of economic recovery. Therefore, both styles may over time go in and out of favor with the markets. At times when a style is out of favor, that portion of the portfolio may lag the other portion of the portfolio, which may cause the overall Portfolio to underperform the market in general, its benchmark and other mutual funds. Growth and value stocks have historically produced similar long-term results, though each category has periods when it outperforms the other.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including that: an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to pay obligations when due; due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price; and the Portfolio's investment may decrease in value when interest rates rise. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Portfolio's investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with changing interest rates are currently heightened because any increase or decrease may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Portfolio's investments. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Portfolio's investments in fixed income securities.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

High Yield Risk. Investments in fixed income securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities of similar credit quality (i.e., high yield securities or junk bonds) may be more sensitive to interest rate, credit, call and liquidity risks than investments in investment grade securities, and have predominantly speculative characteristics.

Index Tracking Risk. The Portfolio's ability to track the performance and/or holdings and weightings of an index with a high degree of correlation may be affected by, among other things, transaction costs and shareholder purchases and redemptions.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A subadviser may engage in active trading on behalf of the Portfolio—that is, frequent trading of the Portfolio's securities—in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or yield differentials. The Portfolio's turnover rate may be higher than that of other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover generally involves some expense to the Portfolio, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities.

Quantitative Model Risk. The Portfolio and certain Underlying Portfolios, if applicable, may use quantitative models as part of its investment process. Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance for many reasons, including factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, and changing sources of market returns. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will produce the desired results or enable the Portfolio to achieve its objective. A given model may be more effective with certain instruments or strategies than others, and there can be no assurance that any model can identify and incorporate all factors that will affect an investment's price or performance.

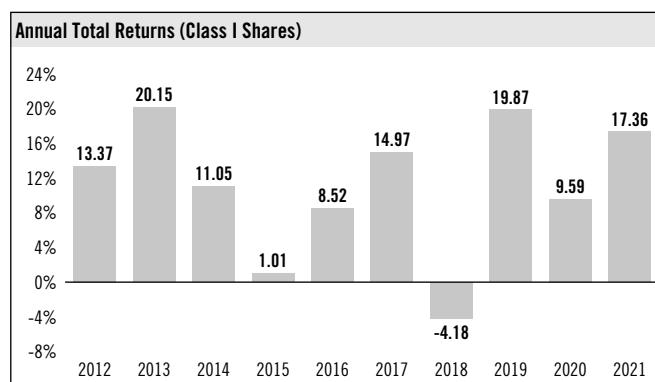
Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

US Government Securities Risk. US Government securities may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, a default by, or decline in the credit quality of, the US Government, and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio's performance compares to the returns of a custom blended index which consists of the S&P 500 Index (60%), the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (35%) and the FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index (5%). The Portfolio's investment manager determined the weight of each index comprising the custom blended index. Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
14.93%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-14.92%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Class I Shares	17.36%	11.17%	10.91%
Index			
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.70%	18.47%	16.54%
PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Custom Blended Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.95%	12.48%	11.01%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC	Edward F. Keon Jr.	Managing Director, Chief Investment Strategist	February 2009
		Joel M. Kallman, CFA	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	February 2009
		Stacie L. Mintz, CFA	Managing Director, Co-Head Quantitative Equity Team, Portfolio Manager	August 2006
	PGIM Fixed Income, PGIM Limited	Richard Piccirillo	Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager	February 2013
		Michael J. Collins, CFA	Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager	February 2013
		Gregory Peters	Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer	April 2014
		Lindsay Rosner, CFA	Principal	April 2021

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to

be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF GLOBAL PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.75%	0.75%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.03%	0.03%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.78%	1.03%
- Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	(0.01)%	(0.01)%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.77%	1.02%

⁽¹⁾ The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.012% of its management fee through June 30, 2023. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

⁽²⁾ Differences in the Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses shown in the table above and in the Portfolio's Financial Highlights are attributable to changes in management fees, fee waivers and/or expense limitations implemented after the end of the most recent fiscal year.

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Global Portfolio (formerly, Global Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$79	\$248	\$432	\$965
PSF Global Portfolio (formerly, Global Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$104	\$327	\$568	\$1,259

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 21% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio invests its assets primarily in equity and equity related securities in an allocation that is substantially similar to the composition of the Portfolio's benchmark, the MSCI World Index. The Portfolio has multiple subadvisers and each subadviser uses either a "growth" approach or a "value" approach in selecting either foreign or US equity or equity-related securities.

In pursuing its value strategies, the Portfolio seeks to invest in undervalued stocks that have high near-term appreciation potential. In addition, the Portfolio seeks to invest in undervalued large companies that provide good prospects for capital appreciation, although such companies may temporarily be out of favor. The Portfolio may, at times, also invest significantly in certain sectors.

In pursuing its growth strategies, the Portfolio relies on fundamental research to identify and invest in foreign companies with market capitalizations over \$100 million that appear to have above-average prospective growth potential, evidence of sustainability of future growth, above-average profitability and reinvestment of internal capital, as well as a conservative capital structure. In addition, the Portfolio seeks to own strong businesses that have the potential to grow their earnings per share over 14% on an annual basis through a full market cycle, with a focus on securities with the best risk versus reward profile.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Focus Risk. The Portfolio focuses or may focus its investments in particular countries, regions, industries, sectors, markets, or types of investments and may accumulate large positions in such areas. As a result, the Portfolio's performance may be more sensitive to a small group of related holdings and adverse developments in such areas than a portfolio more broadly invested, although the increasing interconnectivity between economies and financial markets throughout the world increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Investment Style Risk. Securities held by the Portfolio as a result of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently (i.e., better or worse than other segments of, or the overall, stock market) depending on market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. At times when the investment style is out of favor, the Portfolio may underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but use different investment styles.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

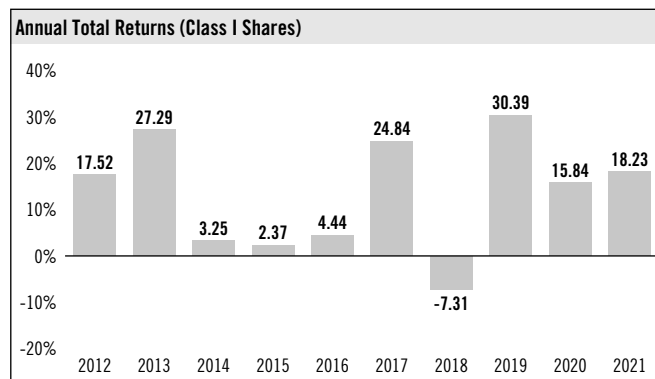
Quantitative Model Risk. The Portfolio and certain Underlying Portfolios, if applicable, may use quantitative models as part of its investment process. Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance for many reasons, including factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, and changing sources of market returns. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will produce the desired results or enable the Portfolio to achieve its objective. A given model may be more effective with certain instruments or strategies than others, and there can be no assurance that any model can identify and incorporate all factors that will affect an investment's price or performance.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
19.82%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-21.45%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Global Class I Shares	18.23%	15.62%	13.06%
Index			
MSCI World Index (GD) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.35%	15.64%	13.32%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadvisers	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date	
PGIM Investments LLC		Brian Ahrens	Senior Vice President, Strategic Investment Research Group	April 2020	
		Andrei O. Marinich, CFA	Vice President, Strategic Investment Research Group	April 2020	
		Todd L. Kerin	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	April 2020	
		Saleem Z. Banatwala	Director, Portfolio Manager	April 2020	
	William Blair Investment Management, LLC	Simon Fennell	Partner & Portfolio Manager	January 2014	
		Kenneth J. McAtamney	Partner & Portfolio Manager	January 2014	
		LSV Asset Management	Josef Lakonishok, Ph.D.	CEO, CIO, Partner and Portfolio Manager	December 2005
			Menno Vermeulen, CFA	Partner, Portfolio Manager	December 2005
		Puneet Mansharamani, CFA	Partner, Portfolio Manager	January 2006	
		Greg Sleight	Partner, Portfolio Manager	July 2014	
Guy Lakonishok, CFA	Partner, Portfolio Manager	July 2014			

Investment Manager	Subadvisers	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
	Massachusetts Financial Services Company	Eric Fischman	Investment Officer	March 2022
		Paul Gordon	Investment Officer	March 2022
		Bradford Mak	Investment Officer	March 2022
	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.	Gabriel Solomon	Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager	October 2021
		Mark S. Finn, CFA, CPA*	Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager	February 2010
		John D. Linehan, CFA	Vice President and Co-Portfolio Manager	December 2005
	PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC (PGIM Quantitative Solutions)	Edward F. Keon Jr.	Managing Director, Chief Investment Strategist	February 2009
		Marcus M. Perl	Principal, Portfolio Manager	July 2008
		Joel M. Kallman, CFA	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	February 2009

* Effective December 31, 2022, Mark S. Finn will step down as portfolio manager of the Fund.

Each of PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Jennison Associates LLC (Jennison) and PGIM, Inc. (PGIM) may provide “Management Services” and/or “Advice Services” to the Portfolio. Management Services includes discretionary investment management authority for all or a portion of the Portfolio’s assets. Advice Services includes investment advice, asset allocation advice and research services other than day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Although PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Jennison and PGIM have been appointed to serve as subadvisers to the Portfolio, PGIM Quantitative Solutions presently provides only Advice Services to the Portfolio. PGIM Investments has no current plans or intention to utilize PGIM Quantitative Solutions to provide Management Services to the Portfolio. PGIM Investments has no current intention to utilize Jennison or PGIM to provide any Management Services or Advice Services to the Portfolio.

Depending on future circumstances and other factors, however, PGIM Investments, in its discretion, and subject to further approval by the Board, may in the future elect to utilize PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Jennison or PGIM to provide Management Services and/or Advice Services to the Portfolio, as applicable.

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio’s income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are “passed through” pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM GOVERNMENT INCOME PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is a high level of income over the long term consistent with the preservation of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.40%	0.40%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.08%	0.08% ⁽¹⁾
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.48%	0.73%

⁽¹⁾ Other expenses have been updated from the most recent annual report to reflect current expenses.

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Government Income Portfolio (formerly, Government Income Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$49	\$154	\$269	\$604
PSF PGIM Government Income Portfolio (formerly, Government Income Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$75	\$233	\$406	\$906

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 222% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in US Government securities, including US Treasury securities, debt obligations issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities established by the US Government, and mortgage-backed securities issued by US Government instrumentalities. The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its assets in other securities, including corporate debt securities and asset-backed securities. The Portfolio may invest in mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities, including collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations and other credit-related asset-backed securities.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends. In its bottom-up research, the subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer. The subadviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Asset-Backed and/or Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of assets, such as credit card receivables or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans. Like fixed income securities, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk, which may be heightened in connection with investments in loans to "subprime" borrowers. Certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk that those obligations will be repaid sooner than expected or later than expected, either of which may result in lower-than-expected returns. Mortgage-backed securities, because they are backed by mortgage loans, are also subject to risks related to real estate, and securities backed by private-issued mortgages may experience higher rates of default on the underlying mortgages than securities backed by government-issued mortgages.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including that: an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to pay obligations when due; due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price; and the Portfolio's investment may decrease in value when interest rates rise. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Portfolio's investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with changing interest rates are currently heightened because any increase or decrease may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Portfolio's investments. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Portfolio's investments in fixed income securities.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A subadviser may engage in active trading on behalf of the Portfolio—that is, frequent trading of the Portfolio's securities—in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or yield differentials. The Portfolio's turnover rate may be higher than that of other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover generally involves some expense to the Portfolio, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities.

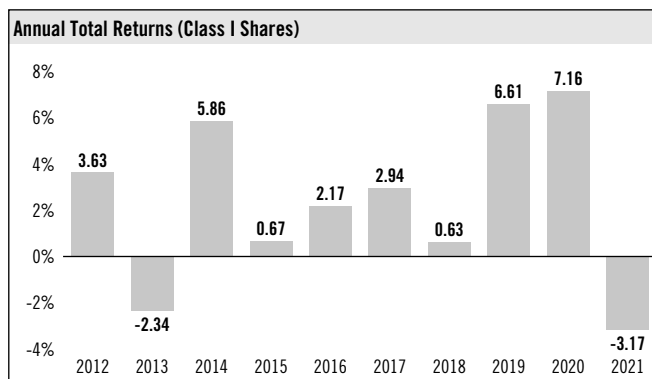
Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

US Government Securities Risk. US Government securities may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, a default by, or decline in the credit quality of, the US Government, and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
4.65%	1 st Quarter 2020	-3.24%	1 st Quarter 2021

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Government Income Class I Shares	-3.17%	2.76%	2.36%
Index			
Bloomberg Government Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-2.28%	3.07%	2.14%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	PGIM Fixed Income	Craig Dewling	Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer	September 2007
		Robert Tipp, CFA	Managing Director, Chief Investment Strategist, and Head of Global Bonds	November 2003
		Mick Meyler	Managing Director and Head of Developed Market Rates	April 2021
		Scott Donnelly, CFA	Principal and portfolio manager	April 2021
		Gary Wu, CFA	Principal and Portfolio Manager	April 2021

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is the maximum current income that is consistent with the stability of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.02%	0.03%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses*	0.32%	0.58%

*Differences in the Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses shown in the table above and in the Portfolio's Financial Highlights are attributable to a voluntary fee and/or expense waiver arrangement, which is not reflected in the table above.

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio (formerly, Government Money Market Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$33	\$103	\$180	\$406
PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio (formerly, Government Money Market Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$59	\$186	\$324	\$726

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, government securities, and/or repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized with cash or government securities. Government securities include US Treasury bills, notes, and other obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the US Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The Portfolio has a policy that requires it to invest under normal conditions, at least 80% of its net assets in government securities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends. In its bottom up research, the subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer. The subadviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk.

The Portfolio invests only in securities that have remaining maturities of 397 days or less, or securities otherwise permitted to be purchased because of maturity shortening provisions under applicable regulations. The Portfolio seeks to invest in securities that present minimal credit risk. The Portfolio may invest significantly in securities with floating or variable rates of interest.

The Portfolio seeks to maintain a stable net asset value of \$10.00 per share. In other words, the Portfolio attempts to operate so that shareholders do not lose any of the principal amount they invest in the Portfolio. Of course, there can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its goal of a stable net asset value, and shares of the Portfolio are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US government or any other entity. For instance, the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio security or the other party to a contract could default on its obligation, and this could cause the Portfolio's net asset value per share to fall below \$10.00. In addition, the income earned by the Portfolio will fluctuate based on market conditions, interest rates and other factors.

In a low interest rate environment, the yield of the Portfolio, after the deduction of operating expenses, may be negative even though the yield before deducting such expenses is positive. A negative yield may also cause the Portfolio's net asset value per share to fall below \$10.00. PGIM Investments LLC may decide to reimburse certain of these expenses to the Portfolio in order to maintain a positive yield, however it is under no obligation to do so and may cease doing so at any time without prior notice.

The Trust's Board of Trustees (the Board) has determined that the Portfolio, as a "government money market fund", is not subject to liquidity fees and/or redemption gates on redemptions. The Board has reserved the power to change this determination with respect to liquidity fees and/or redemption gates, but such change would become effective only after providing appropriate prior notice to shareholders.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. You could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. Although the Portfolio seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$10.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Portfolio is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Portfolio's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the Portfolio, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Portfolio at any time. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Adjustable and Floating-Rate Securities Risk. The value of adjustable and floating-rate securities may lag behind the value of fixed-rate securities when interest rates change. Variable and floating-rate bonds are subject to credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk. In addition, the absence of an active market for these securities could make it difficult for the Portfolio to dispose of them if the issuer defaults.

Credit Risk. This is the risk that the issuer, the guarantor or the insurer of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a contract, may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal and interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Additionally, fixed income securities could lose value due to a loss of confidence in the ability of the issuer, guarantor, insurer or counterparty to pay back debt. The lower the credit quality of a bond, the more sensitive it is to credit risk.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including that: an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to pay obligations when due; due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price; and the Portfolio's investment may decrease in value when interest rates rise. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Portfolio's investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with changing interest rates are currently heightened because any increase or decrease may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Portfolio's investments. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Portfolio's investments in fixed income securities.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of your investment may go down when interest rates rise. A rise in interest rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. When interest rates fall, the issuers of debt obligations may prepay principal more quickly than expected, and the Portfolio may be required to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. This is referred to as "prepayment risk." When interest rates rise, debt obligations may be repaid more slowly than expected, and the value of the Portfolio's holdings may fall sharply. This is referred to as "extension risk." The Portfolio currently faces a heightened level of interest rate risk because interest rates in the US are at or near historic lows, which increases the risk associated with rising interest rates. Interest rates may begin to increase in the future, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Portfolio's investments. The Portfolio may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply or in a manner not anticipated by the subadviser.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Prepayment or Call Risk. Prepayment or call risk is the risk that issuers will prepay fixed-rate obligations held by the Portfolio when interest rates fall, forcing a Portfolio to reinvest in obligations with lower interest rates than the original obligations. Mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities are particularly subject to prepayment risk.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

US Government Securities Risk. US Government securities may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, a default by, or decline in the credit quality of, the US Government, and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government.

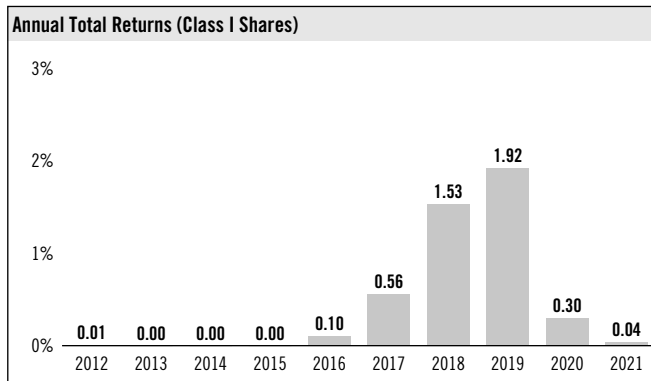
Yield Risk. The amount of income received by a Portfolio will go up or down depending on day-to-day variations in short-term interest rates, and when interest rates are very low, the Portfolio's expenses could absorb all or a significant portion of the Portfolio's income. If interest rates increase, the Portfolio's yield may not increase proportionately. For example, the Portfolio's investment manager may discontinue any temporary voluntary fee limitation.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio’s shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.

Note: Prior to September 12, 2016, the Portfolio operated under the name “Money Market Portfolio” as a prime money market fund and invested in certain types of securities that, as a government money market fund, the Portfolio is no longer permitted to hold. Consequently, the performance information below may have been different if the current investment limitations had been in effect during the period prior to the Portfolio’s conversion to a government money market fund.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
0.53%	2 nd Quarter 2019	0.00%	4 th Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)					
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
PSF PGIM Government Money Market Class I Shares	0.04%	0.87%	0.44%	-	-
PSF PGIM Government Money Market Class III Shares	0.04%	N/A	N/A	0.03%	5/18/20
Index					
Lipper US Government Money Market Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.01%	0.72%	0.37%	-	-
7-Day Yield (as of December 31, 2021)					
PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio					0.0%
iMoneyNet Govt & Agency Retail Average					0.01%*

*Source: The iMoneyNet Govt & Agency Retail Average is comprised of 174 funds that reported a 7-day net yield on 12/31/2021.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser
PGIM Investments LLC	PGIM Fixed Income

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM HIGH YIELD BOND PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is a high total return.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.55%	0.55%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.04%	0.04% ⁽¹⁾
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.59%	0.84%
- Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	(0.02)%	(0.02)%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	0.57%	0.82%

⁽¹⁾ Other expenses have been updated from the most recent annual report to reflect current expenses.

⁽²⁾ The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.57% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2023. Where applicable, the Manager agrees to waive management fee or shared operating expenses on any share class to the same extent that it waives such expenses on any other share class. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM High Yield Bond Portfolio (formerly, High Yield Bond Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$58	\$187	\$327	\$736
PSF PGIM High Yield Bond Portfolio (formerly, High Yield Bond Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$84	\$266	\$464	\$1,035

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 48% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in medium to lower rated debt investments. Such high-yield/high risk debt investments are often referred to as high-yield bonds or "junk bonds" and are riskier than higher rated bonds.

Lower rated and comparable unrated investments tend to offer better yields than higher rated investments with the same maturities because the issuer's financial condition may not have been as strong as that of higher rated issuers. The Portfolio may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in US dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. The Portfolio may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends. In its bottom-up research, the subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer. The subadviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Bank Loan Investments Risk. The Portfolio's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loans (whether through participations, assignments or otherwise) will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. The failure by the Portfolio to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan because of a default, bankruptcy or any other reason would adversely affect the income of the Portfolio and would likely reduce the value of its assets. Even with loans secured by collateral, there is the risk that the value of the collateral may decline, may be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. In the event of a default, the Portfolio may have difficulty collecting on any collateral and would not have the ability to collect on any collateral for an uncollateralized loan. Further, the Portfolio's access to collateral, if any, may be limited by bankruptcy laws. In addition, loan participations generally are subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to sell loan participations in secondary markets. As a result, it may be difficult for the Portfolio to value loans or sell loans at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Loans traded in an over-the-counter market, and confirmation and settlement, which are effected through standardized procedures and documentation, may take significantly longer than seven days to complete. To the extent the Portfolio invests in loans of non-U.S. issuers, the risks of investing in non-U.S. issuers are applicable. Loans may not be considered to be "securities" and as a result may not benefit from the protections of the federal securities laws, including anti-fraud protections and those with respect to the use of material non-public information, so that purchasers, such as the Portfolio, may not have the benefit of these protections.

Covenant-Lite Risk. Some of the loans or debt obligations in which the Portfolio may invest or get exposure to may be "covenant-lite", which means the loans or obligations contain fewer financial maintenance covenants than other loans or obligations (in some cases, none) and do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the borrower's performance and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the Portfolio in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. The Portfolio may also experience difficulty, expenses or delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans or obligations. As a result of these risks, the Portfolio's exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Portfolio's net income and NAV.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing

directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of non-US investments are greater for investments in or exposed to emerging markets. Emerging market countries typically have economic, political and social systems that are less developed, and can be expected to be less stable, than those of more developed countries. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the ability of the Manager or a Portfolio's Subadviser(s) to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on a Portfolio's performance. For example, the economies of such countries can be subject to currency devaluations and rapid and unpredictable (and in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation or deflation. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity, price volatility and valuation difficulties. Regulatory regimes outside of the US may not require or enforce corporate governance standards comparable to that of the US, which may result in less protections for investors in such issuers and make such issuers more susceptible to actions not in the best interest of the issuer or its investors. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investments by foreign investors, or that prevent foreign investors from withdrawing their money at will, which may make it difficult for a Portfolio to invest in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. Countries with emerging markets can be found in regions such as Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. A Portfolio may invest in some emerging markets through trading structures or protocols that subject it to risks such as those associated with decreased liquidity, custody of assets, different settlement and clearance procedures and asserting legal title under a developing legal and regulatory regime to a greater degree than in developed markets or even in other emerging markets.

Equity and Equity-Related Securities Risk. From time to time, the Fund may purchase or hold equity or equity-related securities incidental to the purchase or ownership of fixed income instruments or in connection with a reorganization of a borrower. These include common stock, preferred stock or securities that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock—known as convertible securities—like rights and warrants.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including that: an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to pay obligations when due; due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price; and the Portfolio's investment may decrease in value when interest rates rise. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Portfolio's investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with changing interest rates are currently heightened because any increase or decrease may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Portfolio's investments. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Portfolio's investments in fixed income securities.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign

exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

High Yield Risk. Investments in fixed income securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities of similar credit quality (i.e., high yield securities or junk bonds) may be more sensitive to interest rate, credit, call and liquidity risks than investments in investment grade securities, and have predominantly speculative characteristics.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

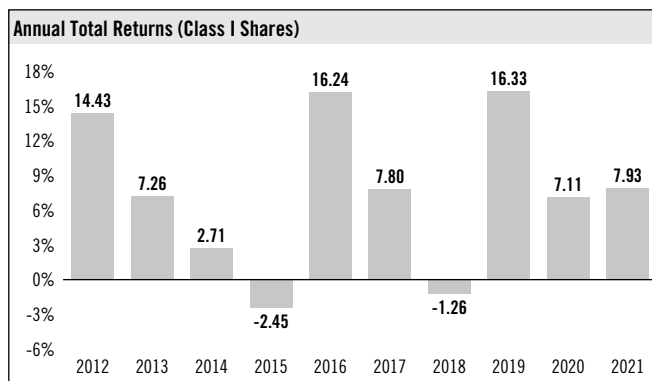
Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
11.72%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-14.21%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM High Yield Bond Class I Shares	7.93%	7.44%	7.42%
Index			
Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield 1% Issuer Capped Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.16%	6.13%	6.72%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	PGIM Fixed Income	Robert Cignarella, CFA	Managing Director and Head of U.S. High Yield for PGIM Fixed Income	May 2014
	PGIM Limited	Robert Spano, CFA, CPA	Principal and a High Yield Portfolio Manager	September 2007
		Ryan Kelly, CFA	Principal and a High Yield Portfolio Manager	February 2012
		Brian Clapp, CFA	Principal and a High Yield Portfolio Manager	May 2013
		Michael Gormally	Vice President and a High Yield portfolio manager and trader	April 2022

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM JENNISON GROWTH PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class I Shares	Class II Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%	0.25%
+ Administration Fees	None	0.15%	None
+ Other Expenses	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.61%	1.01%	0.86%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Portfolio (formerly, Jennison Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$62	\$195	\$340	\$762
PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Portfolio (formerly, Jennison Portfolio) Class II Shares	\$103	\$322	\$558	\$1,236
PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Portfolio (formerly, Jennison Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$88	\$274	\$477	\$1,061

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 40% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio normally invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity and equity-related securities of companies that exceed \$1 billion in market capitalization at the time of investment and that the subadviser believes that growth in earnings and cash flows drives share prices over the long term; that excess returns are generated by investing in market-leading companies that create economic value through long-duration competitive advantages; and that a deeply researched understanding of company and industry fundamentals leads to successful stock selection. The subadviser looks for companies with unique business models that build sustainable competitive advantages; catalysts that drive growth rates well above that of the market; superior financial characteristics; and attractive long-term valuations. The subadviser seeks to capture acceleration or duration of growth that is not fully reflected in a stock's price. Given the subadviser's selection criteria and proclivity for fast growing companies, the Portfolio may at times have a more aggressive risk profile than peer funds, depending on market conditions. The subadviser may invest up to 30% of the Portfolio's assets in foreign securities.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Investment Style Risk. Securities held by the Portfolio as a result of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently (i.e., better or worse than other segments of, or the overall, stock market) depending on market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. At times when the investment style is out of favor, the Portfolio may underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but use different investment styles.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market Capitalization Risk. Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment. Because the Portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in securities issued by small-cap companies, it is likely to be more volatile than a portfolio that focuses on securities issued by larger companies. Small-sized companies often have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. In addition, smaller companies are typically more sensitive to changes in overall economic conditions and their securities may be difficult to trade.

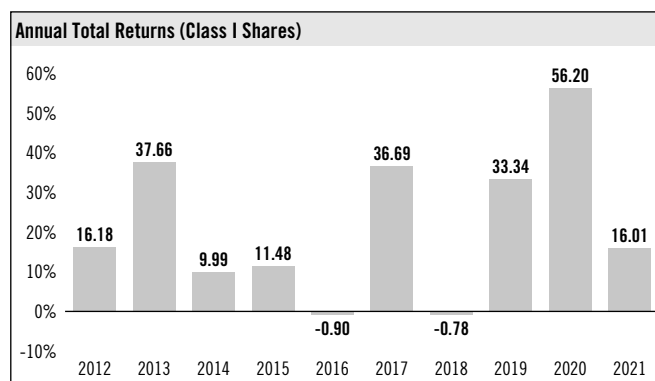
Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio's performance compares to the returns of the Russell 1000 Growth Index which includes stocks of companies with similar investment objectives. Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class II and Class III shares would be lower because Class II and Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
35.59%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-16.39%	4 th Quarter 2018

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Class I Shares	16.01%	26.79%	20.34%
PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Class II Shares	15.55%	26.29%	19.86%
Index			
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.70%	18.47%	16.54%
Russell 1000 Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	27.60%	25.32%	19.79%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	Jennison Associates LLC	Spiro "Sig" Segalas	President & CIO	February 1999
		Michael Del Balso	Managing Director	April 2000
		Kathleen A. McCarragher	Managing Director	February 1999
		Blair A. Boyer	Managing Director	May 2019
		Natasha Kuhlkin , CFA	Managing Director	May 2019
		Rebecca Irwin	Managing Director	May 2019

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM JENNISON FOCUSED BLEND PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
	Class I Shares	Class II Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.75%	0.75%	0.75
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%	0.25%
+ Administration Fees	None	0.15%	None
+ Other Expenses	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.84%	1.24%	1.09%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Portfolio (formerly, Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$86	\$268	\$466	\$1,037
PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Portfolio (formerly, Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio) Class II Shares	\$126	\$393	\$681	\$1,500
PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Portfolio (formerly, Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$111	\$347	\$601	\$1,329

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 66% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities, which may range up to 70 US companies that are selected by the Portfolio's two portfolio managers (approximately 20-35 by each) as having strong capital appreciation potential.

Each portfolio manager is responsible for selecting the securities within his discipline. The growth portfolio manager believes that growth in earnings and cash flows drives share prices over the long term; that excess returns are generated by investing in market-leading companies that create economic value through long-duration competitive advantages; and that a deeply researched understanding of company and industry fundamentals leads to successful stock selection. The growth portfolio manager looks for companies with unique business models that build sustainable competitive advantages; catalysts that drive growth rates well above that of the market; superior financial characteristics; and attractive long-term valuations. The growth portfolio manager seeks to capture acceleration or

duration of growth that is not fully reflected in a stock's price. The value portfolio manager seeks investments in companies he believes are being valued at a discount to their intrinsic value. A company's valuation is very important in this determination, as are the durability of a company's free cash flow and earnings growth. A disciplined process to manage risk in both security selection and portfolio construction is a critical component of the value portfolio manager's investment process.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Blend Style Risk. The Portfolio's blend investment style may subject the Portfolio to risks of both value and growth investing. The portion of the Portfolio's portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a growth strategy may be subject to above-average fluctuations as a result of seeking high-quality stocks with good future growth prospects. The portion of the Portfolio's portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a value strategy may be subject to the risk that the market may not recognize a security's intrinsic value for long periods of time or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Issuers of value stocks may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused the stock to be out of favor. If the Portfolio's assessment of market conditions or a company's value is inaccurate, the Portfolio could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. Historically, growth stocks have performed best during later stages of economic expansion and value stocks have performed best during periods of economic recovery. Therefore, both styles may over time go in and out of favor with the markets. At times when a style is out of favor, that portion of the portfolio may lag the other portion of the portfolio, which may cause the overall Portfolio to underperform the market in general, its benchmark and other mutual funds. Growth and value stocks have historically produced similar long-term results, though each category has periods when it outperforms the other.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Focus Risk. The Portfolio focuses or may focus its investments in particular countries, regions, industries, sectors, markets, or types of investments and may accumulate large positions in such areas. As a result, the Portfolio's performance may be more sensitive to a small group of related holdings and adverse developments in such areas than a portfolio more broadly invested, although the increasing interconnectivity between economies and financial markets throughout the world increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements

comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

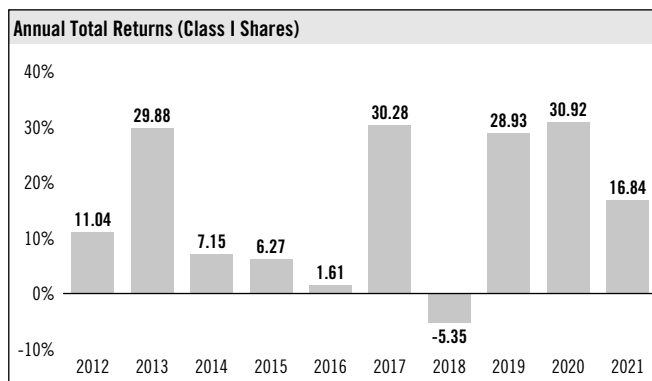
Real Estate Risk. Investments in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate-linked derivative instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate. Poor performance by the manager of the REIT and adverse changes to or inability to qualify with favorable tax laws will adversely affect the Portfolio. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio's performance compares to the returns of the Russell 1000 Index which includes stocks of companies with similar investment objectives. Annual return information is provided for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, returns for Class II and Class III shares would be lower because Class II and Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
24.25%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-17.13%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Class I Shares	16.84%	19.45%	15.04%
PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Class II Shares	16.35%	18.97%	14.58%
Index			
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.70%	18.47%	16.54%
Russell 1000 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.45%	18.43%	16.54%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	Jennison Associates LLC	Spiro "Sig" Segalas	President & CIO	February 1999
		Kathleen A. McCarragher	Managing Director	May 2019
		Natasha Kuhlkin, CFA	Managing Director	May 2019
		Rebecca Irwin	Managing Director	May 2019
		Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA	Managing Director	September 2014
		Joseph C. Esposito, CFA	Managing Director	May 2019

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF NATURAL RESOURCES PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class I Shares	Class II Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%	0.25%
+ Administration Fees	None	0.15%	None
+ Other Expenses	0.06%	0.06%	0.06% ⁽¹⁾
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.51%	0.91%	0.76%
- Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	(0.01)%	(0.01)%	(0.01)%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	0.50%	0.90%	0.75%

⁽¹⁾ Other expenses have been updated from the most recent annual report to reflect current expenses.

⁽²⁾ The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.008% of its management fee through June 30, 2023. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Natural Resources Portfolio (formerly, <i>Natural Resources Portfolio</i>) Class I Shares	\$51	\$163	\$284	\$640
PSF Natural Resources Portfolio (formerly, <i>Natural Resources Portfolio</i>) Class II Shares	\$92	\$289	\$503	\$1,119
PSF Natural Resources Portfolio (formerly, <i>Natural Resources Portfolio</i>) Class III Shares	\$77	\$242	\$421	\$941

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 79% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in equity securities of companies that are associated with natural resources, including those companies that are principally engaged in the research, development, manufacturing, extraction, distribution or sale of materials, energy or goods related to the Agriculture, Energy, Materials or Commodity-Related Industrials sectors. The Portfolio considers (i) the Agriculture sector to include products such as grain, vegetable oils, livestock and agricultural-type products such as coffee; (ii) the Energy

sector to include products such as coal, natural gas, oil, alternative energy and electricity and energy storage; or companies which are substantially engaged in the sectors described above; (iii) the Materials sector to include products such as industrial gas, chemicals & fertilizers, constructions materials, industrial metal, precious metal, steel, minerals and paper products; and (iv) the Commodity-Related Industrials sector to include industrial firms that manufacture tools, equipment and goods used in the development and production of commodities or that maintain infrastructure used in their transportation.

Under normal conditions, the Portfolio's portfolio manager seeks to allocate investments across a range of investment opportunities and businesses in the Agriculture, Energy, Materials and Commodity-Related Industrials sectors. The relative weightings of these sectors in the Portfolio may vary from time to time. The Portfolio invests most of its assets in US and non-US common stocks. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio allocates its investments among securities of issuers located in at least eight different countries (which may include the US). The Portfolio may also invest in securities issued in initial public offerings (IPOs) and up to 10% of its net assets in securities issued by other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds. The Portfolio's portfolio manager evaluates the relative attractiveness of individual commodity cycles, including supply-demand fundamentals, pricing outlook and the impact on US and non-US macroeconomic indicators like inflation. In addition, the portfolio manager may consider forecasts of economic growth, inflation and interest rates to help identify industry sectors, regions and individual countries (including emerging market countries) that the portfolio manager believes is likely to offer the best investment opportunities.

The portfolio manager seeks to evaluate the degree to which companies' earnings are linked to commodity price changes, as well as companies' fundamental value and prospects for growth. In addition to common stocks and other equity securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants), the Portfolio may utilize foreign currency exchange contracts, options, stock index futures contracts and other derivative instruments. The Portfolio may write covered call options on a portion of the stocks held in its portfolio, a strategy that may generate gains from option premiums while potentially limiting the volatility of portfolio returns. The Portfolio may invest in forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Commodity Risk. The value of a commodity-linked investment is affected by, among other things, overall market movements, factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, and changes in interest and exchange rates and may be more volatile than traditional equity and debt securities.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of non-US investments are greater for investments in or exposed to emerging markets. Emerging market countries typically have economic, political and social systems that are less developed, and can be expected to be less stable, than those of more developed countries. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the ability of the Manager or a Portfolio's Subadviser(s) to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on a Portfolio's performance. For example, the economies of such countries can be subject to currency devaluations and rapid and unpredictable (and in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation or deflation. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity, price volatility and valuation difficulties. Regulatory regimes outside of the US may not require or enforce corporate governance standards comparable to that of the US, which may result in less protections for investors in such issuers and make such issuers more susceptible to actions not in the best interest of the issuer or its investors. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investments by foreign investors, or that prevent foreign investors from withdrawing their money at will, which may make it difficult for a Portfolio to invest in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. Countries with emerging markets can be found in regions such as Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. A Portfolio may invest in some emerging markets through trading structures or protocols that subject it to risks such as those associated with decreased liquidity, custody of assets, different settlement and clearance procedures and asserting legal title under a developing legal and regulatory regime to a greater degree than in developed markets or even in other emerging markets.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) Risk. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a mutual fund that has the same investment objective, strategies and policies. In addition, the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below its net asset value and there may not be an active trading market for an ETF's shares. The Portfolio could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Focus Risk. The Portfolio focuses or may focus its investments in particular countries, regions, industries, sectors, markets, or types of investments and may accumulate large positions in such areas. As a result, the Portfolio's performance may be more sensitive to a small group of related holdings and adverse developments in such areas than a portfolio more broadly invested, although the increasing interconnectivity between economies and financial markets throughout the world increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A subadviser may engage in active trading on behalf of the Portfolio—that is, frequent trading of the Portfolio's securities—in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or yield differentials. The Portfolio's turnover rate may be higher than that of other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover generally involves some expense to the Portfolio, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

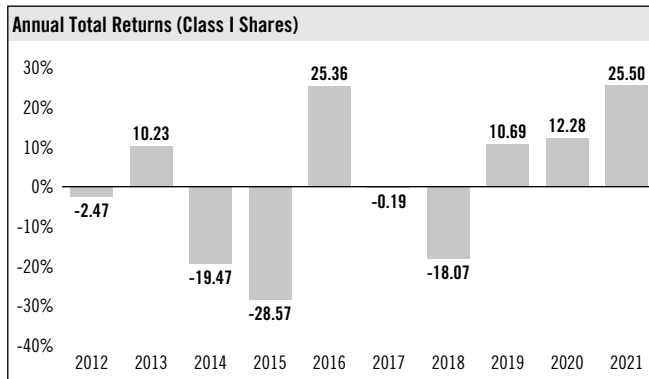
Small Sized Company Risk. Securities of small sized companies tend to be less liquid than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the price of these securities and on the Portfolio's ability to sell these securities. The market price of such investments also may rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure and be more volatile than investments in larger companies.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio's performance compares to the returns of a blended index comprised of 60% MSCI World Energy Index (ND) and 40% MSCI World Materials Index (ND), which the Portfolio's investment manager believes reflects the Portfolio's investment objective. Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class II and Class III shares would be lower because Class II and Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.

Note: The Natural Resources Portfolio changed its subadviser and changed its investment policies and strategy effective February 8, 2016. The annual returns prior to February 8, 2016 for the Portfolio reflect the investment performance, investment operations, investment policies, and investment strategies of the former subadviser, and do not represent the actual or predicted performance of the Portfolio or its current subadviser.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
26.29%	4 th Quarter 2020	-34.18%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Natural Resources Class I Shares	25.50%	4.99%	-0.11%
PSF Natural Resources Class II Shares	25.03%	4.58%	-0.52%
Index			
MSCI World Index (GD) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.35%	15.64%	13.32%
PSF Natural Resources Custom Blended Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	31.03%	4.83%	3.23%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Manager	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC	Paul D. Strand, CFA	Director, Senior Research Analyst, and Portfolio Manager	February 2016
		David Finger, CFA	Portfolio Manager	June 2020

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF SMALL-CAP STOCK INDEX PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.35%	0.35%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.03%	0.02%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.38%	0.62%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Small-Cap Stock Index Portfolio (formerly, <i>Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio</i>) Class I Shares	\$39	\$122	\$213	\$480
PSF Small-Cap Stock Index Portfolio (formerly, <i>Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio</i>) Class III Shares	\$63	\$199	\$346	\$774

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in all or a representative sample of the stocks in the S&P SmallCap 600 Index.

The Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of publicly-traded companies with small market capitalizations. The Portfolio is not "managed" in the traditional sense of using market and economic analyses to select stocks. Rather, the holdings and weightings that comprise the Portfolio's assets are generally based on that of the benchmark S&P SmallCap 600 Index.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal

Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Index Tracking Risk. The Portfolio's ability to track the performance and/or holdings and weightings of an index with a high degree of correlation may be affected by, among other things, transaction costs and shareholder purchases and redemptions.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

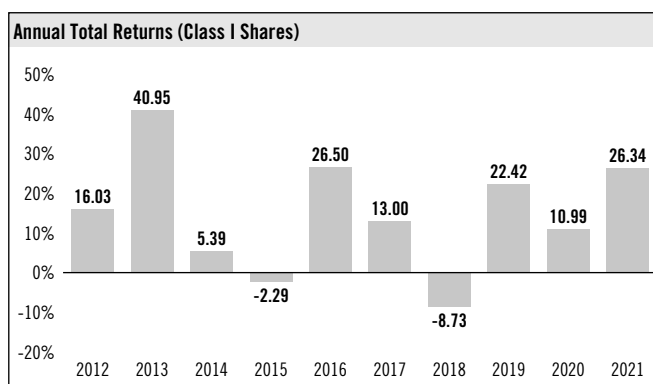
Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Small Sized Company Risk. Securities of small sized companies tend to be less liquid than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the price of these securities and on the Portfolio's ability to sell these securities. The market price of such investments also may rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure and be more volatile than investments in larger companies.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
31.17%	4 th Quarter 2020	-32.67%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Small-Cap Stock Index Class I Shares	26.34%	12.10%	14.20%
Index			
S&P SmallCap 600 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.82%	12.42%	14.50%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC	Edward Louie	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	September 2016
		Edward J. Lithgow, CFA	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	May 2017

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
		Stacie Mintz, CFA	Managing Director, Co-Head of the Quantitative Equity team and Portfolio Manager	February 2021

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio’s income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are “passed through” pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF STOCK INDEX PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Class I Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.28%	0.28%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Other Expenses	0.01%	0.01%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.29%	0.54%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Stock Index Portfolio (formerly, <i>Stock Index Portfolio</i>) Class I Shares	\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368
PSF Stock Index Portfolio (formerly, <i>Stock Index Portfolio</i>) Class III Shares	\$55	\$173	\$302	\$677

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 2% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in common stocks of companies that comprise the S&P 500 Index.

The S&P 500 Index represents more than 70% of the total market value of all publicly-traded common stocks. The Portfolio is not "managed" in the traditional sense of using market and economic analyses to select stocks. Rather, the portfolio managers generally purchase stocks in proportion to their weighting in the S&P 500 Index.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal

Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Index Tracking Risk. The Portfolio's ability to track the performance and/or holdings and weightings of an index with a high degree of correlation may be affected by, among other things, transaction costs and shareholder purchases and redemptions.

Large Company Risk. Large-capitalization stocks as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Portfolio to underperform investments that focus on small- or medium-capitalization stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such

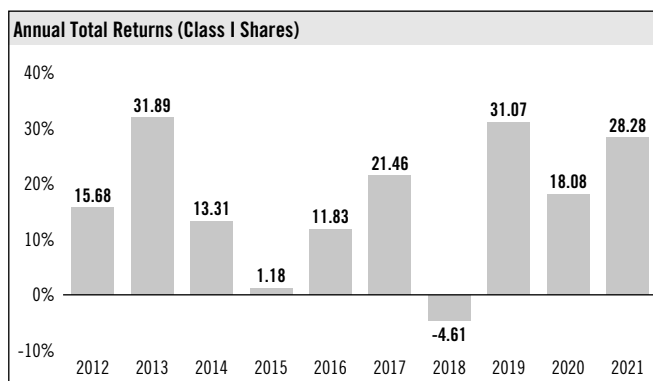
as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio’s shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class III shares would be lower because Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
20.51%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-19.67%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Stock Index Class I shares	28.28%	18.13%	16.23%
Index			
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.70%	18.47%	16.54%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC	Edward Louie	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	September 2016
		Edward J. Lithgow, CFA	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	May 2017
		Stacie Mintz, CFA	Managing Director, Co-Head of the Quantitative Equity team and Portfolio Manager	February 2021

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF PGIM JENNISON VALUE PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is to seek capital appreciation.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
	Class I Shares	Class II Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%	0.25%
+ Administration Fees	None	0.15%	None
+ Other Expenses	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.42%	0.82%	0.66%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Jennison Value Portfolio (formerly, Value Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$43	\$135	\$235	\$530
PSF PGIM Jennison Value Portfolio (formerly, Value Portfolio) Class II Shares	\$84	\$262	\$455	\$1,014
PSF PGIM Jennison Value Portfolio (formerly, Value Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$67	\$211	\$368	\$822

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. The Portfolio normally invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity and equity-related securities, with an emphasis on securities of large capitalization companies. The Portfolio defines large capitalization companies as those companies with market capitalizations, to be within the market capitalization of the Russell 1000[®] Value Index (measured at the time of purchase). The Portfolio seeks companies that it believes are being valued at a discount to their intrinsic value. A company's valuation is very important in this determination, as are the durability of a company's free cash flow and earnings growth. A disciplined process to manage risk in both security selection and portfolio construction is a critical component of the value portfolio manager's investment process. The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its total assets in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and up to 30% of its total assets in foreign securities.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Investment Style Risk. Securities held by the Portfolio as a result of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently (i.e., better or worse than other segments of, or the overall, stock market) depending on market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. At times when the investment style is out of favor, the Portfolio may underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but use different investment styles.

Large Company Risk. Large-capitalization stocks as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Portfolio to underperform investments that focus on small- or medium-capitalization stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

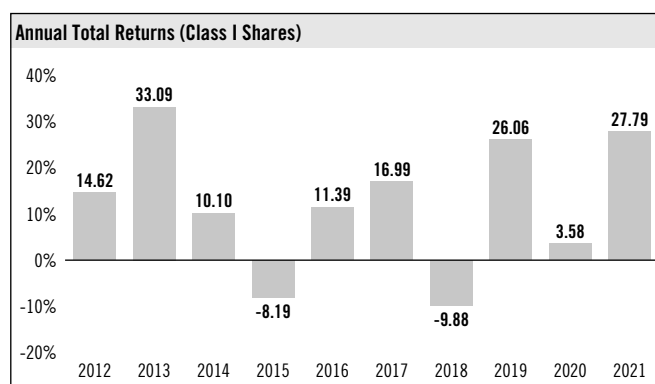
Real Estate Risk. Investments in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate-linked derivative instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate. Poor performance by the manager of the REIT and adverse changes to or inability to qualify with favorable tax laws will adversely affect the Portfolio. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio's performance compares to the returns of the Russell 1000 Value Index which includes stocks of companies with similar investment objectives. Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class II and Class III shares would be lower because Class II and Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
15.96%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-26.87%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF PGIM Jennison Value Class I Shares	27.79%	11.96%	11.69%
PSF PGIM Jennison Value Class II Shares	27.28%	11.51%	11.24%
Index			
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.70%	18.47%	16.54%
Russell 1000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.16%	11.16%	12.97%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	Jennison Associates LLC	Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA	Managing Director	September 2014

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
		Joseph C. Esposito, CFA	Managing Director	May 2017

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio’s income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are “passed through” pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF INTERNATIONAL GROWTH PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class I Shares	Class II Shares
Management Fees	0.85%	0.85%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%
+ Administration Fees	None	0.15%
+ Other Expenses	0.22%	0.22%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.07%	1.47%
- Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	(0.06)%	(0.06)%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	1.01%	1.41%

⁽¹⁾ The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.019% of its management fee through June 30, 2023. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.01% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2023. Where applicable, the Manager agrees to waive management fee or shared operating expenses on any share class to the same extent that it waives such expenses on any other share class. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF International Growth Portfolio (formerly, SP International Growth Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$103	\$334	\$584	\$1,300
PSF International Growth Portfolio (formerly, SP International Growth Portfolio) Class II Shares	\$144	\$459	\$797	\$1,752

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 27% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio invests at least 65% of its total assets in equity and equity-related securities (such as common stock) of foreign companies operating or based in at least five different countries, which may include countries with emerging markets. A company is considered to be a foreign company if it satisfies at least one of the following criteria: its securities are traded principally on stock exchanges in one or more foreign countries; it derives 50% or more of its total revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in one or more foreign countries; it maintains 50% or more of its assets in one or more

foreign countries; it is organized under the laws of a foreign country; or its principal executive office is located in a foreign country. The Portfolio may invest anywhere in the world, but generally not the US. The Portfolio primarily invests in securities of non-US growth companies whose shares appear attractively valued on a relative and absolute basis. The Portfolio looks primarily for stocks of companies that have above average actual and potential earnings growth over the long-term and strong financial and operational characteristics. These companies typically have characteristics such as above average growth in earnings and cash flow, improving profitability, strong balance sheets, management strength and strong market share for its products. The Portfolio also tries to buy such stocks at attractive prices in relation to their growth prospects. The Portfolio invests primarily in the securities of large and medium-sized foreign companies, although it may also invest in companies of all sizes.

Equity and equity-related securities include, but are not limited to, common stocks, securities convertible or exchangeable for common stock or the cash value of common stock, preferred stocks, warrants and rights that can be exercised to obtain stock, investments in various types of business ventures including partnerships and business development companies, investments in other mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), securities of real estate investment trusts (REITs) and income and royalty trusts, structured securities including participation notes (P-Notes), structured notes (S-Notes) and low exercise price warrants (LEPWs) or other similar securities and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and other similar receipts or shares, in both listed and unlisted form.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Asset Transfer Program Risk. Predetermined, nondiscretionary mathematical formulas used by the Participating Insurance Companies to manage the guarantees offered in connection with certain benefit programs under the Contracts may result in systematic transfers of assets among the investment options under the Contracts, including the Portfolio. These formulas may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Portfolio, which could adversely affect the Portfolio, including its risk profile, expenses and performance. For example, the asset flows may adversely affect performance by requiring the Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at inopportune times, by otherwise limiting the subadvisor's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategies, or by requiring the Portfolio to hold a larger portion of its assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold. The asset flows may also result in high turnover, low asset levels and high operating expense ratios for the Portfolio. The asset flows could remove all or substantially all of the assets of the Portfolio. The efficient operation of the asset flows depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended which in turn could adversely affect performance.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of non-US investments are greater for investments in or exposed to emerging markets. Emerging market countries typically have economic, political and social systems that are less developed, and can be expected to be less stable, than those of more developed countries. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the ability of the Manager or a Portfolio's Subadviser(s) to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on a Portfolio's performance. For example, the economies of such countries can be subject to currency devaluations and rapid and unpredictable (and in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation or deflation. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity, price volatility and valuation difficulties. Regulatory regimes outside of the US may not require or enforce corporate governance standards comparable to that of the US, which may result in less protections for investors in such issuers and make such issuers more susceptible to actions not in the best interest of the issuer or its investors. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investments by foreign investors, or that prevent foreign investors from withdrawing their money at will, which may make it difficult for a Portfolio to invest in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. Countries with emerging markets can be found in regions such as Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. A Portfolio may invest in some emerging markets through trading structures or protocols that subject it to risks such as those associated with decreased liquidity, custody of assets, different settlement and clearance procedures and asserting legal title under a developing legal and regulatory regime to a greater degree than in developed markets or even in other emerging markets.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) Risk. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a mutual fund that has the same investment objective, strategies and policies. In addition, the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below its net asset value and there may not be an active trading market for an ETF's shares. The Portfolio could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Investment Style Risk. Securities held by the Portfolio as a result of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently (i.e., better or worse than other segments of, or the overall, stock market) depending on market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. At times when the investment style is out of favor, the Portfolio may underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but use different investment styles.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose

of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Participation Notes (P-Notes) Risk. The Portfolio may gain exposure to securities traded in foreign markets through P-notes. In addition to risks similar to those associated with a direct investment in the underlying security, such as foreign investment risk, the holder of a P-note is not entitled to the same rights as an underlying security's direct owner and P-notes are considered general unsecured contractual obligations and are subject to counterparty credit risks.

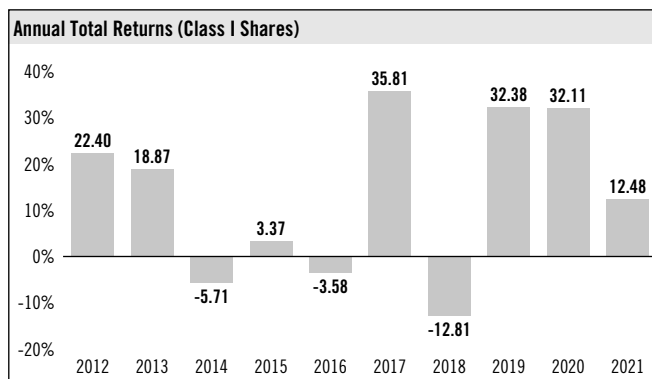
Real Estate Risk. Investments in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate-linked derivative instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate. Poor performance by the manager of the REIT and adverse changes to or inability to qualify with favorable tax laws will adversely affect the Portfolio. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

Annual return information is provided for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio's shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, returns for Class II shares are lower because Class II shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
25.62%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-17.56%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF International Growth Class I Shares	12.48%	18.43%	12.28%
PSF International Growth Class II Shares	12.09%	17.99%	11.84%
Index			
MSCI EAFE Index (GD) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	11.78%	10.07%	8.53%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC		Rick T. Babich, CFA	Vice President	December 2021
		Jeffrey Peasley	Vice President	December 2021
	William Blair Investment Management, LLC	Simon Fennell	Partner & Portfolio Manager	January 2014
		Kenneth J. McAtamney	Partner & Portfolio Manager	January 2014
	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC	Elias Cohen, CFA	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	January 2017
		Thomas Hogan, CFA	Managing Director	January 2021
	Jennison Associates LLC	Mark Baribeau, CFA	Managing Director	May 2012
		Thomas Davis	Managing Director	May 2012

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF MID-CAP GROWTH PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term capital appreciation.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class I Shares	Class II Shares	Class III Shares
Management Fees	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None	0.25%	0.25%
+ Administration Fees	None	0.15%	None
+ Other Expenses	0.04%	0.05%	0.03%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.64%	1.05%	0.88%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio (formerly, SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$65	\$205	\$357	\$798
PSF Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio (formerly, SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth Portfolio) Class II Shares	\$107	\$334	\$579	\$1,283
PSF Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio (formerly, SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth Portfolio) Class III Shares	\$90	\$281	\$488	\$1,084

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 46% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in equity securities of medium-sized US companies, including common stocks and debt securities and preferred stocks that are convertible to common stocks. The Portfolio invests primarily in common stocks of medium-sized US companies which the subadviser, J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc., believes are capable of achieving sustained growth. Medium-sized US companies are companies with market capitalizations similar to those within the universe of the Russell® Midcap Growth Index (measured at the time of purchase).

The Portfolio may invest in derivatives as substitutes for securities in which the Portfolio can invest. To the extent the Portfolio uses derivatives, the Portfolio will primarily use futures contracts to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash positions. In managing the Portfolio, the subadviser employs a process that combines

research, valuation and stock selection to identify companies that have a history of above-average growth or which the adviser believes will achieve above-average growth in the future. Growth companies purchased for the Portfolio include those with leading competitive positions that can achieve sustainable growth.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Investment Style Risk. Securities held by the Portfolio as a result of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently (i.e., better or worse than other segments of, or the overall, stock market) depending on market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. At times when the investment style is out of favor, the Portfolio may underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but use different investment styles.

Leverage Risk. Using leverage, the investment of borrowed cash, may amplify the Portfolio's gains and losses and cause the Portfolio to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio’s investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Mid-Sized Company Risk. The shares of mid-sized companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the pricing and volatility of these securities and on the Portfolio’s ability to sell the securities.

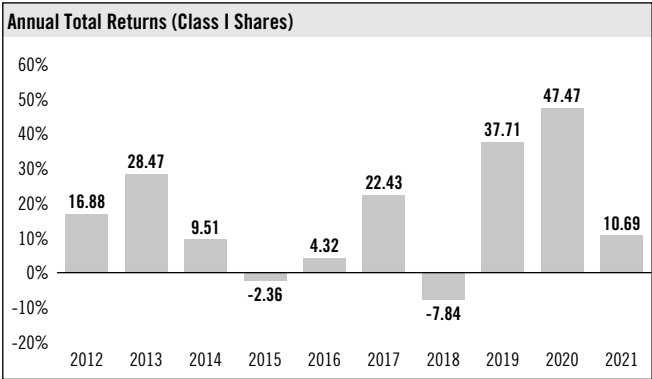
Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio’s performance compares to the returns of the Russell Midcap Growth Index which includes stocks of companies with similar investment objectives. Annual return information is provided only for Class I shares. Because all of the Portfolio’s shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, annual returns for Class II and Class III shares would be lower because Class II and Class III shares do not have the same expenses as Class I shares.

Note: The SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth Portfolio changed its subadviser and changed its investment policies and strategy effective January 28, 2019. All annual returns shown below for the Portfolio reflect the investment performance, investment operations, investment policies, and investment strategies of the former subadviser, and do not represent the actual or predicted performance of the Portfolio or its current subadviser.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
32.28%	2 nd Quarter 2020	-15.66%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2020)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Mid-Cap Growth Class I Shares	10.69%	20.46%	15.56%
PSF Mid-Cap Growth Class II Shares	10.23%	19.99%	15.10%
Index			
S&P MidCap 400 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	24.76%	13.09%	14.20%
Russell Midcap Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.73%	19.83%	16.63%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.	Timothy Parton	Managing Director	January 2019
		Felise L. Agranoff	Managing Director	January 2019

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

SUMMARY: PSF SMALL-CAP VALUE PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

PORTFOLIO FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below shows the fees and expenses that you may pay if you invest in shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
	Class I Shares
Management Fees	0.90%
+ Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 Fees)	None
+ Other Expenses	0.06%
= Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.96%

Example. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The table does not include Contract charges. Because Contract charges are not included, the total fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example. See your Contract prospectus for more information about Contract charges.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Small-Cap Value Portfolio (formerly, SP Small-Cap Value Portfolio) Class I Shares	\$98	\$306	\$531	\$1,178

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 portfolio operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 71% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategies. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in the equity securities of small capitalization companies. The Portfolio generally defines small capitalization companies as those companies with market capitalizations within the market capitalization range of the Russell 2000 Value Index. Securities of companies whose market capitalizations no longer meet the definition of small capitalization companies after purchase by the Portfolio may still be considered to be small capitalization companies for purposes of the Portfolio's policy of investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its assets in small capitalization companies.

The Portfolio seeks to invest in companies that are believed to be undervalued in the marketplace. The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign securities. Although the Portfolio will invest primarily in publicly traded US securities, including real estate investment trusts (REITs), it may also invest in foreign securities, including securities of issuers in countries with emerging markets or economies ("emerging countries") and securities quoted in foreign currencies. The Portfolio seeks to meet its investment objective by investing in value opportunities that the subadviser defines as companies with identifiable competitive advantages whose intrinsic value is not reflected in the stock price.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio. The risks summarized below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolio. All investments have risks to some degree, and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolio makes every effort to achieve its objective, the Portfolio cannot guarantee success. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, including the risk that: the party on the other side of a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation; leverage created by investing in derivatives may result in losses to the Portfolio; derivatives may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to buy or sell at an opportune time or price, and may be difficult to terminate or otherwise offset; derivatives used for hedging may reduce or magnify losses but also may reduce or eliminate gains; and the price of commodity-linked derivatives may be more volatile than the prices of traditional equity and debt securities.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of non-US investments are greater for investments in or exposed to emerging markets. Emerging market countries typically have economic, political and social systems that are less developed, and can be expected to be less stable, than those of more developed countries. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the ability of the Manager or a Portfolio's Subadviser(s) to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on a Portfolio's performance. For example, the economies of such countries can be subject to currency devaluations and rapid and unpredictable (and in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation or deflation. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity, price volatility and valuation difficulties. Regulatory regimes outside of the US may not require or enforce corporate governance standards comparable to that of the US, which may result in less protections for investors in such issuers and make such issuers more susceptible to actions not in the best interest of the issuer or its investors. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investments by non-US investors, or that prevent non-US investors from withdrawing their money at will, which may make it difficult for a Portfolio to invest in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. Countries with emerging markets can be found in regions such as Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. A Portfolio may invest in some emerging markets through trading structures or protocols that subject it to risks such as those associated with decreased liquidity, custody of assets, different settlement and clearance procedures and asserting legal title under a developing legal and regulatory regime to a greater degree than in developed markets or even in other emerging markets.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by the Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition or the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets. Such events may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, due to decreases in liquidity, the Portfolio may be unable to sell its securities holdings within a reasonable time at the price it values the security or at any price.

Expense Risk. The actual cost of investing in the Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in the "Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses" table above for a variety of reasons, including, for example, if the Portfolio's average net assets decrease.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investments in securities of US issuers, including: changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by the Portfolio; foreign markets generally are more volatile than, and generally are not subject to regulatory requirements

comparable to, US markets; foreign financial reporting standards usually differ from those in the US; foreign exchanges are often less liquid than US markets; political or social developments may adversely affect the value of foreign securities; foreign holdings may be subject to special taxation and limitations on repatriating investment proceeds; and certain events in foreign markets may adversely affect foreign and domestic issuers, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), interruptions in the global supply chain, natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Investment Style Risk. Securities held by the Portfolio as a result of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently (i.e., better or worse than other segments of, or the overall, stock market) depending on market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. At times when the investment style is out of favor, the Portfolio may underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but use different investment styles.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. The Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers or the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. The Portfolio may be unable to sell those portfolio holdings at the desired time or price, and may have difficulty determining the value of such securities for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value. In such cases, investments owned by the Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees. No assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the value of the security. The Portfolio is subject to a liquidity risk management program, which limits the ability of the Portfolio to invest in illiquid investments.

Market and Management Risk. Markets in which the Portfolio invests may experience volatility and go down in value, and possibly sharply and unpredictably. Investment techniques, risk analyses and investment strategies, which may include quantitative models or methods, used by a subadviser in making investment decisions for the Portfolio are subject to human error and may not produce the intended or desired results. The value of the Portfolio's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of domestic or global events, including war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, political or civil instability, and public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics), among others. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Real Estate Risk. Investments in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate-linked derivative instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate. Poor performance by the manager of the REIT and adverse changes to or inability to qualify with favorable tax laws will adversely affect the Portfolio. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

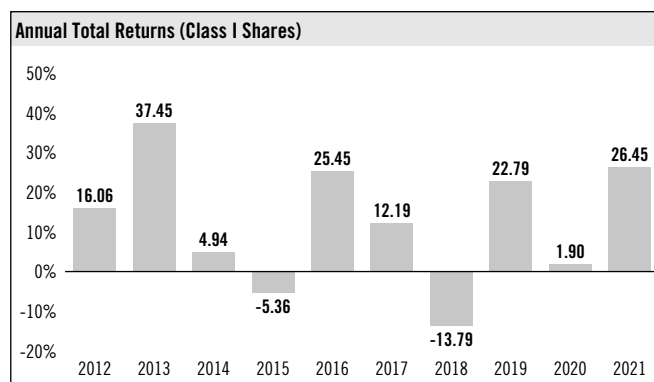
Regulatory Risk. The Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. The Portfolio is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and depending on the Portfolio, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact the Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market.

Small and Medium Sized Company Risk. Securities of small and medium sized companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the price and liquidity of these securities. The market price of such investments also may rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure and be more volatile than investments in larger companies.

Past Performance. The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not mean that the Portfolio will achieve similar results in the future.

The annual returns and average annual returns shown in the chart and table are after deduction of expenses and do not include Contract charges. If Contract charges were included, the returns shown would have been lower than those shown. Consult your Contract prospectus for information about Contract charges.

The table also demonstrates how the Portfolio's performance compares to the returns of the Russell 2000 Value Index which includes stocks of companies with similar investment objective.



Best Quarter:		Worst Quarter:	
31.19%	4 th Quarter 2020	-35.97%	1 st Quarter 2020

Average Annual Total Returns (For the periods ended December 31, 2021)			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
PSF Small-Cap Value Class I Shares	26.45%	8.88%	11.77%
Index			
Russell 2500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.18%	13.75%	14.15%
Russell 2000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	28.27%	9.07%	12.03%

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Manager	Subadviser	Portfolio Managers	Title	Service Date
PGIM Investments LLC	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.	Sally Pope Davis	Managing Director	January 2006
		Robert Crystal	Managing Director	March 2006
		Sean A. Butkus, CFA	Managing Director	February 2012

TAX INFORMATION

Contract owners should consult their Contract prospectus for information on the federal tax consequences to them. In addition, Contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Contracts and the Portfolio, including the application of state and local taxes. The Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

If you purchase your Contract through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Participating Insurance Company, the Portfolio or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of the Contract, the selection of the Portfolio and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Contract over another investment or insurance product, or to recommend the Portfolio over another investment option under the Contract. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ABOUT THE TRUST

ABOUT THE TRUST AND ITS PORTFOLIOS

This Prospectus provides information about The Prudential Series Fund (the Trust) and its separate Portfolios. Each Portfolio, is a diversified investment company as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act).

PGIM Investments LLC (PGIM Investments or the Manager), an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. (Prudential Financial), serves as overall manager for the Trust. Prudential Financial, which is incorporated in the United States, has its principal place of business in the United States. Neither Prudential Financial nor any of its subsidiaries are affiliated in any manner with Prudential plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Manager has retained one or more subadvisers (each, a Subadviser) to manage the day-to-day investment of the assets of each Portfolio in a “manager-of-managers” structure. More information about the Manager, each Subadviser and the “manager-of-managers” structure is included in “How the Trust is Managed” later in this Prospectus.

Each Portfolio of the Trust offers Class I shares and certain Portfolios of the Trust also offer Class II and/or Class III shares. Class I and Class III shares are sold to separate accounts of insurance companies affiliated with Prudential Financial, including but not limited to The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Pruco Life Insurance Company, and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (collectively, Prudential) as investment options under variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts (the Contracts). Class I shares may also be sold to separate accounts of insurance companies not affiliated with Prudential Financial. Class II shares are offered only to separate accounts of non-Prudential insurance companies for the same types of Contracts. Shares of each of the Portfolios may be sold directly to certain qualified retirement plans.

Additional information about each Portfolio is set forth in the following sections, and is also provided in the Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

Not every Portfolio is available under every Contract. The prospectus for each Contract lists the Portfolios currently available through that Contract.

MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOW THE PORTFOLIOS INVEST

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

In addition to each Portfolio's summary section, each Portfolio's investment objective and policies are described in more detail on the following pages. Certain investment instruments that appear in bold lettering below are described in the section entitled *More Detailed Information About Other Investments and Strategies Used by the Portfolios*.

Although the Portfolios make every effort to achieve their investment objectives, there can be no guarantee of success and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolios. Each Portfolio's investment objective is a non-fundamental investment policy and, therefore, may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. A Portfolio will provide written notice to shareholders prior to, or concurrent with, any such change as required by applicable law.

An investment in a Portfolio is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The Portfolios have investment strategies and policies that include percentage estimates and limitations. Those percentages are generally applied at the time the Portfolio makes an investment. As a result, a Portfolio generally may continue to hold positions that met a particular investment policy or limitation at the time the investment was made but subsequently do not meet the investment policy or limitation. A Portfolio may have a policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in a particular category of investments suggested by the name of the Portfolio. For any Portfolio that is subject to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, this 80% policy relates to the Portfolio's net assets plus borrowings, if any, for investment purposes. The 80% requirement is applied at the time the Portfolio makes an investment. These 80% policies are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. A Portfolio, however, will provide 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders of any change in an 80% policy based on the Portfolio's name if required by applicable rules.

A change in the securities held by a Portfolio is known as "portfolio turnover." A Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading to try to achieve its investment objective and may have a portfolio turnover rate of over 100% annually. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher brokerage fees or other transaction costs, which can reduce performance. If a Portfolio realizes capital gains when it sells investments, it generally must pay those gains to shareholders, thereby increasing its taxable distributions. The Financial Highlights tables at the end of this Prospectus show each Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate during the past five fiscal years.

Temporary Defensive Investments. In response to adverse or unstable market, economic, political or other conditions or to satisfy redemptions, each Portfolio may take a temporary defensive position and invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments, including short-term obligations of, or securities guaranteed by, the US Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or in high-quality obligations of banks and corporations, repurchase agreements, or hold up to 100% of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or shares of money market or short-term bond funds. Investing heavily in money market securities may limit a Portfolio's ability to pursue or achieve its investment objective and could reduce the benefit to the Portfolio from any upswing in the market, but can help to preserve the value of the Portfolio's assets when markets are unstable. In addition, each Portfolio may temporarily invest up to 10% of its assets in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) during stressed and/or volatile market conditions.

PSF PGIM 50/50 BALANCED PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, CONSERVATIVE BALANCED PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is to seek a total investment return consistent with a conservatively managed diversified portfolio.

The Portfolio invests in a mix of equity and equity-related securities, debt obligations and money market instruments. The percentage of the Portfolio's assets in each category is adjusted depending on expectations regarding the different markets.

Under normal conditions, the subadvisers will invest within the ranges shown below:

PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio: Investment Ranges			
Asset Type	Minimum	Normal	Maximum
Equity and equity-related securities	15%	50%	75%
Debt obligations and money market instruments	25%	50%	85%

The equity portion of the Portfolio is generally managed as an index fund, designed to perform similarly to the holdings of the S&P 500 Index. For more information about the index and index investing, see the investment summary for PSF Stock Index Portfolio included in this prospectus.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, PGIM Fixed Income uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affect the movement of markets and securities prices. This top-down macroeconomic analysis is integrated into PGIM Fixed Income's bottom-up research which informs security selection. In its bottom-up research, PGIM Fixed Income develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer, which include a review of the composition of revenue, profitability, cash flow margin, and leverage.

PGIM Fixed Income may also consider factors such as yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security. PGIM Fixed Income may also utilize proprietary quantitative tools to support relative value trading and asset allocation for portfolio management as well as various risk models to support risk management.

Debt securities are basically written promises to repay a debt. There are numerous types of debt securities which vary as to the terms of repayment and the commitment of other parties to honor the obligations of the issuer. Most of the securities in the debt portion of this Portfolio will be rated "investment grade." This means major rating services, like S&P Global Ratings (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), have rated the securities within one of their four highest rating categories. The Portfolio also invests in high quality money market instruments. The Portfolio may invest without limitation in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the US Government and government-related entities. Examples of debt securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government are Treasury Inflation Protected Securities and obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae). In addition, the Portfolio may invest in US Government securities issued by other government entities, like Fannie Mae and the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government. Instead, these issuers have the right to borrow from the US Treasury to meet their obligations. The Portfolio may also invest in the debt securities of other government-related entities, like the Farm Credit System, which depend entirely upon their own resources to repay their debt.

PGIM Fixed Income may invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio in intermediate and long-term debt obligations that are rated investment grade by the major ratings services, or, if unrated, considered to be of comparable quality by the subadviser, and high-quality money market instruments. Likewise, PGIM Fixed Income may invest up to 20% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio in high-yield/high-risk debt securities rated as low as BB, Ba or lower by a major rating service at the time they are purchased (commonly known as "junk bonds"). These high-yield or junk bonds are riskier than investment grade securities and are considered speculative. The Portfolio may also invest in instruments that are not rated, but which PGIM Fixed Income believes are of comparable quality to the instruments described above.

The Portfolio may invest up to 30% of its total assets in foreign equity and debt securities that are not denominated in the US dollar. Up to 20% of the Portfolio's total assets may be invested in debt securities that are issued outside the US by foreign or US issuers, provided the securities are denominated in US dollars. For these purposes, the Portfolio does not consider American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) as foreign securities.

PGIM Fixed Income may also invest in fixed and floating rate loans (secured or unsecured) arranged through private negotiations between a corporation which is the borrower and one or more financial institutions that are the lenders. Generally, these types of investments are in the form of loans or assignments.

The Portfolio's investment in debt securities may include investments in mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities. Up to 20% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio may also be invested in Collateralized Debt Obligations, including collateralized loan obligations (CDOs) and other credit-related asset-backed securities.

The Portfolio may also invest in convertible debt warrants and convertible and non-convertible preferred stock of any rating. The Portfolio will not acquire any common stock except by converting a convertible security or exercising a warrant or through a restructuring. No more than 10% of the Portfolio's total assets will be held in common stocks, and those will usually be sold as soon as a favorable opportunity arises. The Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions to earn income.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase and sell exchange-traded funds (ETFs).
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis.
- Short sales. No more than 25% of the Portfolio's net assets may be used as collateral or segregated for purposes of securing a short sale obligation. The Portfolio may also enter into short sales against-the-box.
- Credit-linked securities, which may be linked to one or more underlying credit default swaps. No more than 5% of the Portfolio's assets may be invested in credit-linked securities.
- Repurchase Agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust and other affiliated funds in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Equity and/or debt securities issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).
- Reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls in the management of the fixed-income portion of the Portfolio. The Portfolio will not use more than 30% of its net assets in connection with reverse repurchase transactions and dollar rolls.
- Illiquid investments.

Depending on the amount of its investment in securities identified in this section, the Portfolio's risk profile may be lower or higher than peer funds that invest in such securities. PGIM Fixed Income takes into account the effect of such investments on the Portfolio's risk profile when choosing to invest in such securities.

The equity portion of the Portfolio is managed by PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC (PGIM Quantitative Solutions), and the fixed income and money market portions of the Portfolio are managed by PGIM Fixed Income.

PSF PGIM TOTAL RETURN BOND PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, DIVERSIFIED BOND PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is a high level of income over a longer term while providing reasonable safety of capital.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in bonds.

The subadviser normally invests at least 70% of the Portfolio's investable assets in high-grade debt obligations and high-quality money market investments. The Portfolio will normally invest in intermediate and long-term debt obligations. The Portfolio will not change this policy unless it provides 60 days prior written notice to contract owners.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affect the movement of markets and securities prices. This top-down macroeconomic analysis is integrated into the subadviser's bottom-up research which informs security selection. In its bottom-up research, the subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer, which include a review of the composition of revenue, profitability, cash flow margin, and leverage.

The subadviser may also consider investment factors, such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation, as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return, rather than the yield of such security.

The subadviser may also utilize proprietary quantitative tools to support relative value trading and asset allocation for portfolio management as well as various risk models to support risk management.

In general, the value of debt obligations moves in the opposite direction as interest rates—if a bond is purchased and then interest rates go up, newer bonds will be worth more relative to existing bonds because they will have a higher rate of interest. The subadviser will adjust the mix of the Portfolio's short-term, intermediate-term and long-term debt obligations in an attempt to benefit from price appreciation when interest rates go down and to incur smaller declines when interest rates go up.

Investment grade debt securities are those that major rating services, like S&P or Moody's, have rated within one of their four highest rating categories. The Portfolio may continue to hold a debt obligation if it is downgraded below investment grade after it is purchased or if it is no longer rated by a major rating service. The subadviser may also invest up to 30% of the Portfolio's investable assets in lower rated securities which are riskier and considered speculative. These securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." The subadviser may also invest in instruments that are not rated, but which we believe are of comparable quality to the instruments described above. Debt obligations are basically written promises to repay a debt. The terms of repayment vary among the different types of debt obligations, as do the commitments of other parties to honor the obligations of the issuer of the security. The types of debt obligations in which the Portfolio may invest include US Government securities, mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities, and corporate bonds.

The Portfolio may invest without limit in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the US Government and government-related entities. An example of a debt security that is backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government is an obligation of Ginnie Mae. In addition, we may invest in US Government securities issued by other government entities, like Fannie Mae and Sallie Mae, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government. Instead, these issuers have the right to borrow from the US Treasury to meet their obligations. The Portfolio may also invest in the debt securities of other government-related entities, like the Farm Credit System, which depend entirely upon their own resources to repay their debt.

The subadviser may invest up to 20% of the Portfolio's total assets in debt securities issued outside the US by US or foreign issuers whether or not such securities are denominated in the US dollar.

The Portfolio may also invest in convertible debt warrants and convertible and non-convertible preferred stock of any rating. The Portfolio will not acquire any common stock except by converting a convertible security or exercising a warrant or through a restructuring. No more than 10% of the Portfolio's total assets will be held in common stocks, and those will usually be sold as soon as a favorable opportunity arises. The Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions to earn income.

The subadviser may also invest in loans or assignments arranged through private negotiations between a corporation which is the borrower and one or more financial institutions that are the lenders.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- CDOs (including collateralized loan obligations) and other credit-related asset-backed securities. No more than 20% of the Portfolio's net assets may be invested in CDOs. Within this limitation, the Portfolio will primarily invest in CDOs rated AAA or AA by a major rating service.
- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts; and purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales. No more than 25% of the Portfolio's net assets may be used as collateral or segregated for purposes of securing a short sale obligation. The Portfolio may also enter into short sales against-the-box.
- Credit-linked securities, which may be linked to one or more underlying credit default swaps.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC. The Portfolio may also invest up to 30% of its net assets in reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls. The Portfolio will not use more than 30% of its net assets in connection with reverse repurchase transactions and dollar rolls.
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by PGIM Fixed Income.

PSF PGIM JENNISON BLEND PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, EQUITY PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long term growth of capital.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in common stock of major established companies as well as smaller companies. The Portfolio will not change this policy unless it provides 60 days prior written notice to contract owners.

The Portfolio considers major established companies to be those companies with market capitalizations within the market capitalization range of the Russell 1000[®] Index (measured as of the time of purchase). As of January 31, 2022, the Russell 1000[®] Index had a weighted average market capitalization of \$575 billion and the largest company by market capitalization was \$2,856 billion.

Up to 20% of the Portfolio's investable assets may be invested in short-, intermediate- or long-term debt obligations, convertible and nonconvertible preferred stock and other equity-related securities. Up to 5% of these investable assets may be rated below investment grade. These securities are considered speculative and are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

The Portfolio employs a bottom-up stock selection process, driven by internal, fundamental research. Investment candidates include securities traditionally classified as growth stocks and value stocks, as well as stocks exhibiting characteristics of both investment styles.

The growth portfolio manager believes that growth in earnings and cash flows drives share prices over the long term; that excess returns are generated by investing in market-leading companies that create economic value through long-duration competitive advantages; and that a deeply researched understanding of company and industry fundamentals leads to successful stock selection. The growth portfolio manager looks for companies with unique business models that build sustainable competitive advantages; catalysts that drive growth rates well above that of the market; superior financial characteristics; and attractive long-term valuations. The growth portfolio manager seeks to capture acceleration or duration of growth that is not fully reflected in a stock's price.

The value portfolio manager seeks companies that it believes are being valued at a discount to their intrinsic value. A company's valuation is very important in this determination, as are the durability of a company's free cash flow and earnings growth. A disciplined process to manage risk in both security selection and portfolio construction is a critical component of the value portfolio manager's investment process. An ideal value holding might have some or all of the following characteristics: attractive valuation metrics that are unique to that business; high levels of durability and sustainability of the business; good business models that are being mispriced; high returns on assets and/or equity; high free cash flow yields; management teams that are willing to make changes; something operationally wrong that can be fixed or is temporary.

Over a full market cycle, the investment team seeks to outperform the benchmark by investing with a portfolio with earnings growth greater than the index at valuations comparable to that of the index. Although the allocation between growth and value will vary over time, it is expected to be approximately 50/50 over a full market cycle.

Up to 30% of the Portfolio's total assets may be invested in foreign securities, including money market instruments, equity securities and debt obligations. For these purposes, the Portfolio do not consider ADRs and similar receipts or shares traded in US markets as foreign securities.

The subadviser may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try to improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales against-the-box.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Equity and/or debt securities of REITs.
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by Jennison Associates LLC (Jennison).

PSF PGIM FLEXIBLE MANAGED PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, FLEXIBLE MANAGED PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is to seek a total return consistent with an aggressively managed diversified portfolio.

The Portfolio invests in a mix of equity and equity-related securities, debt obligations and money market instruments. The percentage of the Portfolio's assets in each category is adjusted depending on expectations regarding the different markets.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, PGIM Fixed Income uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affect the movement of markets and securities prices. This top-down macroeconomic analysis is integrated into PGIM Fixed Income's bottom-up research which informs security selection. In its

bottom-up research, PGIM Fixed Income develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer, which include a review of the composition of revenue, profitability, cash flow margin, and leverage.

PGIM Fixed Income may also consider factors such as yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security. PGIM Fixed Income may also utilize proprietary quantitative tools to support relative value trading and asset allocation for portfolio management as well as various risk models to support risk management.

The Portfolio invests in equity, debt and money market securities—in order to achieve diversification in a single Portfolio. The Portfolio seeks to maintain a more aggressive mix of investments than the PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio. This Portfolio may be appropriate for an investor looking for diversification who is willing to accept a higher level of volatility than the conservative fund in an effort to achieve greater appreciation.

Under normal conditions, the subadviser will invest within the ranges set out below:

PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio: Asset Allocation			
Asset Type	Minimum	Normal	Maximum
Equity and equity-related securities	25%	60%	100%
Debt obligations and money market securities	0%	40%	75%

The equity portion of the Portfolio is generally managed under an actively-managed, disciplined and adaptive strategy. Under this strategy, the portfolio managers use a quantitative approach in seeking to outperform the S&P 500 Index and to limit the possibility of significantly underperforming that index.

The stock portion of the Portfolio will be invested in a broadly diversified portfolio of stocks generally consisting of large and mid-size companies, although it may also hold stocks of smaller companies. The Portfolio will invest in companies that, in the subadviser’s judgment, will provide either attractive returns relative to the Portfolio’s peers, or are desirable to hold in the Portfolio to manage risk.

The Portfolio may invest without limitation in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the US Government and government-related entities. Examples of debt securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government are Treasury Inflation Protected Securities and obligations of Ginnie Mae. In addition, the Portfolio may invest in US Government securities issued by other government entities, like Fannie Mae and Sallie Mae which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government. Instead, these issuers have the right to borrow from the US Treasury to meet their obligations. The Portfolio may also invest in the debt securities of other government-related entities, like the Farm Credit System, which depend entirely upon their own resources to repay their debt.

PGIM Fixed Income may invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio in intermediate and long-term debt obligations that are rated investment grade by the major ratings services, or, if unrated, considered to be of comparable quality by the subadviser, and high quality money market instruments. Likewise, PGIM Fixed Income may invest up to 20% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio in debt securities rated as low as BB, Ba or lower by a major rating service at the time they are purchased (commonly known as “junk bonds”). These high-yield or junk bonds are riskier than investment grade securities and are considered speculative. The Portfolio may also invest in instruments that are not rated, but which PGIM Fixed Income believes are of comparable quality to the instruments described above.

The fixed income portion of the Portfolio may also include loans and assignments in the form of loan participations, mortgage-related securities and other asset-backed securities. Up to 20% of the fixed income portion of the Portfolio may also be invested in CDOs, including CLOs, and other credit-related asset backed securities.

The Portfolio may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in foreign equity and debt securities that are not denominated in the US dollar. In addition, up to 20% of the Portfolio's total assets may be invested in debt securities that are issued outside of the US by foreign or US issuers provided the securities are denominated in US dollars. For these purposes, we do not consider ADRs as foreign securities.

The Portfolio may also invest in convertible debt warrants and convertible and non-convertible preferred stock of any rating. The Portfolio will not acquire any common stock except by converting a convertible security or exercising a warrant or through a restructuring. No more than 10% of the Portfolio's total assets will be held in common stocks, and those will usually be sold as soon as a favorable opportunity arises. The Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions to earn income.

The subadviser may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- REITs.
- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try to improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase and sell exchange-traded fund shares (ETFs).
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales. No more than 25% of the Portfolio's net assets may be used as collateral or segregated for purposes of securing a short sale obligation. The Portfolio may also enter into short sales against-the-box.
- Credit-linked securities, which may be linked to one or more underlying credit default swaps. No more than 5% of the Portfolio's assets may be invested in credit-linked securities.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC. We may also invest in reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls in the management of the fixed-income portion of the Portfolio. The Portfolio will not use more than 30% of its net assets in connection with reverse repurchase transactions and dollar rolls.
- Illiquid investments.

Depending on the amount of its investment in securities identified in this section, the Portfolio's risk profile may be lower or higher than peer funds that invest in such securities. PGIM Fixed Income takes into account the effect of such investments on the Portfolio's risk profile when choosing to invest in such securities.

The stock portion of the Portfolio is managed by PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC (PGIM Quantitative Solutions), and the fixed income and money market portions of the Portfolio are managed by PGIM Fixed Income.

PSF GLOBAL PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, GLOBAL PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

The Portfolio invests primarily in common stocks (and their equivalents) of foreign and US companies. Each subadviser for the Portfolio generally will use either a "growth" approach or a "value" approach in selecting either foreign or US common stocks.

The approximate asset allocation as of February 28, 2022, area of geographic focus, and primary investment style for each subadviser are set forth below:

PSF Global Portfolio: Subadviser Allocations			
Subadviser	Approximate Asset Allocation	Primary Geographic Focus & Asset Class	Investment Style
William Blair Investment Management, LLC (William Blair)	15%	Foreign Equity	Growth-oriented
LSV Asset Management (LSV)	17%	Foreign Equity	Value-oriented

PSF Global Portfolio: Subadviser Allocations			
Subadviser	Approximate Asset Allocation	Primary Geographic Focus & Asset Class	Investment Style
Massachusetts Financial Services (MFS)	32%	US Equity	Growth-oriented
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price)	37%	US Equity	Value-oriented

William Blair uses fundamental research to identify foreign companies with market capitalizations over \$100 million that have above-average prospective growth, evidence of sustainability of future growth, above-average profitability and reinvestment of internal capital, and conservative capital structure.

LSV employs a proprietary model in an attempt to pick undervalued stocks with high near-term appreciation potential. Cash flow-to-price ratios, book-to-market ratios and certain past performance measures are some of the important variables reviewed by LSV in its investment process.

MFS normally invests the Portfolio's assets primarily in equity securities.

MFS focuses on investing the Portfolio's assets in the stocks of companies it believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies (growth companies). Growth companies tend to have stock prices that are high relative to their earnings, dividends, book value, or other financial measures.

While MFS may invest the Portfolio's assets in securities of companies of any size, MFS primarily invests in securities of companies with large capitalizations.

MFS may invest the Portfolio's assets in foreign securities.

MFS normally invests the Portfolio's assets across different industries and sectors, but MFS may invest a significant percentage of the Portfolio's assets in issuers in a single industry or sector.

MFS uses an active bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the Portfolio. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of individual issuers and their potential in light of their financial condition, and market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions. Factors considered may include analysis of an issuer's earnings, cash flows, competitive position, and management ability. MFS may also consider environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in its fundamental investment analysis where MFS believes such factors could materially impact the economic value of an issuer. ESG factors considered may include, but are not limited to, climate change, resource depletion, an issuer's governance structure and practices, data protection and privacy issues, and diversity and labor practices. Quantitative screening tools that systematically evaluate an issuer's valuation, price and earnings momentum, earnings quality, and other factors, may also be considered.

T. Rowe Price invests primarily in securities of large companies that T. Rowe Price regards as undervalued.

T. Rowe Price typically employs a "value" approach in selecting investments. T. Rowe Price's in-house research team seeks to identify companies that appear to be undervalued by various measures and may be temporarily out of favor but have good prospects for capital appreciation. In selecting investments, T. Rowe Price generally looks for one or more of the following: low price/earnings, price/book value, price/sales, or price/cash flow ratios relative to the broader equity market, a company's peers, or a company's own historic norm; low stock price relative to a company's underlying asset values; companies that may benefit from restructuring activity; and/or a sound balance sheet and other positive financial characteristics. The Portfolio may change the target allocations. The Portfolio may at times invest significantly in certain sectors, such as the financials sector.

The Portfolio invests its assets primarily in equity and equity related securities in an allocation that is substantially similar to the composition of the Portfolio's benchmark, the MSCI World Index. The Portfolio has multiple subadvisers and each subadviser uses either a "growth" approach or a "value" approach in selecting either foreign or US equity

or equity related securities (for example, one subadviser invests the Portfolio's assets in US equity or equity related securities using a growth approach and the other subadviser invests the Portfolio's assets in US equity or equity related securities using a value approach).

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales against-the-box.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Equity and/or debt securities issued by REITs.
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by William Blair, LSV, MFS, and T. Rowe Price.

In addition to the subadvisers listed above, each of PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC (PGIM Quantitative Solutions), Jennison and PGIM Fixed Income may provide "Management Services" and/or "Advice Services" to the Portfolio. Management Services includes discretionary investment management authority for all or a portion of the Portfolio's assets. Advice Services includes investment advice, asset allocation advice and research services other than day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Although PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Jennison and PGIM Fixed Income have been appointed to serve as subadvisers to the Portfolio, PGIM Quantitative Solutions presently provides only Advice Services to the Portfolio. PGIM Investments has no current plans or intention to utilize PGIM Quantitative Solutions to provide Management Services to the Portfolio. PGIM Investments has no current intention to utilize Jennison or PGIM Fixed Income to provide any Management Services or Advice Services to the Portfolio.

Depending on future circumstances and other factors, however, PGIM Investments, in its discretion, and subject to further approval by the Board, may in the future elect to utilize PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Jennison or PGIM Fixed Income to provide Management Services and/or Advice Services to the Portfolio, as applicable.

PSF PGIM GOVERNMENT INCOME PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, GOVERNMENT INCOME PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is a high level of income over the longer term consistent with the preservation of capital.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in US Government securities, which include Treasury securities, obligations issued or guaranteed by US Government agencies and instrumentalities and mortgage-backed securities issued by US Government instrumentalities. The Portfolio will not change this policy unless it provides 60 days prior written notice to contract owners.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affect the movement of markets and securities prices. This top-down macroeconomic analysis is integrated into the subadviser's bottom-up research which informs security selection. In its bottom-up research, the subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer, which include a review of the composition of revenue, profitability, cash flow margin, and leverage.

The subadviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

The subadviser may also utilize proprietary quantitative tools to support relative value trading and asset allocation for portfolio management as well as various risk models to support risk management.

US Government securities are considered among the most creditworthy of debt securities. Because they are generally considered less risky, their yields tend to be lower than the yields from corporate debt. Like all debt securities, the values of US Government securities will change as interest rates change.

The Portfolio may normally invest up to 20% of its investable assets in (i) money market instruments, (ii) asset-backed securities rated at least single A by Moody's or S&P (or if unrated, of comparable quality in the subadviser's judgment) and (iii) subject to a limit of 10% of its investable assets and a rating of at least single A by Moody's or S&P (or if unrated, of comparable quality in the subadviser's judgment), foreign securities (including securities issued by foreign governments, supranational organizations or non-governmental foreign issuers such as banks or corporations) denominated in US dollars or in foreign currencies which may or may not be hedged to the US dollar. The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its net assets in zero coupon bonds.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try to improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase securities on a when issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales. No more than 25% of the Portfolio's net assets may be used as collateral or segregated for purposes of securing a short sale obligation. The Portfolio may also enter into short sales against-the-box.
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign currency futures contracts.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- The Portfolio may also invest in reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls. The Portfolio may invest up to 30% of its assets in these instruments.
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by PGIM Fixed Income.

PSF PGIM GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of the Portfolio is the maximum current income that is consistent with the stability of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

The Portfolio invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, government securities, and/or repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized with cash or government securities. Government securities include US Treasury bills, notes, and other obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the US Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The Portfolio has a policy to invest, under normal conditions, 80% of its net assets in government securities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affect the movement of markets and securities prices. This top-down macroeconomic analysis is integrated into the subadviser's bottom-up research, which informs security selection. In its bottom-up research, the

subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer, which include a review of the composition of revenue, profitability, cash flow margin, and leverage.

The subadviser may also consider factors such as yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The subadviser may also utilize proprietary quantitative tools to support relative value trading and asset allocation for portfolio management as well as various risk models to support risk management.

The Portfolio invests only in securities that have remaining maturities of 397 days or less or securities otherwise permitted to be purchased because of maturity shortening provisions under applicable regulations. The Portfolio seeks to invest in securities that present minimal credit risk. The Portfolio may invest significantly in securities with floating or variable rates of interest.

The Portfolio seeks to maintain a stable net asset value of \$10.00 per share. In other words, the Portfolio attempts to operate so that shareholders do not lose any of the principal amount they invest in the Portfolio. Of course, there can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its goal of a stable net asset value, and shares of the Portfolio are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US government or any other entity. For instance, the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio security or the other party to a contract could default on its obligation, and this could cause the Portfolio's net asset value per share to fall below \$10.00. In addition, the income earned by the Portfolio will fluctuate based on market conditions, interest rates and other factors.

The Portfolio is managed in compliance with regulations applicable to government money market mutual funds, specifically, Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. The Portfolio will not acquire any security with a remaining maturity exceeding 397 calendar days (as defined by Rule 2a-7 or securities otherwise permitted to be purchased because of maturity shortening provisions under applicable regulations). The Portfolio is required to hold at least 10% of its total assets in "daily liquid assets" and at least 30% of its total assets in "weekly liquid assets." Daily liquid assets include cash (including demand deposits), direct obligations of the US Government and securities (including repurchase agreements) that will mature or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within one business day. Weekly liquid assets include cash (including demand deposits), direct obligations of the US Government, US Government agency discount notes with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, and securities (including repurchase agreements) that will mature or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within five business days.

The Portfolio will (i) maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 60 calendar days or less and (ii) a dollar-weighted average life (portfolio maturity measured without reference to any maturity shortening provisions) of 120 calendar days or less.

The Portfolio complies with the diversification, quality and other requirements of Rule 2a-7. This means that the money market instruments purchased by the Portfolio are limited to securities that the subadviser has determined present minimal credit risks to the Portfolio, based on an analysis of the capacity of the security's issuer or guarantor to meet its financial obligations. In addition, a security, at the time of purchase by the Portfolio, must have been determined by the subadviser to present minimal credit risk. If, after purchase, the credit quality of an instrument deteriorates, the Portfolio's subadviser or the Board of Trustees (the Board) (where required by applicable regulations) will decide whether the instrument should be held or sold. All portfolio instruments purchased by the Portfolio will be denominated in US dollars.

As a "government money market fund" under Rule 2a-7, the Portfolio (1) uses the amortized cost method of valuation to seek to maintain a \$10.00 share price, and (2) at the election of the Board, is not subject to a liquidity fee and/or a redemption gate on redemptions which might apply to other types of money market funds in the future should certain triggering events specified in Rule 2a-7 occur. However, the Board reserves the right, with notice to shareholders, to change the policy with respect to liquidity fees and/or redemption gates, thereby permitting the Portfolio to impose such fees and gates in the future.

United States Government Obligations. The Portfolio invests in obligations of the US Government and its agencies and instrumentalities directly. Such obligations may also serve as collateral for repurchase agreements. US Government obligations include: (i) direct obligations issued by the United States Treasury such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds; and (ii) instruments issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored agencies acting under authority of Congress. Some US Government obligations are supported by the full faith and credit of the US Treasury; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the US Government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others are supported only by the credit of the agency. There is no assurance that the US Government will provide financial support to one of its agencies if it is not obligated to do so by law.

Asset-Backed Securities. The Portfolio may invest in asset-backed securities backed by assets such as credit card receivables, automobile loans, manufactured housing loans, corporate receivables, and home equity loans in accordance with industry limits based upon the underlying collateral. The Portfolio may invest in certain government supported asset-backed notes in reliance on no-action relief issued by the SEC that such securities may be considered as government securities for purposes of compliance with the diversification requirements under Rule 2a-7.

Demand Features. The Portfolio may purchase securities that include demand features, which allow the Portfolio to demand repayment of a debt obligation before the obligation is due or "matures." This means that longer-term securities can be purchased because of the expectation that the Portfolio can demand repayment of the obligation at a set price within a relatively short period of time, in compliance with the Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, as amended.

Floating Rate and Variable Rate Securities. The Portfolio may purchase floating rate and variable rate securities. These securities pay interest at rates that change periodically to reflect changes in market interest rates. Because these securities adjust the interest they pay, they may be beneficial when interest rates are rising because of the additional return the Portfolio will receive, and they may be detrimental when interest rates are falling because of the reduction in interest payments to the Portfolio.

Voluntary Yield Support. In a low interest rate environment, the yield for the Portfolio, after deduction of operating expenses, may be negative even though the yield before deducting such expenses is positive. A negative yield may also cause the Portfolio's net asset value per share to fall below \$10.00. PGIM Investments may decide to reimburse certain of these expenses to the Portfolio in order to maintain a positive yield, however it is under no obligation to do so and may cease doing so at any time without prior notice.

The Portfolio is managed by PGIM Fixed Income.

PSF PGIM HIGH YIELD BOND PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, HIGH YIELD BOND PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is a high total return.

The Portfolio invests primarily in high-yield/high risk debt investments, which are often referred to as high-yield bonds or "junk bonds." High-yield bonds and junk bonds are riskier than higher rated bonds. In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in medium to lower rated debt investments. The Portfolio will not change this policy unless it provides 60 days prior written notice to contract owners.

In managing the Portfolio's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends by continually evaluating economic data that affect the movement of markets and securities prices. This top-down macroeconomic analysis is integrated into the subadviser's bottom-up research which informs security selection. In its bottom-up research, the subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook is determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer, which include a review of the composition of revenue, profitability, cash flow margin, and leverage.

The subadviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The Portfolio may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

The subadviser may also utilize proprietary quantitative tools to support relative value trading and asset allocation for portfolio management as well as various risk models to support risk management.

Lower rated and comparable unrated investments tend to offer better yields than higher rated investments with the same maturities because the issuer's financial condition may not have been as strong as that of higher rated issuers. Changes in the perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers of lower rated investments tend to occur more frequently and in a more pronounced manner than for issuers of higher rated investments.

The Portfolio may invest up to 30% of its total assets in US dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. The Portfolio may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Common stock, debt securities, convertible debt and preferred stock.
- Loans or assignments arranged through private negotiations between a corporation which is the borrower and one or more financial institutions that are the lenders.
- Asset-backed securities.
- CDOs, including CLOs, and other credit-related asset-backed securities. No more than 20% of the Portfolio's assets may be invested in CDOs.
- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- PIK bonds.
- Short sales. No more than 25% of the Portfolio's net assets may be used as collateral or segregated for purposes of securing a short sale obligation. The Portfolio may also enter into short sales against-the-box.
- Credit-linked securities, which may be linked to one or more underlying credit default swaps.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- The Portfolio may also invest in reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls. The Portfolio may invest up to 30% of its assets in these instruments.
- Illiquid investments.

Depending on the amount of its investment in securities identified in this section, the Portfolio's risk profile may be lower or higher than peer funds that invest in such securities. PGIM Fixed Income takes into account the effect of such investments on the Portfolio's risk profile when choosing to invest in such securities.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio may invest in money market instruments.

The Portfolio is managed by PGIM Fixed Income.

PSF PGIM JENNISON GROWTH PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, JENNISON PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

The subadviser normally invest at least 65% of the Portfolio's total assets in equity and equity-related securities of companies that exceed \$1 billion in market capitalization at the time of investment and that the subadviser believes have above-average growth prospects.

The subadviser believes that growth in earnings and cash flows drives share prices over the long term; that excess returns are generated by investing in market-leading companies that create economic value through long-duration competitive advantages; and that a deeply researched understanding of company and industry fundamentals leads to successful stock selection. The subadviser looks for companies with unique business models that build sustainable competitive advantages; catalysts that drive growth rates well above that of the market; superior financial characteristics; and attractive long-term valuations. The subadviser seeks to capture acceleration or duration of growth that is not fully reflected in a stock's price. Given the subadviser's selection criteria and proclivity for fast growing companies, the Portfolio may at times have a more aggressive risk profile than peer funds, depending on market conditions.

In addition to common stocks and preferred stocks, the subadviser may invest in debt securities and mortgage-related securities. These securities may be rated as low as Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P (or if unrated, of comparable quality in the subadviser's judgment).

The Portfolio may also invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the US Government, its agencies and instrumentalities. Up to 30% of the Portfolio's assets may be invested in foreign equity and equity-related securities. For these purposes, the subadviser does not consider ADRs and similar receipts or shares traded in US markets as foreign securities.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales against-the-box.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Equity and/or debt securities issued by REITs.
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by Jennison.

PSF PGIM JENNISON FOCUSED BLEND PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, JENNISON 20/20 FOCUS PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

The Portfolio provides a dual perspective on the equity market by combining value and growth investment styles in one concentrated portfolio of approximately 20-35 value stocks and approximately 20-35 growth stocks (which may in total range up to 70 stocks) that the portfolio managers identify as having strong capital appreciation potential. Each portfolio manager is responsible for selecting the securities within his discipline

The growth portfolio manager believes that growth in earnings and cash flows drives share prices over the long term; that excess returns are generated by investing in market-leading companies that create economic value through long-duration competitive advantages; and that a deeply researched understanding of company and industry fundamentals leads to successful stock selection. The growth portfolio manager looks for companies with unique business models that build sustainable competitive advantages; catalysts that drive growth rates well above that of the market; superior financial characteristics; and attractive long-term valuations. The growth portfolio manager seeks to capture acceleration or duration of growth that is not fully reflected in a stock's price.

The value portfolio manager seeks companies that it believes are being valued at a discount to their intrinsic value. A company's valuation is very important in this determination, as are the durability of a company's free cash flow and earnings growth. A disciplined process to manage risk in both security selection and portfolio construction is a

critical component of the value portfolio manager's investment process. An ideal value holding might have some or all of the following characteristics: attractive valuation metrics that are unique to that business; high levels of durability and sustainability of the business; good business models that are being mispriced; high returns on assets and/or equity; high free cash flow yields; management teams that are willing to make changes; something operationally wrong that can be fixed or is temporary.

Due to the Portfolio's concentrated nature, an investment in this Portfolio may be riskier than an investment in a more widely diversified fund. Typically, the Portfolio will be investing in approximately 25-30 securities in each strategy (which may range up to 70 securities). The portfolio managers recognize that prudent stock selection in this concentrated portfolio is especially important. The portfolio managers purchase stocks in which they have a high level of conviction for outperformance in the intermediate and long term with limited downside potential in the short term. The Portfolio aims to be fully invested, under normal market conditions, but may accumulate cash and other short-term investments in such amounts and for such temporary periods of time as market conditions dictate.

Normally, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its total assets in equity and equity-related securities such as common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible stocks, and equity interests in partnerships, joint ventures and other non-corporate entities. The subadviser may also invest in warrants and similar rights that can be exercised for equity securities, but will not invest more than 5% of the Portfolio's total assets in unattached warrants or rights. The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its total assets in cash, obligations issued or guaranteed by the US Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and derivatives. Up to 20% of the Portfolio's total assets may be invested in foreign securities. For these purposes, the Portfolio does not consider ADRs and similar receipts or shares traded in US markets as foreign securities.

The Portfolio may hold up to 70 securities, as circumstances warrant. Such circumstances may include situations where it is determined that the price and/or liquidity to support the sale of a security held by the Portfolio is not currently available.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Equity and/or debt securities issued by REITs.
- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales. No more than 25% of the Portfolio's net assets may be used as collateral or segregated for purposes of securing a short sale obligation. The subadviser may also use up to 25% of the Portfolio's net assets for short sales against-the-box.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by Jennison Associates LLC (Jennison).

PSF NATURAL RESOURCES PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, NATURAL RESOURCES PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in equity securities of companies that are associated with natural resources, including those companies that are principally engaged in the research, development, manufacturing, extraction, distribution or sale of materials, energy or goods related to the Agriculture, Energy, Materials or Commodity-Related Industrials sectors. The Portfolio considers (i) the Agriculture sector to include products such as grain, vegetable oils, livestock and agricultural-type products such as coffee; (ii) the Energy sector to include products such as coal, natural gas, oil, alternative energy and electricity; (iii) the Materials sector to include products such as

industrial gas, chemicals & fertilizers, constructions materials, industrial metal, precious metal, steel, minerals and paper products; and (iv) the Commodity-Related Industrials sector to include industrial firms that manufacture tools, equipment and goods used in the development and production of commodities or that maintain infrastructure used in their transportation.

Under normal conditions, the portfolio manager seeks to allocate investments across a range of investment opportunities and businesses in the Agriculture, Energy, Materials and Commodity-Related Industrials sectors. The relative weightings of these sectors in the Portfolio's portfolio may vary from time to time. The Portfolio invests most of its assets in US and non-US common stocks. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio allocates its investments among securities of issuers located in at least eight different countries (which may include the United States). The Portfolio may also invest in securities issued in initial public offerings (IPOs) and up to 10% of its net assets in securities issued by other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

The Portfolio's portfolio manager evaluates the relative attractiveness of individual commodity cycles, including supply-demand fundamentals, pricing outlook and impact on US and non-US macroeconomic indicators like inflation. In addition, the portfolio manager may consider forecasts of economic growth, inflation and interest rates to help identify industry sectors, regions and individual countries (including emerging market countries) that the portfolio manager believes is likely to offer the best investment opportunities. The portfolio manager seeks to evaluate the degree to which companies' earnings are linked to commodity price changes, as well as companies' fundamental value and prospects for growth.

In addition to common stocks and other equity securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants), the Portfolio may utilize foreign currency exchange contracts, options, stock index futures contracts and other derivative instruments. The Portfolio may write covered call options on a portion of the stocks held in its portfolio, a strategy that may generate gains from option premiums while potentially limiting the volatility of portfolio returns.

The Portfolio will not change its policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of companies that are associated with natural resources unless it provides 60 days prior written notice to contract owners.

The Portfolio is managed by Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC.

PSF SMALL-CAP STOCK INDEX PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, SMALL CAPITALIZATION STOCK PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in all or a representative sample of the stocks in the S&P SmallCap 600 Index. The Portfolio will not change this policy unless it provides 60 days prior written notice to contract owners.

The subadviser attempts to achieve the investment results of the Standard & Poor's Small Capitalization 600 Stock Index (S&P SmallCap 600 Index), a market-weighted index which consists of 600 smaller capitalization US stocks. Because the holdings and weightings that comprise the Portfolio's assets are generally based on that of the benchmark S&P SmallCap 600 Index, the Portfolio is not "managed" in the traditional sense of using market and economic analyses to select stocks.

The market capitalization of the companies that make up the S&P SmallCap 600 Index may change from time to time. As of January 31, 2022, the S&P SmallCap 600 Index stocks had an average market capitalization of \$2.5 billion and the largest company by market capitalization had a capitalization of \$6.6 billion. They are selected for market size, liquidity and industry group. The S&P SmallCap 600 Index has above-average risk and may fluctuate more than the S&P 500 Index.

The Portfolio may also hold cash or cash equivalents, in which case its performance will differ from that of the Index.

The subadviser attempts to minimize these differences by using stock index futures contracts, options on stock indexes and options on stock index futures contracts. The Portfolio will not use these derivative securities for speculative purposes or to hedge against a decline in the value of the Portfolio's holdings.

The subadviser may also use alternative investment strategies including derivatives, to try to improve the Portfolio's returns or for short-term cash management. There is no guarantee that these strategies will work, that the instruments necessary to implement these strategies will be available, or that the Portfolio will not lose money.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase and sell ETFs.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales and short sales against-the-box. No more than 5% of the Portfolio's total assets may be used as collateral or segregated for purposes of securing a short sale obligation.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Equity and/or debt securities issued by REITs.
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC (PGIM Quantitative Solutions).

PSF STOCK INDEX PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, STOCK INDEX PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is to achieve investment results that generally correspond to the performance of publicly-traded common stocks.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in S&P 500 Index stocks. The subadviser will attempt to remain as fully invested in the S&P 500 Index stocks as possible in light of cash flow into and out of the Portfolio. The Portfolio will not change this policy unless it provides 60 days prior written notice to contract owners.

To achieve the Portfolio's objective, the subadviser uses the performance of the S&P 500 Index. The subadviser aims to hold the same security composition as the S&P 500 Index, with the exception of Prudential Financial, Inc. stock. Under normal conditions, the subadviser attempt to invest in all 500 companies represented in the S&P 500 Index in proportion to their weighting in the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index is a market-weighted index, which represents more than 70% of the market value of all publicly-traded common stocks.

To manage investments and redemptions in the Portfolio, the subadviser may temporarily hold cash or invest in high-quality money market instruments. To the extent the subadviser does so, the Portfolio's performance will differ from that of the S&P 500 Index. The subadviser attempts to minimize differences in the performance of the Portfolio and the S&P 500 Index by using stock index futures contracts, options on stock indexes and options on stock index futures contracts. The Portfolio will not use these derivative securities for speculative purposes or to hedge against a decline in the value of the Portfolio's holdings.

The subadviser may also use alternative investment strategies including derivatives to try to improve the Portfolio's returns or for short-term cash management. There is no guarantee that these strategies will work, that the instruments necessary to implement these strategies will be available, or that the Portfolio will not lose money.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio’s returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase and sell ETFs.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales and short sales against-the-box. No more than 5% of the Portfolio’s total assets may be used as collateral or segregated for purposes of securing a short sale obligation.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Equity and/or debt securities issued by REITs.
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC (PGIM Quantitative Solutions).

PSF PGIM JENNISON VALUE PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, VALUE PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is to seek capital appreciation.

The subadviser will normally invest at least 65% of the Portfolio’s total assets in equity and equity-related securities, with an emphasis on securities of large capitalization companies. The Portfolio defines large capitalization companies as those companies with market capitalizations, measured at the time of purchase, within the market capitalization of the Russell 1000[®] Value Index. As of January 31, 2022, the Russell 1000[®] Value Index had a weighted average market capitalization of \$163 billion, and the largest company by market capitalization was \$1,796 billion.

The portfolio manager seeks companies that he believes are being valued at a discount to their intrinsic value. A company’s valuation is very important in this determination, as are the durability of a company’s free cash flow and earnings growth. A disciplined process to manage risk in both security selection and portfolio construction is a critical component of the value portfolio manager’s investment process. An ideal holding might have some or all of the following characteristics: attractive valuation metrics that are unique to that business; high levels of durability and sustainability of the business; good business models that are being mispriced; high returns on assets and/or equity; high free cash flow yields; management teams that are willing to make changes; something operationally wrong that can be fixed or is temporary. The subadviser may also buy equity-related securities—like bonds, corporate notes and preferred stock—that can be converted into a company’s common stock, the cash value of common stock or some other equity security.

The following four factors generally will lead the value team to eliminate a holding or reduce the weight of the position in the portfolio: (1) the balance between the team’s estimate of a stock’s upside and downside becomes neutral or unfavorable (stated differently, the stock’s valuation is realized or exceeded); (2) a more attractive portfolio candidate emerges; (3) our investment thesis is invalidated by subsequent events; or (4) a company trades below our downside price target.

Up to 35% of the Portfolio’s total assets may be invested in debt obligations and non-convertible preferred stock. When acquiring these types of securities, the subadviser usually invests in obligations rated A or better by Moody’s or S&P. We may also invest in obligations rated as low as CC by S&P or Ca by Moody’s. These securities are considered speculative and are often referred to as “junk bonds.” The subadviser may also invest in instruments that are not rated, but which the subadviser believes are of comparable quality to the instruments described above.

Up to 30% of the Portfolio’s total assets may be invested in foreign securities, including money market instruments, equity securities and debt obligations. For these purposes, the subadviser does not consider ADRs and similar receipts or shares traded in US markets as foreign securities.

Up to 25% of the Portfolio’s total assets may be invested in securities issued by REITs.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase and sell exchange traded funds and foreign currencies.
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Short sales against-the-box.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Equity and/or debt securities issued by REITs.
- Illiquid investments.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio may invest up to 35% of its total assets in high-quality money market instruments.

The Portfolio is managed by Jennison Associates LLC (Jennison).

PSF INTERNATIONAL GROWTH PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, SP INTERNATIONAL GROWTH PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

The Portfolio invests primarily in equity and equity related securities of foreign companies. A company is considered to be a foreign company if it satisfies at least one of the following criteria: its securities are traded principally on stock exchanges in one or more foreign countries; it derives 50% or more of its total revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in one or more foreign countries; it maintains 50% or more of its assets in one or more foreign countries; it is organized under the laws of a foreign country; or its principal executive office is located in a foreign country.

The Portfolio primarily invests in securities of non-US growth companies whose shares appear attractively valued on a relative and absolute basis. The Portfolio looks for companies that have above-average actual and potential earnings growth over the long term and strong financial and operational characteristics. The Portfolio selects stocks on the basis of individual company research. Thus, country, currency and industry weightings are primarily the result of individual stock selections. Although the Portfolio may invest in companies of all sizes, the Portfolio typically focuses on large and medium sized companies. Under normal conditions, the Portfolio invests at least 65% of its total assets in the equity and equity-related securities of foreign companies in at least five foreign countries, which may include countries in emerging markets. The Portfolio may invest anywhere in the world, but generally not the US.

Equity and equity-related securities include, but are not limited to, common stocks, securities convertible or exchangeable for common stock or the cash value of common stock, preferred stocks, warrants and rights that can be exercised to obtain stock, investments in various types of business ventures including partnerships and business development companies, investments in other mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), securities of real estate investment trusts (REITs) and income and royalty trusts, structured securities including participation notes (P-Notes), structured notes (S-Notes) and low exercise price warrants (LEPWs) or other similar securities and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and other similar receipts or shares, in both listed and unlisted form.

William Blair Segment. In deciding which stocks to purchase for the Portfolio, William Blair looks for growth companies that have both strong fundamentals and appear to be attractively valued relative to their growth potential. William Blair uses a bottom-up approach in selecting securities for the Portfolio, which means that they select stocks based on individual company research, rather than allocating by country or sector. In researching which stocks to buy, William Blair looks at a company's basic financial and operational characteristics and compares the company's stock price to the price of stocks of other companies that are its competitors, absolute historic valuation levels for that company's stock, its earnings growth and the price of existing portfolio holdings. Another important part of William

Blair's research process is to have regular contact with management of the companies that they purchase in order to confirm earnings expectations and to assess management's ability to meet its stated goals. Although the Portfolio may invest in companies of all sizes, it typically focuses on large and medium sized companies.

Generally, William Blair looks for companies that have one or more of the following characteristics: actual and potential growth in earnings and cash flow; actual and improving profitability; strong balance sheets; management strength; and strong market share for the company's products.

In addition, William Blair looks for companies whose securities appear to be attractively valued relative to: each company's peer group; absolute historic valuations; and existing holdings of the Portfolio. Generally, they consider selling a security when there is an identifiable change in a company's fundamentals or when expectations of future earnings growth become fully reflected in the price of that security.

Neuberger Berman Segment. In picking stocks, Neuberger Berman looks for what it believes to be well-managed and profitable companies that show growth potential and whose stock prices are undervalued. Factors in identifying these firms may include strong fundamentals, such as attractive cash flows and balance sheets, as well as prices that are reasonable in light of projected returns. Neuberger Berman also considers the outlooks for various countries and sectors around the world, examining economic, market, social, and political conditions. Neuberger Berman follows a disciplined selling strategy and may sell a stock when it reaches a target price, if a company's business fails to perform as expected, or when other opportunities appear more attractive.

Jennison Segment. Jennison's investment strategy is based on rigorous internal fundamental research and a highly interactive investment process. Jennison uses a bottom-up approach to stock selection. This means that Jennison's investment team selects securities on a company-by-company basis using fundamental analysis to identify companies with some or all of the following: projected high long-term earnings growth, positive earnings revision trends, strong or improving revenue growth, high or improving returns on equity and invested capital, and sufficient trading liquidity.

Jennison's investment team may consider companies that have sources of attractive growth that take many forms, including disruptive (or game-changing) technologies, products, or services; new product cycles or market expansion; inflection points in industry growth; best-of-breed leadership in particular niches, believed to have sustainable competitive advantages; and restructuring synergies.

Jennison also considers the competitive landscape, including a company's current market share and positioning relative to competitors; potential to increase market share; degree of industry concentration; ability to benefit from economies of scale; pricing power; exposure to regulation; technology relative to competitors; distribution costs relative to competitors; and patent protections.

Jennison likewise assesses a company's ability to execute its business strategy-factors considered may include the company's financial flexibility, capital resources, and the quality of its management.

Along with attractive fundamental characteristics, Jennison also looks for companies with appropriate valuations.

Jennison's investment strategy is not limited by specific industry, sector or geographic requirements or limits. As such, sector and industry weightings are incidental to Jennison's bottom-up stock selection process.

Jennison may reduce or eliminate a position in a security from the portion of the Portfolio that it manages under circumstances that the investment team believes appropriate, including in the event of an unfavorable change in fundamentals such as a weakening financial or competitive position or a significant change in management or governance issues, an increase in a stock's volatility exposure or for other reasons.

The Portfolio may invest in bonds, money market instruments and other fixed income obligations. Generally, the Portfolio will purchase only “Investment-Grade” fixed income investments. This means the obligations have received one of the four highest quality ratings determined by Moody’s or S&P, or one of the other nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). Obligations rated in the fourth category (Baa for Moody’s or BBB for S&P) have speculative characteristics and are subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and interest. On occasion, the Portfolio may buy instruments that are not rated, but that are of comparable quality to the investment-grade bonds described above.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio’s returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options. Other types of derivatives in which the Portfolio may invest include participation notes (P-Notes) or Low Exercise Price Warrants (LEPWs) or similar instruments as a way to access certain non-US markets. These instruments are derivative securities which provide investors with economic exposure to an individual stock, basket of stocks or equity.
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Borrow up to 33% of the value of the Portfolio’s total assets.
- Short sales against-the-box.
- Repurchase agreements. The Portfolio may participate with certain other Portfolios of the Trust in a joint repurchase account under an order obtained from the SEC.
- Illiquid investments.

This Portfolio is managed by William Blair, Neuberger Berman, and Jennison. As of January 31, 2022, William Blair managed approximately 35% of the Portfolio’s assets, Neuberger Berman managed approximately 35% of the Portfolio’s assets, and Jennison managed approximately 30% of the Portfolio’s assets.

PSF MID-CAP GROWTH PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, SP PRUDENTIAL U.S. EMERGING GROWTH PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long-term capital appreciation.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in equity securities of medium-sized US companies, including common stocks and debt securities and preferred stocks that are convertible to common stocks. The Portfolio invests primarily in common stocks of medium-sized US companies which the subadviser, believes are capable of achieving sustained growth. medium-sized US companies are companies with market capitalizations similar to those within the universe of the Russell[®] Midcap Growth Index (measured at the time of purchase).

Derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Portfolio can invest. To the extent the Portfolio uses derivatives, the Portfolio will primarily use futures contracts to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash positions. In managing the Portfolio, the subadviser employs a process that combines research, valuation and stock selection to identify companies that have a history of above-average growth or which the adviser believes will achieve above-average growth in the future. Growth companies purchased for the Portfolio include those with leading competitive positions that can achieve sustainable growth.

The subadviser may sell a security for several reasons. A security may be sold due to a change in the company’s fundamentals or if the subadviser believes the security is no longer attractively valued. Investments may also be sold if the subadviser identifies a stock that it believes offers a better investment opportunity.

The Portfolio is managed by J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.

PSF SMALL-CAP VALUE PORTFOLIO (FORMERLY, SP SMALL-CAP VALUE PORTFOLIO)

The investment objective of this Portfolio is long-term growth of capital.

The Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its investable assets in the equity securities of small capitalization companies. The Portfolio will not change this policy unless it provides 60 days written prior notice to contract owners.

The Portfolio generally defines small capitalization companies as those with market capitalizations within the market range of the Russell 2000 Value Index (measured as of the time of purchase). As of January 31, 2022, the weighted average market capitalization of the Russell 2000 Value Index was approximately \$2.7 billion, and the largest company measured by market capitalization had a capitalization of \$10 billion. The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign securities. Securities of companies whose market capitalizations no longer meet the definition of small capitalization companies after purchase by the Portfolio may still be considered to be small capitalization companies for purposes of the Portfolio's policy of investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its assets in small capitalization companies.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in equity securities of small capitalization companies that are believed to be undervalued in the marketplace. In deciding which stocks to buy, the subadviser uses what is known as a value investment style.

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (GSAM)'s investment process involves: (1) using multiple industry-specific valuation metrics to identify real economic value and company potential in stocks, screened by valuation, profitability and business characteristics; (2) conducting in-depth company research and assessing overall business quality; (3) considering a wide range of factors as part of the fundamental investment process, which may include integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors with traditional fundamental factors; and (4) buying those securities that a sector portfolio manager recommends, taking into account feedback from the rest of the portfolio management team. No one factor or consideration is determinative in the stock selection process. The subadviser may decide to sell a position for various reasons, including valuation and price considerations, readjustment of the subadviser's outlook based on subsequent events, the subadviser's ongoing assessment of the quality and effectiveness of management, if new investment ideas offer the potential for better risk/reward profiles than existing holdings, or for risk management purposes.

Price and Prospects.

All successful investing should thoughtfully weigh two important attributes of a stock: price and prospects. Since most value managers tend to focus almost exclusively on price, they often underestimate the importance of prospects. GSAM believes a company's prospective ability to generate high cash flow and returns on capital will strongly influence investment success.

Uncertainty creates opportunity.

Some stock price declines truly reflect a permanently disadvantaged business model. These stocks are the "value traps" that mire price-oriented investors. Other stock price declines merely reflect near-term market volatility. Through GSAM's proprietary research and strong valuation discipline, it seeks to purchase well-positioned, cash generating businesses run by shareholder-oriented managements at a price low enough to provide a healthy margin of safety.

Avoiding "value traps."

GSAM believes the key to successful investing in the small cap value space is to avoid the "losers" or "value traps." Academic studies have shown that small cap value has historically outperformed other asset classes, but with higher volatility and less liquidity. By focusing on stock selection within sectors and avoiding the "losers," GSAM believes that it can participate in the long-term performance of small cap value with much less risk than other managers.

The Portfolio may also pursue the following types of investment strategies and/or invest in the following types of securities:

- Alternative investment strategies—including derivatives—to try and improve the Portfolio's returns, to protect its assets or for short-term cash management. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, swaps and swap options.
- Purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis.
- Forward foreign currency exchange contracts.
- Repurchase agreements.
- Equity and/or debt securities of REITs.
- Private Investments in Public Equity "PIPES."
- Illiquid investments.

The Portfolio is managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (GSAM).

MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER INVESTMENTS & STRATEGIES USED BY THE PORTFOLIOS

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS & STRATEGIES

As indicated above, a Portfolio may invest in the following types of securities and/or use the following investment strategies to increase returns or protect Portfolio assets if market conditions warrant.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)—Certificates representing the right to receive foreign securities that have been deposited with a US bank or a foreign branch of a US bank.

Asset-Backed Securities—An asset-backed security is a type of pass-through instrument that pays interest based upon the cash flow of an underlying pool of assets, such as automobile loans or credit card receivables. Asset-backed securities may also be collateralized by a portfolio of corporate bonds, including junk bonds, or other securities.

Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs)—A CDO is a security backed by an underlying portfolio of debt obligations, typically including one or more of the following types of investments: high yield securities, investment grade securities, bank loans, futures or swaps. A CDO provides a single security that has the economic characteristics of a diversified portfolio. The cash flows generated by the collateral are used to pay interest and principal to investors.

Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLOs)—A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, as well as loans rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The risks of an investment in a CLO depend largely on the quality of the underlying loans and may be classified by the Portfolio as illiquid investments.

Convertible Debt and Convertible Preferred Stock—A convertible security is a security—for example, a bond or preferred stock—that may be converted into common stock, the cash value of common stock or some other security of the same or different issuer. The convertible security sets the price, quantity of shares and time period in which it may be so converted. Convertible stock is senior to a company's common stock but is usually subordinated to debt obligations of the company. Convertible securities provide a steady stream of income which is generally at a higher rate than the income on the company's common stock but lower than the rate on the company's debt obligations. At the same time, convertible securities offer—through their conversion mechanism—the chance to participate in the capital appreciation of the underlying common stock. The price of a convertible security tends to increase and decrease with the market value of the underlying common stock.

Credit Default Swaps—In a credit default swap, a Portfolio and another party agree to exchange payment of the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation in the event of a default on that debt obligation in return for a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided no event of default has occurred. See also "Swaps" defined below.

Credit-Linked Securities—Credit linked securities are securities that are collateralized by one or more credit default swaps on corporate credits. A Portfolio has the right to receive periodic interest payments from the issuer of the credit-linked security at an agreed-upon interest rate, and a return of principal at the maturity date. See also "Credit Default Swaps" defined above.

Depositary Receipts—A Portfolio may invest in the securities of foreign issuers in the form of Depositary Receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. Depositary Receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and American Depositary Shares (ADSs) are receipts or shares typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) are receipts issued in Europe that evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) are receipts issued throughout the world that evidence a similar arrangement. Generally, ADRs and ADSs, in registered form, are designed for use in the US securities markets, and EDRs, in bearer

form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs are tradable both in the United States and in Europe and are designed for use throughout the world. A Portfolio may invest in unsponsored Depositary Receipts. The issuers of unsponsored Depositary Receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States, and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depositary Receipts. Depositary Receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into or for which they may be converted or exchanged.

Derivatives—A derivative is an instrument that derives its price, performance, value, or cash flow from one or more underlying securities or other interests. Derivatives involve costs and can be volatile. With derivatives, the investment adviser tries to predict whether the underlying interest—a security, market index, currency, interest rate or some other benchmark—will go up or down at some future date. A Portfolio may use derivatives to try to reduce risk or to increase return consistent with the Portfolio’s overall investment objective. The adviser will consider other factors (such as cost) in deciding whether to employ any particular strategy, or use any particular instrument. Any derivatives used may not fully offset a Portfolio’s underlying positions and this could result in losses to the Portfolio that would not otherwise have occurred.

Dollar Rolls—Dollar rolls involve the sale by a Portfolio of a security for delivery in the current month with a promise to repurchase from the buyer a substantially similar—but not necessarily the same—security at a set price and date in the future. During the “roll period,” the Portfolio does not receive any principal or interest on the security. Instead, it is compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the price of the future purchase, as well as any interest earned on the cash proceeds from the original sale. In a dollar roll, the Portfolio takes the risk that: (i) the market price of the mortgage-backed securities will drop below their future repurchase price; (ii) the securities that it repurchases at a later date will have less favorable market characteristics; (iii) the other party to the agreement will not be able to perform; (iv) the roll adds leverage to the Portfolio; and (v) it increases the Portfolio’s sensitivity to interest rate changes. In addition, investments in dollar rolls may increase the portfolio turnover rate of the Portfolio.

Energy Companies—Companies that are involved in oil or gas exploration, production, refining or marketing, or any combination of the above are greatly affected by the prices and supplies of raw materials such as oil or gas. The earnings and dividends of energy companies can fluctuate significantly as a result of international economics, politics and regulation.

Equity Swaps—In an equity swap, a Portfolio and another party agree to exchange cash flow payments that are based on the performance of equities or an equity index. See also “Swaps” defined below.

Event-Linked Bonds—Event-linked bonds are fixed income securities for which the return of principal and payment of interest is contingent on the non-occurrence of a specific “trigger” event, such as a hurricane, earthquake, or other physical or weather-related phenomenon. If a trigger event occurs, a Portfolio may lose a portion or all of its principal invested in the bond. Event-linked bonds often provide for an extension of maturity to process and audit loss claims where a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. An extension of maturity may increase volatility. Event-linked bonds may also expose a Portfolio to certain unanticipated risks including credit risk, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations, and adverse tax consequences. Event-linked bonds may also be subject to liquidity risk.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)— Each Portfolio may temporarily invest up to 10% of its assets in ETFs during stressed and/or volatile market conditions. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional mutual fund (i.e., one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objective, strategies and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate up or down, and a Portfolio could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs may be subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (i) the market price of an ETF’s shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange’s officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange or the activation of market-wide “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.

Financial Services Companies—Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation that may affect their profitability in many ways, including by limiting the amount and types of loans and other commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. A financial services company's profitability, and therefore its stock prices, is especially sensitive to interest rate changes as well as the ability of borrowers to repay their loans. Changing regulations, continuing consolidations, and development of new products and structures all are likely to have a significant impact on financial services companies.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts—A foreign currency forward contract is an obligation to buy or sell a given currency on a future date at a set price. When a Portfolio enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, or when a Portfolio anticipates the receipt in a foreign currency of dividends or interest payments on a security which it holds, the Portfolio may desire to "lock-in" the US dollar price of the security or the US dollar equivalent of such dividend or interest payment, as the case may be. By entering into a forward contract for a fixed amount of dollars, for the purchase or sale of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying transactions, the Portfolio will be able to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the US dollar and the foreign currency during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold, or on which the dividend or interest payment is declared, and the date on which such payments are made or received. At the maturity of a forward contract, a Portfolio may either sell the security and make delivery of the foreign currency or it may retain the security and terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the foreign currency by purchasing an "offsetting" contract with the same currency trader obligating it to purchase, on the same maturity date, the same amount of the foreign currency.

Futures Contracts—A futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a set quantity of an underlying product at a future date, or to make or receive a cash payment based on the value of a securities index. When a futures contract is entered into, each party deposits with a futures commission merchant (or in a segregated account) approximately 5% of the contract amount. This is known as the "initial margin." Every day during the futures contract, either the buyer or the seller will make payments of "variation margin." In other words, if the value of the underlying security, index or interest rate increases, then the seller will have to add to the margin account so that the account balance equals approximately 5% of the value of the contract on that day. The next day, the value of the underlying security, index or interest rate may decrease, in which case the seller would receive money from the account equal to the amount by which the account balance exceeds 5% of the value of the contract on that day. A stock index futures contract is an agreement between the buyer and the seller of the contract to transfer an amount of cash equal to the daily variation margin of the contract. No physical delivery of the underlying stocks in the index is made.

Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)—GDRs are receipts issued by a non-US financial institution evidencing ownership of underlying foreign securities and are usually denominated in foreign currencies. They may not be denominated in the same currency as the securities they represent. Generally, GDRs are designed for use in the foreign securities markets. Investments in GDRs involve certain risks unique to foreign investments. These risks are set forth in the section entitled "Foreign Investment Risk" in the Principal Risks section below.

Healthcare Technology Companies—These companies will be affected by government regulatory requirements, regulatory approval for new drugs and medical products, patent considerations, product liability, and similar matters. In addition, this industry is characterized by competition and rapid technological developments that may make a company's products or services obsolete in a short period of time.

Illiquid Investments—An "illiquid investment" is an investment that a Portfolio reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Each Portfolio (other than the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio) may not acquire any "illiquid investment" if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. The PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its net assets in illiquid investments. Each Portfolio may purchase certain restricted securities that can be resold to institutional investors and which may be determined to be liquid pursuant to procedures adopted by the Trust on behalf of the Portfolios. Those securities are not subject to the 15% and 5% limits. The 15% and 5% limits are applied as of the date the Portfolio purchases an illiquid investment. In the event

the market value of a Portfolio's (other than the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio) illiquid investments exceeds the 15% limit due to an increase in the aggregate value of its illiquid investments and/or a decline in the aggregate value of its other investments, the Portfolio must take steps to bring its illiquid investments that are assets to or below 15% of its net assets within a reasonable period of time. If the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio were to exceed the 5% limit, the subadviser(s) would take prompt action to reduce the Portfolio's holdings in illiquid investments to no more than 5% of its net assets, as required by applicable law.

Inflation-Indexed Securities—Inflation-indexed securities have a tendency to react to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (stated) interest rates lowered by the anticipated effect of inflation. In general, the price of an inflation-indexed security can decrease when real interest rates increase, and can increase when real interest rates decrease. Interest payments on inflation indexed securities will fluctuate as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation and can be unpredictable. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-protected debt security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors, such as a Portfolio, do not receive their principal until maturity.

Interest Rate Swaps—In an interest rate swap, a Portfolio and another party agree to exchange interest payments. For example, the Portfolio may wish to exchange a floating rate of interest for a fixed rate. See also "Swaps" defined below.

Investments in Affiliated Funds—A Portfolio may invest its assets in affiliated short-term bond funds and/or money market funds. Such underlying affiliated funds are registered investment companies under the 1940 Act. A Portfolio can invest its free cash balances in the underlying affiliated funds to obtain income on short-term cash balances while awaiting attractive investment opportunities, to provide liquidity in preparation for anticipated redemptions, or for defensive purposes. Such an investment could also allow a Portfolio to obtain the benefits of a more diversified portfolio available in the affiliated funds than might otherwise be available through direct investments in those asset classes, and will subject the Portfolio to the risks associated with the particular asset class. As a shareholder in underlying affiliated funds, a Portfolio will pay its proportional share of the expenses of such underlying affiliated funds. Management fees of either a Portfolio or an affiliated fund in which it invests, as applicable, will be waived, so that shareholders of the Portfolio are not paying management fees of both the Portfolio and the underlying affiliated fund. The investment results of the portions of a Portfolio's assets invested in underlying affiliated funds will be based on the investment results of such underlying affiliated funds.

Joint Repurchase Account—In a joint repurchase transaction, uninvested cash balances of various Portfolios are added together and invested in one or more repurchase agreements. Each of the participating Portfolios receives a portion of the income earned in the joint account based on the percentage of its investment.

Loans and Assignments—Loans are privately negotiated between a corporate borrower and one or more financial institutions. A Portfolio acquires interests in loans directly (by way of assignment from the selling institution) or indirectly (by way of the purchase of a participation interest from the selling institution). Purchasers of loans depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of interest and repayment of principal. If scheduled interest or principal payments are not made, the value of the instrument may be adversely affected. Interests in loans are also subject to additional liquidity risks. Loans are not generally traded in organized exchange markets but are traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndications. Consequently, the liquidity of a loan will depend on the liquidity of these trading markets at the time that a Portfolio sells the loan.

In assignments, a Portfolio will have no recourse against the selling institution, and the selling institution generally makes no representations about the underlying loan, the borrowers, the documentation or the collateral. In addition, the rights against the borrower that are acquired by the Portfolio may be more limited than those held by the assigning lender.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)—MLP investments may include, but are not limited to: MLPs structured as LPs or LLCs; MLPs that are taxed as "C" corporations; I-Units issued by MLP affiliates; parent companies of MLPs; shares of companies owning MLP general partnership interests and other securities representing indirect beneficial ownership

interests in MLP common units; “C” corporations that hold significant interests in MLPs; and other equity and fixed income securities and derivative instruments, including pooled investment vehicles and ETPs, that provide exposure to MLP investments. MLPs generally own and operate assets that are used in the energy sector, including assets used in exploring, developing, producing, generating, transporting (including marine), transmitting, terminal operation, storing, gathering, processing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products, coal or electricity, or that provide energy related equipment or services. A Portfolio’s MLP investments may be of any capitalization size.

Mortgage-Related Securities—Mortgage-related securities are usually pass-through instruments that pay investors a share of all interest and principal payments from an underlying pool of fixed or adjustable-rate mortgages. The Portfolios may invest in mortgage-related securities issued and guaranteed by the US Government or its agencies and mortgage-backed securities issued by government sponsored enterprises (GSEs) such as Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae and Freddie Mac. GSE debt may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The Portfolios may also invest in private mortgage-related securities that are not guaranteed by US Governmental entities generally have one or more types of credit enhancement to ensure timely receipt of payments and to protect against default. The Portfolios may invest in mortgage-related securities that are backed by a pool or pools of loans that are originated and/or serviced by an entity affiliated with the investment manager or subadviser(s).

Mortgage-related securities include collateralized mortgage obligations, multi-class pass through securities and stripped mortgage-backed securities. A collateralized mortgage-backed obligation (CMO) is a security backed by an underlying portfolio of mortgages or mortgage-backed securities that may be issued or guaranteed by entities such as banks, US Governmental entities or broker-dealers. A multi-class pass-through security is an equity interest in a trust composed of underlying mortgage assets.

Payments of principal and interest on the mortgage assets and any reinvestment income provide the money to pay debt service on the CMO or to make scheduled distributions on the multi-class pass-through security. A stripped mortgage-backed security (MBS strip) may be issued by US Governmental entities or by private institutions. MBS strips take the pieces of a debt security (principal and interest) and break them apart. The resulting securities may be sold separately and may perform differently. MBS strips are highly sensitive to changes in prepayment and interest rates.

Non-Voting Depositary Receipts (NVDRs)—NVDRs are listed securities on the Stock Exchange of Thailand through which investors receive the same financial benefits as those who invest directly in a company’s ordinary shares; however, unlike ordinary shareholders, NVDR holders cannot be involved in company decision-making. NVDRs are designed for use in the Thailand securities market. Investments in NVDRs involve certain risks unique to foreign investments. These risks are set forth in the section entitled “Foreign Investment Risk” in the Principal Risks section below.

Options—A call option on stock is a short-term contract that gives the option purchaser or “holder” the right to acquire a particular equity security for a specified price at any time during a specified period. For this right, the option purchaser pays the option seller a certain amount of money or “premium” which is set before the option contract is entered into. The seller or “writer” of the option is obligated to deliver the particular security if the option purchaser exercises the option. A put option on stock is a similar contract. In a put option, the option purchaser has the right to sell a particular security to the option seller for a specified price at any time during a specified period. In exchange for this right, the option purchaser pays the option seller a premium. Options on debt securities are similar to stock options except that the option holder has the right to acquire or sell a debt security rather than an equity security. Options on stock indexes are similar to options on stocks, except that instead of giving the option holder the right to receive or sell a stock, it gives the holder the right to receive an amount of cash if the closing level of the stock index is greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of a put) the exercise price of the option. The amount of cash the holder will receive is determined by multiplying the difference between the index’s closing price and the option’s exercise price, expressed in dollars, by a specified “multiplier.” Unlike stock options, stock index options are always settled in cash, and gain or loss depends on price movements in the stock market generally (or a particular market segment, depending on the index) rather than the price movement of an individual stock.

Participation Notes (P-Notes)—P-Notes are a type of equity-linked derivative which generally are traded over-the-counter. Even though a P-Note is intended to reflect the performance of the underlying equity securities, the performance of a P-Note will not replicate exactly the performance of the issuers or markets that the P-Note seeks to replicate due to transaction costs and other expenses. Investments in P-Notes involve risks normally associated with a direct investment in the underlying securities. In addition, P-Notes are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the broker-dealer or bank that issues the P-Notes will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with a Portfolio.

Prepayment—Debt securities are subject to prepayment risk when the issuer can “call” the security, or repay principal, in whole or in part, prior to the security’s maturity. When a Portfolio reinvests the prepayments of principal it receives, it may receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the existing security, potentially lowering the Portfolio’s income, yield and its distributions to shareholders. Securities subject to prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and have greater price volatility. Prepayment risk is greater in periods of falling interest rates.

Private Investments in Public Equity (PIPEs)—A PIPE is an equity security in a private placement that are issued by issuers who have outstanding, publicly-traded equity securities of the same class. Shares in PIPEs generally are not registered with the SEC until after a certain time period from the date the private sale is completed. This restricted period can last many months. Until the public registration process is completed, PIPEs are restricted as to resale and a Portfolio cannot freely trade the securities. Generally, such restrictions and other relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations cause the PIPEs to be classified as illiquid investments during this time. PIPEs may contain provisions that the issuer will pay specified financial penalties to the holder if the issuer does not publicly register the restricted equity securities within a specified period of time, but there is no assurance that the restricted equity securities will be publicly registered, or that the registration will remain in effect.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)—A REIT is a company that manages a portfolio of real estate to earn profits for its shareholders. Some REITs acquire equity interests in real estate and then receive income from rents and capital gains when the buildings are sold. Other REITs lend money to real estate developers and receive interest income from the mortgages. Some REITs invest in both types of interests.

Repurchase Agreements—In a repurchase transaction, a Portfolio agrees to purchase certain securities and the seller agrees to repurchase the same securities at an agreed upon price on a specified date. This creates a fixed return for the Portfolio.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements—In a reverse repurchase transaction, a Portfolio sells a security it owns and agrees to buy it back at a set price and date. During the period the security is held by the other party, the Portfolio may continue to receive principal and interest payments on the security.

Short Sales—In a short sale, a Portfolio sells a security it does not own to take advantage of an anticipated decline in the stock’s price. A Portfolio borrows the stock for delivery and if it can buy the stock later at a lower price, a profit results. A Portfolio that sells a security short in effect borrows and then sells the security with the expectation that it will later repurchase the security at a lower price and then return the amount borrowed with interest. In contrast, when a Portfolio buys a security long, it purchases the security with cash with the expectation that it later will sell the security at a higher price. A Portfolio that enters into short sales exposes the Portfolio to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as “covering” the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Portfolio. Theoretically, the amount of these losses can be unlimited. Although a Portfolio may try to reduce risk by holding both long and short positions at the same time, it is possible that the Portfolio’s securities held long will decline in value at the same time that the value of the Portfolio’s securities sold short increases, thereby increasing the potential for loss.

Short Sales Against-the-Box—A short sale against the box involves selling a security that a Portfolio owns, or has the right to obtain without additional costs, for delivery at a specified date in the future. A Portfolio may make a short sale against the box to hedge against anticipated declines in the market price of a portfolio security. If the value of the security sold short increases instead, the Portfolio loses the opportunity to participate in the gain.

Swap Options—A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a swap agreement or to shorten, extend cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement at some designated future time on specified terms. See also “Options” defined above.

Swaps—Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. Credit Default Swaps, Equity Swaps, Interest Rate Swaps and Total Return Swaps are four types of swap agreements.

Temporary Defensive Investments—In response to adverse or unstable market, economic, political or other conditions or to satisfy redemptions, a Portfolio may take a temporary defensive position and invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments, including short-term obligations of, or securities guaranteed by, the US Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or in high-quality obligations of banks and corporations, repurchase agreements, or hold up to 100% of the Portfolio’s assets in cash, cash equivalents or shares of money market or short-term bond funds. Investing heavily in these securities may limit a Portfolio’s ability to pursue or achieve its investment objective and could reduce the benefit to the Portfolio from any upswing in the market, but can help to preserve the value of the Portfolio’s assets when markets are unstable. The use of temporary defensive investments may be inconsistent with a Portfolio’s investment objective.

Total Return Swaps—In a total return swap, payment (or receipt) of an index’s total return is exchanged for the receipt (or payment) of a floating interest rate. See also “Swaps” defined above.

Unrated Debt Securities—Unrated debt securities may be determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to rated securities which a Portfolio may purchase. In making ratings determinations, the Manager may take into account different factors than those taken into account by rating agencies, and the Manager’s rating of a security may differ from the rating that a rating agency may have given the same security. Unrated debt securities may pay a higher interest rate than such rated debt securities and be subject to a greater risk of decreased liquidity or price changes. Less public information is typically available about unrated securities or issuers.

Utilities Industry—Utility company equity securities, which are generally purchased for their dividend yield, historically have been sensitive to interest rate movements: when interest rates have risen, the stock prices of these companies have tended to fall. In some states, utility companies and their rates are regulated; other states have moved to deregulate such companies thereby causing non-regulated companies’ returns to generally be more volatile and more sensitive to changes in revenue and earnings. Certain utilities companies face risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, litigation, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the effects of natural or man-made disasters. In general, all utility companies may face additional regulation and litigation regarding their power plant operations; increased costs from new or greater regulation of these operations; the need to purchase expensive emissions control equipment or new operations due to regulations, and the availability and cost of fuel, all of which may lower their earnings.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities—With when-issued or delayed delivery securities, the delivery and payment can take place a month or more after the date of the transaction. A Portfolio will make commitments for when-issued transactions only with the intention of actually acquiring the securities. A Portfolio’s custodian will maintain in a segregated account, liquid assets having a value equal to or greater than such commitments. If a Portfolio chooses to dispose of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition, it could, as with the disposition of any other security, incur a gain or loss.

Except for the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio, each Portfolio also follows certain policies when it borrows money (each Portfolio may borrow up to 5% of the value of its total assets, except that PSF Small-Cap Value Portfolio may borrow up to 33% of its total assets); lends its securities; and holds illiquid investments (a Portfolio may hold up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments, which may include securities with legal or contractual restrictions on resale, those without a readily available market and repurchase agreements with maturities longer than seven days). If a Portfolio were to exceed this limit, the Portfolio must take steps to bring its illiquid investments that are assets to or below 15% of its net assets within a reasonable period of time. A Portfolio is subject to certain investment restrictions that are fundamental policies, which means they cannot be changed without shareholder approval. For more information about these restrictions, see the Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

The PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio also follows certain policies when it borrows money (the Portfolio may borrow up to 5% of the value of its total assets) and holds illiquid investments (the Portfolio may hold up to 5% of its net assets in illiquid investments, which may include securities with legal or contractual restrictions on resale, those without a readily available market and repurchase agreements with maturities longer than seven days). If the Portfolio were to exceed this limit, the subadviser would take prompt action to reduce the Portfolio's holdings in illiquid investments to no more than 5% of its net assets, as required by applicable law. The Portfolio is subject to certain investment restrictions that are fundamental policies, which means they cannot be changed without shareholder approval. For more information about these restrictions, see the SAI.

We will consider other factors (such as cost) in deciding whether to employ any particular strategy or use any particular instrument. For more information about these strategies, see the SAI.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment or type of security specifically identified in this prospectus generally reflects a principal investment. The Portfolio also may invest in or use certain other types of investments and investing techniques that are described in the SAI. An investment or type of security only identified in the SAI typically is treated as a non-principal investment. The risks identified below are the principal risks of investing in the Portfolios. The Summary section for each Portfolio lists the principal risks applicable to that Portfolio. This section provides more detailed information about each risk. Each Portfolio may be subject to additional risks other than those identified and described below because the types of investments made by a Portfolio can change over time. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

All investments have risks to some degree and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Portfolios. An investment in a Portfolio is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. While the Portfolios make every effort to achieve their objectives, the Portfolios cannot guarantee success.

In addition, each Portfolio reserves the right to discontinue offering shares at any time, to merge or reorganize itself, or to cease operations and liquidate at any time.

Adjustable and Floating-Rate Securities Risk. The value of adjustable and floating-rate securities may lag behind the value of fixed-rate securities when interest rates change. Variable and floating-rate bonds are subject to credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk. In addition, the absence of an active market for these securities could make it difficult for the Portfolio to dispose of them if the issuer defaults.

Asset-Backed and/or Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are fixed income securities that represent an interest in an underlying pool of assets, such as credit card receivables or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans on residential and/or commercial real estate. Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, which are further described under Fixed Income Securities Risk.

Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities may also be subject to prepayment and extension risks. In a period of declining interest rates, borrowers may repay principal on mortgages or other loan obligations underlying a security more quickly than anticipated, which may require a Portfolio to reinvest the repayment proceeds in securities that pay lower interest rates (prepayment risk). In a period of rising interest rates, prepayments may occur at a slower rate than expected, which may prevent a Portfolio from reinvesting repayment proceeds in securities that pay higher interest rates (extension risk). The more a Portfolio invests in longer-term securities, the more likely it will be affected by changes in interest rates, which may result in lower than anticipated yield-to-maturity and expected returns as well as reduced market value of such securities.

The risks associated with investments in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, particularly credit risk, are heightened in connection with investments in loans to “subprime” borrowers or borrowers with blemished credit histories. Some mortgage-backed securities receive government or private support, but there is no assurance that such support will remain in place.

Mortgage-backed securities are a specific type of asset-backed security—one backed by mortgage loans on residential and/or commercial real estate. Therefore, they also have risks related to real estate, including significant sensitivity to changes in real estate prices and interest rates and, in the case of commercial mortgages, office and factory occupancy rates. Moreover, securities backed by mortgages issued by private, non-government issuers may experience higher rates of default on the underlying mortgages than government issued mortgages because private issuer mortgage loans often do not meet the underwriting standards of government-issued mortgages. Private issuer mortgage-backed securities may include loans on commercial or residential properties.

A Portfolio may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the US government or its agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). Unlike Ginnie Mae securities, securities issued or guaranteed by US government-related organizations such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are not backed by the full faith and credit of the US government, and no assurance can be given that the US government would provide financial support to such securities.

Asset Transfer Program Risk. The Portfolios may be used in connection with certain benefit programs under the Contracts. In order for the Participating Insurance Companies to manage the guarantees offered in connection with these benefit programs, the Participating Insurance Companies generally require Contract owners to participate in certain specialized algorithmic asset transfer programs under which the Participating Insurance Companies will monitor each Contract owner's account value and, if necessary, will systematically transfer amounts among investment options. The transfers are based on pre-determined, non-discretionary mathematical formulas which generally focus on the amounts guaranteed at specific future dates or the present value of the estimated lifetime payments to be made.

As an example of how the asset transfer formulas operate under certain market environments, a downturn in the equity markets (i.e., a reduction in a Contract owner's account value within the selected investment options) and certain market return scenarios involving "flat" returns over a period of time may cause the Participating Insurance Companies to transfer some or all of such Contract owner's account value to a fixed income investment option. In general terms, such transfers are designed to ensure that an appropriate percentage of the projected guaranteed amounts are supported by fixed income investments. The formulas may also trigger transfers from a fixed income investment option back to selected equity and asset allocation options. Under some benefit programs using bond investment options with specific maturities, the transfer formulas may transfer account value among bond investment options with differing maturities based on guarantee calculations, not necessarily market movements. For more information on the benefit programs and asset transfer formulas, please see your Contract prospectus.

These formulas may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the Portfolios, which, in certain instances, could adversely affect the Portfolios, including their risk profiles, expenses and performance. For example, the asset flows may adversely affect performance by requiring a Portfolio to purchase or sell securities at inopportune times, by otherwise limiting a Subadviser's ability to fully implement a Portfolio's investment strategies, or by requiring a Portfolio to hold a larger portion of its assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold. The asset flows may cause high turnover, which can result in increased transaction costs. The asset flows may also result in low asset levels and high operating expense ratios for a Portfolio. The asset flows could remove all or substantially all of the assets of the Portfolio. The efficient operation of the asset flows depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the assets flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one Portfolio to another Portfolio, which in turn could adversely affect performance.

Bank Loan Investments Risk. The Portfolio's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loans (whether through participations, assignments or otherwise) will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. The failure by the Portfolio to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan because of a default, bankruptcy or any other reason would adversely affect the income of the Portfolio and would likely reduce the value of its assets. Even with loans secured by collateral, there is the risk that the value of the collateral may decline, may be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. In the event of a default, the Portfolio may have difficulty collecting on any collateral and would not have the ability to collect on any collateral for an uncollateralized loan. Further, the Portfolio's access to collateral, if any, may be limited by bankruptcy laws. Due to the nature of the private syndication of senior loans, including, for example, lack of publicly-available information, some senior loans are not as easily purchased or sold as publicly-traded securities. In addition, loan participations generally are subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to sell loan participations in secondary markets. As a result, it may be difficult for the Portfolio to value loans or sell loans at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Loans trade in an over-the-counter market, and

confirmation and settlement, which are effected through standardized procedures and documentation, may take significantly longer than seven days to complete. Extended trade settlement periods may, in unusual market conditions with a high volume of shareholder redemptions, present a risk to shareholders regarding the Portfolio's ability to pay redemption proceeds in a timely manner. In some instances, loans and loan participations are not rated by independent credit rating agencies; in such instances, a decision by the Portfolio to invest in a particular loan or loan participation could depend exclusively on the subadviser's credit analysis of the borrower, or in the case of a loan participation, of the intermediary holding the portion of the loan that the Portfolio has purchased. To the extent the Portfolio invests in loans of non-U.S. issuers, the risks of investing in non-U.S. issuers are applicable. Loans may not be considered to be "securities" and as a result may not benefit from the protections of the federal securities laws, including anti-fraud protections and those with respect to the use of material non-public information, so that purchasers, such as the Portfolio, may not have the benefit of these protections. If the Portfolio is in possession of material non-public information about a borrower as a result of its investment in such borrower's loan, the Portfolio may not be able to enter into a transaction with respect to a publicly-traded security of the borrower when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Blend Style Risk. The Portfolio's blend investment style may subject the Portfolio to risks of both value and growth investing. The portion of the Portfolio's portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a growth strategy may be subject to above-average fluctuations as a result of seeking high-quality stocks with good future growth prospects. The portion of the Portfolio's portfolio that makes investments pursuant to a value strategy may be subject to the risk that the market may not recognize a security's intrinsic value for long periods of time or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Issuers of value stocks may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused the stock to be out of favor. If the Portfolio's assessment of market conditions or a company's value is inaccurate, the Portfolio could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. Historically, growth stocks have performed best during later stages of economic expansion and value stocks have performed best during periods of economic recovery. Therefore, both styles may over time go in and out of favor with the markets. At times when a style is out of favor, that portion of the portfolio may lag the other portion of the portfolio, which may cause the overall Portfolio to underperform the market in general, its benchmark and other mutual funds. Growth and value stocks have historically produced similar long-term results, though each category has periods when it outperforms the other.

Commodity Risk. A commodity-linked derivative instrument is a financial instrument, the value of which is determined by the value of one or more commodities, such as precious metals and agricultural products, or an index of various commodities. The prices of these instruments historically have been affected by, among other things, overall market movements or fluctuations, such as demand, supply disruptions and speculation, and changes in interest and exchange rates. The prices of commodity-linked derivative instruments also may be more volatile than the prices of investments in traditional equity and debt securities.

Covenant-Lite Risk. Some of the loans or debt obligations in which the Portfolio may invest or get exposure to may be "covenant-lite", which means the loans or obligations contain fewer financial maintenance covenants than other loans or obligations (in some cases, none) and do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the borrower's performance and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the Portfolio in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. The Portfolio may also experience difficulty, expenses or delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans or obligations. As a result of these risks, the Portfolio's exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Portfolio's net income and NAV.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying investments, such as an asset, reference rate, or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies, and currency exchange rates. Derivatives in which the Portfolios may invest include exchange-traded instruments, as well as privately-negotiated instruments, also called over-the-counter instruments. Examples of derivatives include options, futures, forward agreements, interest rate swap agreements, credit default

swap agreements, and credit-linked securities. A Portfolio may, but is not required to, use derivatives to seek to earn income or enhance returns, manage or adjust its risk profile, replace more traditional direct investments, or obtain exposure to certain markets. The use of derivatives to seek to earn income or enhance returns may be considered speculative.

The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves a variety of risks and costs that are different from, or possibly greater than, investing directly in traditional equity and debt securities, including:

- *Counterparty credit risk.* There is a risk that the counterparty (the party on the other side of the transaction) on a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation to a Portfolio. This risk is especially important in the context of privately negotiated instruments. For example, a Portfolio would be exposed to counterparty credit risk to the extent it enters into a credit default swap, that is, it purchases protection against a default by a debt issuer, and the swap counterparty does not maintain adequate reserves to cover such a default.
- *Leverage risk.* Certain derivatives and related trading strategies create debt obligations similar to borrowings, and therefore create leverage. Leverage can result in losses to a Portfolio that exceed the amount the Portfolio originally invested. To mitigate leverage risk, a Portfolio will segregate liquid assets or otherwise cover the transactions that may give rise to such risk. The use of leverage may cause a Portfolio to liquidate Portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation or coverage requirements.
- *Liquidity and valuation risk.* Certain exchange-traded derivatives may be difficult or impossible to buy or sell at the time that the seller would like, or at the price that the seller believes the derivative is currently worth. Privately-negotiated instruments may be difficult to terminate, and from time to time, a Portfolio may find it difficult to enter into a transaction that would offset the losses incurred by another derivative that it holds. Derivatives, and especially privately-negotiated instruments, also involve the risk of incorrect valuation (that is, the value assigned to the derivative may not always reflect its risks or potential rewards).
- *Hedging risk.* Hedging is a strategy in which a Portfolio uses a derivative to offset the risks associated with its other portfolio holdings. While hedging can reduce losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains or magnify losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by the Portfolio. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the derivative will not match the value of the holdings being hedged, to the extent expected by the Portfolio, in which case any losses on the holdings being hedged may not be reduced and in fact, may be increased. No assurance can be given that any hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. A Portfolio is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.
- *Futures and Forward Contracts risk.* The primary risks associated with the use of futures or forward contracts are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by a Portfolio and the price of the futures or forward contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures or forward contract and the resulting inability to close a futures or forward contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the failure to predict correctly the direction of securities or commodities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty to the futures or forward contract will default in the performance of its obligations. Additionally, not all forward contracts require a counterparty to post collateral, which may expose a Portfolio to greater losses in the event of a default by a counterparty.

Economic and Market Events Risk. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in periods of unusually high volatility in a market or a segment of a market, which could negatively impact performance. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of non-US investments are greater for investments in or exposed to emerging markets. Emerging market countries typically have economic, political and social systems that are less developed, and can be expected to be less stable, than those of more developed countries. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the ability of the Manager or a Portfolio's Subadviser(s) to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on a Portfolio's performance. For example, the economies of such countries can be subject to currency devaluations and rapid and unpredictable (and in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation or deflation. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity, price volatility and valuation difficulties. Regulatory regimes outside of the US may not require or

enforce corporate governance standards comparable to that of the US, which may result in less protections for investors in such issuers and make such issuers more susceptible to actions not in the best interest of the issuer or its investors. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investments by non-US investors, or that prevent non-US investors from withdrawing their money at will, which may make it difficult for a Portfolio to invest in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. Countries with emerging markets can be found in regions such as Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. A Portfolio may invest in some emerging markets through trading structures or protocols that subject it to risks such as those associated with decreased liquidity, custody of assets, different settlement and clearance procedures and asserting legal title under a developing legal and regulatory regime to a greater degree than in developed markets or even in other emerging markets.

Equity Securities Risk. There is a risk that the value of a particular stock or equity-related security held by a Portfolio could fluctuate, perhaps greatly, in response to a number of factors, such as changes in the issuer's financial condition. In addition to an individual stock losing value, the value of the equity markets or a sector of those markets in which a Portfolio invests could go down. A Portfolio's holdings can vary from broad market indexes, and the performance of a Portfolio can deviate from the performance of such indexes. Different parts of a market can react differently to adverse issuer, market, regulatory, political and economic developments. Such events may result in losses to a Portfolio. Preferred stock generally pays dividends at a specified rate and has preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of assets, but does not ordinarily carry voting rights. The price of a preferred stock is generally determined by earnings, type of products or services, projected growth rates, experience of management, liquidity, and general market conditions of the markets on which the stock trades. The most significant risks associated with investments in preferred stock include the risk of losses attributable to adverse changes in interest rates, broader market conditions and the financial condition of the stock's issuer. Equity securities may have greater price volatility than other types of investments. These risks are generally magnified in the case of equity investments in distressed companies.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) Risk. Unless otherwise indicated as a part of a Portfolio's principal investment strategy, each Portfolio may temporarily invest up to 10% of its assets in ETFs during stressed and/or volatile market conditions. A Portfolio may invest in ETFs, including ETFs managed by PGIM Investments or the Portfolio's Subadviser(s), as an efficient means of carrying out its investment strategies. As with mutual funds (i.e., funds that are not exchange-traded), ETFs charge asset-based fees and other expenses that a Portfolio will indirectly bear as a result of its investment in an ETF, including advisory fees paid by the underlying ETF (to the extent not offset by the Manager through accompanying management fee waivers for the Portfolio). ETFs are traded on stock exchanges or on the over-the-counter market. ETFs do not charge initial sales charges or redemption fees and investors pay only customary brokerage fees to buy and sell ETF shares.

An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a mutual fund that has the same investment objective, strategies and policies. In addition, ETFs may be subject to the following risks: (i) the risk that the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below its net asset value; (ii) the risk that an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; (iii) substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities or other assets in which an underlying ETF invests; (iv) the risk that an ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective; and (v) the risk that trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such an action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of a market-wide "circuit breaker" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. The price of an ETF can fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and materially, in response to market disruptions or changes in the ETF's NAV, the value of ETF holdings and supply and demand for ETF shares, and a Portfolio could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down.

The ETFs may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as authorized participants (APs), none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem ETF shares, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for such shares. This

circumstance may lead to shares of the ETF trading at a discount/premium to NAV, which may be substantial during periods of market stress, and may possibly result in trading halts and/or delisting of ETF shares. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

Expense Risk. Your actual cost of investing in a Portfolio may be higher than the expenses shown in “Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses” for a variety of reasons. For example, Portfolio operating expense ratios may be higher than those shown if a Portfolio’s average net assets decrease, fee waivers or expense limitations change, or the Portfolio incurs more expenses than expected. Net assets are more likely to decrease and Portfolio expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile. Active and frequent trading of Portfolio securities can increase expenses.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Investment in fixed income securities involves a variety of risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

- *Credit risk.* Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to pay principal and interest when due, or that the value of the security will suffer because investors believe the issuer is less able or willing to make required principal and interest payments. The downgrade of the credit of a security held by a Portfolio may decrease its value. Credit ratings are intended to provide a measure of credit risk. However, credit ratings are only the opinions of the credit rating agency issuing the ratings and are not guarantees as to quality. The lower the rating of a debt security held by a Portfolio, the greater the degree of credit risk that is perceived to exist by the credit rating agency with respect to that security. Increasing the amount of Portfolio assets allocated to lower-rated securities generally will increase the credit risk to which a Portfolio is subject. Information on the ratings issued to debt securities by certain credit rating agencies is included in Appendix I to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI). Not all securities are rated. In the event that the relevant credit rating agencies assign different ratings to the same security, a Portfolio’s Subadviser may determine which rating it believes best reflects the security’s quality and risk at that time. A Portfolio will not necessarily sell a security when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase. Some, but not all, US government securities are insured or guaranteed by the US government, while others are only insured or guaranteed by the issuing agency, which must rely on its own resources to repay the debt. Although credit risk may be lower for US government securities than for other investment-grade securities, the return may be lower.
- *Liquidity risk.* Liquidity risk is the risk that a Portfolio may not be able to sell some or all of the securities it holds, either at the price it values the security or at any price. Liquidity risk also includes the risk that there may be delays in selling a security, if it can be sold at all, which could prevent a Portfolio from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. In addition, liquidity risk refers to the risk that a Portfolio may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period or without significant dilution to remaining investors’ interests because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, redemption requests by certain large shareholders such as institutional investors, or other reasons. Meeting such redemption requests may cause a Portfolio to have to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices or times and/or unfavorable conditions and, thus, could reduce the returns of a Portfolio and dilute remaining investors’ interests. The reduction in dealer market-making capacity in fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years also has the potential to decrease liquidity.
- *Interest rate risk.* Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of an investment may go down in value when interest rates rise. The prices of fixed income securities generally move in the opposite direction to that of market interest rates. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of a Portfolio’s investments in fixed income securities. The risks associated with changing interest rates are heightened, given that interest rates in the US may increase, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the markets and a Portfolio’s investments. In recent years, the US has experienced historically low interest rates, increasing the risk associated with rising interest rates. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that a Portfolio’s investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policies and inflation rates. Generally, the longer the maturity of a fixed income security, the greater is the decline in its value when rates increase. As a result, portfolios with longer durations and longer weighted average maturities generally have more volatile share prices than portfolios with shorter durations and shorter weighted average maturities. Certain securities acquired by a Portfolio may pay interest at a variable rate or the principal amount of the security periodically adjusts according to the rate of inflation or other measure. In either case, the interest rate at issuance is generally lower than the fixed interest rate of bonds of similar seniority from the same issuer; however, variable interest rate securities generally are

subject to a lower risk that their value will decrease during periods of increasing interest rates and increasing inflation. Decreases in interest rates create the potential for a decrease in income earned by a Portfolio. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, a Portfolio may be unable to maintain positive returns. Certain countries have recently experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed-income instruments. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Portfolio performance to the extent the Portfolio is exposed to such interest rates.

Focus Risk. To the extent that a Portfolio focuses its investments in particular countries, regions, industries, sectors, markets, or types of investments from time to time, the Portfolio may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a portfolio that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors, markets, or investments, although the increasing interconnectivity between economies and financial markets throughout the world increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. As a result, a Portfolio may accumulate larger positions in such countries, regions, industries, sectors, markets, or types of investments and its performance may be tied more directly to the success or failure of a smaller group of related portfolio holdings than a portfolio that invests more broadly.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investment in foreign securities generally involve more risk than investing in securities of US issuers. Foreign securities include investments in securities of foreign issuers denominated in foreign currencies, as well as securities of foreign issuers denominated in US dollars and American Depositary Receipts.

Foreign investment risk includes the following risks:

- *Currency risk.* Changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by a Portfolio. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and affected by, among other factors, the general economic conditions of a country, the actions of the US and non-US governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation. A security may be denominated in a currency that is different from the currency of the country where the issuer is domiciled. Changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities held by a Portfolio. If a foreign currency grows weaker relative to the US dollar, the value of securities denominated in that foreign currency generally decreases in terms of US dollars. If a Portfolio does not correctly anticipate changes in exchange rates, its share price could decline as a result. A Portfolio may from time to time attempt to hedge a portion of its currency risk using a variety of techniques, including currency futures, forwards, and options. However, these instruments may not always work as intended, and in certain cases a Portfolio may be exposed to losses that are greater than the amount originally invested. For most emerging market currencies, suitable hedging instruments may not be available.
- *Emerging market risk.* Countries in emerging markets (e.g., South America, Eastern and Central Europe, Africa and the Pacific Basin countries) may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a limited number of securities. Economic, business, political, or social instability may affect investments in emerging markets differently, and often more severely, than investments in developed markets. Securities of issuers located in these countries tend to have volatile prices and offer the potential for substantial loss as well as gain. In addition, these securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than investments in more established markets as a result of inadequate trading volume or restrictions on trading imposed by the governments of such countries. Emerging markets may also have increased risks associated with clearance and settlement. Delays in settlement could result in periods of uninvested assets, missed investment opportunities or losses for a Portfolio.
- *Foreign market risk.* Foreign markets tend to be more volatile than US markets and are generally not subject to regulatory requirements comparable to those in the US. In addition, foreign markets are subject to differing custody and settlement practices. Foreign markets are subject to bankruptcy laws different than those in the US, which may result in lower recoveries for investors.
- *Foreign market events risk.* Many countries in certain parts of the world may be subject to a greater risk of natural disasters, outbreaks of infectious diseases and other public health threats that may reduce consumer demand, disrupt the global supply chain, result in travel restrictions and/or quarantines. And may generally have a significant effect on issuers based in foreign markets, issuers that operate in such markets and issuers that are dependent on others that operate in such markets. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to the coronavirus.

- *Information risk.* Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets usually differ from, and may be less comprehensive than, those in the US.
- *Liquidity and valuation risk.* Stocks that trade less frequently can be more difficult or more costly to buy, or to sell, than more liquid or active stocks. This liquidity risk is a function of the trading volume of a particular stock, as well as the size and liquidity of the entire local market. On the whole, foreign exchanges are smaller and less liquid than US markets. This can make buying and selling certain securities more difficult and costly. Relatively small transactions in some instances can have a disproportionately large effect on the price and supply of securities. In certain situations, it may become virtually impossible to sell a security in an orderly fashion at a price that approaches an estimate of its value.
- *Political and social risk.* Political or social developments, including military conflict (including Russia's military invasion in Ukraine) and geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), may adversely affect the value of a Portfolio's foreign securities. In addition, some foreign governments have limited the outflow of profits to investors abroad, extended diplomatic disputes to include trade and financial relations, imposed high taxes on corporate profits, imposed economic sanctions on other foreign nations, and imposed restrictions on certain investments. In particular, the European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns in, or rising government debt levels of, several European countries as well as acts of war in the region. These events may spread to other countries in Europe and may affect the value and liquidity of certain of a Portfolio's investments. A Portfolio's investments in foreign securities also may be subject to the risk of nationalization or expropriation of a foreign corporation's assets, imposition of currency exchange controls, or restrictions on the repatriation of non-US currency, confiscatory taxation, political or financial instability and adverse diplomatic developments. These risks are heightened in all respects with respect to investments in foreign securities issued by foreign corporations and governments located in developing countries or emerging markets.
- *Regulatory risk.* Some foreign governments regulate their exchanges less stringently than the US, and the rights of shareholders may not be as firmly established as in the US. In general, less information is publicly available about foreign corporations than about US companies.
- *Taxation risk.* Many foreign markets are not as open to foreign investors as US markets. A Portfolio may be required to pay special taxes on gains and distributions that are imposed on foreign investors. Payment of these foreign taxes may reduce the investment performance of a Portfolio.

High-Yield Risk. Investments in high-yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "high-yield securities" or "junk bonds") may be subject to greater levels of interest rate, credit, call and liquidity risk than investments in investment grade securities. High-yield securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than other types of securities. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for high-yield securities and reduce a Portfolio's ability to sell its high-yield securities at an advantageous time or price. In addition, the market for lower-rated bonds may be thinner and less active than the market for higher-rated bonds, and the prices of lower-rated bonds may fluctuate more than the prices of higher-rated bonds, particularly in times of market stress. High-yield securities frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from a Portfolio prior to maturity, which may result in the Portfolio having to reinvest the proceeds in other high-yield securities or similar instruments that may pay lower interest rates.

Income Risk. Because a Portfolio can only distribute what it earns, a Portfolio's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when a Portfolio experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Index Tracking Risk. Although a Portfolio may seek to track the performance and/or holdings and weightings of an index as closely as possible (i.e., achieve a high degree of correlation with the index), the Portfolio's return and/or holdings may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the returns and/or holdings of the index because of operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows, regulatory requirements and operational inefficiencies. A Portfolio incurs fees and expenses while its index does not incur such fees and expenses. Such expenses include the costs of buying and selling securities, such as when a Portfolio rebalances its portfolio to reflect changes in the composition of the underlying index. These expenses may be higher for a Portfolio investing in foreign securities. The performance of a Portfolio and the index may vary because of differences between the Portfolio's portfolio and the index due to legal restrictions, costs or liquidity restraints. The risk of variance between the performance of a Portfolio

and the index it tracks may be heightened during periods of market volatility or other unusual market conditions. In addition, a Portfolio may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Portfolio or reserves of cash held by the Portfolio to meet redemptions and to pay expenses.

Investment Style Risk. Securities of a particular investment style, such as growth or value, tend to perform differently and shift into and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions and investor sentiment, and tend to go through cycles of performing better—or worse—than other segments of the stock market or the overall stock market. As a result, a Portfolio's performance may at times be worse than the performance of other portfolios that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles.

Due to their relatively high valuations, growth stocks are typically more volatile than value stocks. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, share prices may decline significantly, even if earnings do increase. Further, growth stocks may not pay dividends or may pay lower dividends than value stocks. This means they depend more on price changes for returns and may be more adversely affected in a down market compared to value stocks that pay higher dividends.

There is a risk that the value investment style may be out of favor for a period of time, that the market will not recognize a security's intrinsic value for a long time or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Historically, value stocks have performed best during periods of economic recovery.

Large Company Risk. Large-capitalization stocks as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing a Portfolio to underperform investments that focus on small- or medium-capitalization stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges, including changes to technology or consumer tastes, and may grow more slowly than smaller companies, especially during market cycles corresponding to periods of economic expansion. Market capitalizations of companies change over time.

Leverage Risk. Leverage is the investment of borrowed cash. When using leverage, a Portfolio receives any profit or loss on the amount borrowed and invested, but remains obligated to repay the amount borrowed plus interest. The effect of using leverage is to amplify a Portfolio's gains and losses in comparison to the amount of a Portfolio's assets (that is, assets other than borrowed assets) at risk, thus causing the Portfolio to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged. Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Examples of such transactions include borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment contracts. Certain types of leveraging transactions could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where a Portfolio, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. To mitigate leverage risk, a Portfolio may segregate liquid assets or otherwise cover the transactions that may give rise to such risk. The use of leverage may cause a Portfolio to liquidate Portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation or coverage requirements.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk. From time to time, a Portfolio may hold one or more securities for which there are no or few buyers and sellers, or where the securities are subject to limitations on transfer. In those cases, a Portfolio may have difficulty determining the values of those securities for the purpose of determining a Portfolio's net asset value. A Portfolio also may have difficulty disposing of those securities at an advantageous time or at the values determined by the Portfolio for the purpose of determining the Portfolio's net asset value, especially during periods of significant net redemptions of Portfolio shares. As a result, a Portfolio may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to certain issuers, asset classes or sectors. Private equity investments and private real estate-related investments are generally classified as illiquid investments and generally cannot be readily sold. As a result, private real estate-related investments owned by a Portfolio may be valued at fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Board. Fair value determinations are inherently subjective and reflect good faith judgments based on available information. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the fair value prices accurately reflect the price a Portfolio would receive upon the sale of the investment. A Portfolio's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Portfolios with principal investment strategies that involve foreign securities, private placement investments, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity and valuation risk.

In December 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 2a-5, which addresses the valuation practices of registered investment companies and business development companies. Rule 2a-5 establishes a specific framework and a standard of baseline practices across funds to determine fair value in good faith for purposes of the 1940 Act. The impact of the rule on the Portfolios is uncertain at this time.

Loan Risk. The loans in which a Portfolio may invest are typically rated below investment grade or are unrated securities of similar quality. The loans in which a Portfolio may invest may not be (i) rated at the time of investment, (ii) registered with the SEC or (iii) listed on a securities exchange. The amount of public information available with respect to such loans may be less extensive than that available for more widely rated, registered or exchange-listed securities. Because no active trading market may exist for some of the loans in which a Portfolio may invest, such loans may be less liquid and more difficult to value than more liquid investments for which a trading market does exist. Portfolio transactions may take up to two or three weeks to settle, and in some cases much longer. Unlike the securities markets, there is no central clearinghouse for loan trades, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle. As a result, sale proceeds potentially will not be available to a Portfolio to make additional investments or to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations. A Portfolio thus is subject to the risk of selling other investments at disadvantageous times or prices or taking other actions necessary to raise cash to meet its redemption obligations. Because the interest rates of floating-rate loans in which a Portfolio may invest may reset frequently, if market interest rates fall, the loans' interest rates will be reset to lower levels, potentially reducing a Portfolio's income. Loans are also subject to the risk that scheduled interest or principal payments will not be made in a timely manner or at all, either of which may adversely affect the value of the loan. In addition, the collateral underlying a loan may be unavailable or insufficient to satisfy a borrower's obligation, and a Portfolio could become a partial owner of such collateral if a loan is foreclosed, subjecting the Portfolio to costs associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. If a Portfolio purchases a participation, it may only be able to enforce its rights through the lender and may assume the credit risk of the lender in addition to the borrower.

Loan interests may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as a Portfolio, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. A Portfolio may be in possession of material non-public information about a borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a loan or security of such borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, a Portfolio may be unable to enter into a transaction in a loan or security of such a borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Market and Management Risk. Market risk is the risk that the markets in which a Portfolio invests will experience market volatility and go down in value, including the possibility that a market will go down sharply and unpredictably. All markets go through cycles, and market risk involves being on the wrong side of a cycle. Factors affecting market risk include political events, broad economic and social changes, and the mood of the investing public. If investor sentiment turns negative, the price of all securities may decline. Market risk also includes the risk that geopolitical and other events will disrupt the economy on a national or global level. For instance, war, terrorism, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, political changes or diplomatic developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics, or epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters can all negatively impact the securities markets, which could cause a Portfolio to lose value. Such events may reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. During periods of severe market stress, it is possible that the market for some or all of a Portfolio's investments may become highly volatile and/or illiquid. In such an event, the Portfolio may find it difficult to sell some or all of its investments and, for certain assets, the trade settlement period may be longer than anticipated. In addition, 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. Exchanges and securities markets may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities, which may result in, among other things, a Portfolio being unable to buy or sell certain securities at an advantageous time or accurately price its portfolio investments. In addition, a Portfolio may rely on various third-party sources to calculate its net asset value. As a result, a Portfolio is subject to certain operational risks associated with reliance on service providers and service providers' data sources. In particular, errors or systems failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Portfolio's calculations of its net asset value. Such net asset value calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated net asset values, delays in net asset value calculations and/or the inability to calculate net asset values over extended periods. A Portfolio may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

Management risk is the risk that the investment strategy or the Manager or a subadviser will not work as intended. All decisions by the Manager or a subadviser require judgment and are based on imperfect information. In addition, if a Portfolio is managed using a quantitative investment model, it is subject to the risk that the model may not perform as expected. Similarly, there can be no assurance that quantitative models or methods utilized by the Manager or a subadviser, or related data sources, will always be available, and the loss of access to any such model(s) or data sources could have an adverse impact on a Portfolio's ability to realize its investment objective. Moreover, regulatory restrictions, actual or potential conflicts of interest or other considerations may cause the Manager or a subadviser to restrict or prohibit participation in certain investments. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of a Portfolio will be achieved.

Market Capitalization Risk. Investing in issuers within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment. Because a Portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in securities issued by small-cap companies, it is likely to be more volatile than a portfolio that focuses on securities issued by larger companies. Small-sized companies often have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. In addition, smaller companies are typically more sensitive to changes in overall economic conditions and their securities may be difficult to trade.

Mid-Sized Company Risk. The shares of mid-sized companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the pricing of these securities and on a Portfolio's ability to sell the securities. Changes in the demand for these securities generally have a disproportionate effect on their market price, tending to make prices rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure. Such investments also may be more volatile than investments in larger companies, as mid-sized companies generally experience higher growth and failure rates, and typically have less access to capital.

Participation Notes (P-Notes) Risk. A Portfolio may gain exposure to securities traded in foreign markets through investments in P-notes. P-notes are generally issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to an underlying common stock or other security. An investment in a P-note involves additional risks beyond the risks normally associated with a direct investment in the underlying security. While the holder of a P-note is entitled to receive from the broker-dealer or bank any dividends paid by the underlying security, the holder is not entitled to the same rights (e.g., voting rights) as a direct owner of the underlying security. P-notes are considered general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them as the counterparty. As such, a Portfolio must rely on the creditworthiness of the counterparty for its investment returns on the P-notes and would have no rights against the issuer of the underlying security. Additionally, there is no assurance that there will be a secondary trading market for a P-note or that the trading price of a P-note will equal the value of the underlying security.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A Subadviser generally does not consider the length of time a Portfolio has held a particular security in making investment decisions. In fact, a Subadviser may engage in active and frequent trading on behalf of a Portfolio—that is, frequent trading of its securities—in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or yield differentials. A Portfolio's turnover rate may be higher than that of other mutual funds due to a Subadviser's investment strategies and the above-referenced asset transfer programs. Portfolio turnover generally involves some

expense to a Portfolio, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities. A Portfolio may experience an increase in its portfolio turnover rate when the Portfolio's portfolio is modified in connection with a change in a Subadviser.

Prepayment or Call Risk. Prepayment or call risk is the risk that issuers will prepay fixed-rate obligations held by the Portfolio when interest rates fall, forcing a Portfolio to reinvest in obligations with lower interest rates than the original obligations. Mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities are particularly subject to prepayment risk.

Quantitative Model Risk. A Portfolio may use quantitative models as part of its investment process. Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance for many reasons, including factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, and changing sources of market returns. Any errors, limitations, or imperfections in the development, implementation, and maintenance of the Subadviser's quantitative analyses or models (for example, software or other technology malfunctions or programming inaccuracies), or in the data on which they are based, including the Subadviser's ability to timely update the data, could adversely affect the Subadviser's effective use of such analyses or models, which in turn could adversely affect a Portfolio's performance. A model that has been formulated on the basis of past market data may not be predictive of future price movements. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will produce the desired results or enable a Portfolio to achieve its objective. A given model may be more effective with certain instruments or strategies than others, and there can be no assurance that any model can identify and incorporate all factors that will affect an investment's price or performance.

Real Estate Risk. Investments in REITs and real estate-linked derivative instruments will subject a Portfolio to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, operating expenses, overbuilding, construction delays and the supply of real estate generally, extended vacancies of properties, and the management skill and credit worthiness of the issuer. An investment in a real estate-linked derivative instrument that is linked to the value of a REIT is subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the REIT, adverse changes to tax laws, or failure by the REIT to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the tax laws. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property and, as a result, may be more exposed to events that adversely affect such properties or areas than REITs that invest more broadly.

Regulatory Risk. Each Portfolio is subject to a variety of laws and regulations which govern its operations. Each Portfolio is subject to regulation by the SEC, and depending on the Portfolio, the CFTC. Similarly, the businesses and other issuers of the securities and other instruments in which a Portfolio invests are also subject to considerable regulation. These laws and regulations are subject to change. Changes in laws and regulations may materially impact a Portfolio, a security, business, sector or market. For example, changes in laws or regulations made by the government or a regulatory body may impact the ability of a Portfolio to achieve its investment objective, or may impact a Portfolio's investment policies and/or strategies, or may reduce the attractiveness of an investment.

Small and Medium Sized Company Risk. Securities of small and medium sized companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the price of these securities and on a Portfolio's ability to sell these securities. Changes in the demand for these securities generally have a disproportionate effect on their market price, tending to make prices rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure. Such investments also may be more volatile than investments in larger companies, as smaller and medium sized companies generally experience higher growth and failure rates, and typically have less diversified product lines, less experienced senior management, and less access to capital than larger companies. In the case of small sized technology companies, the risks associated with technology company stocks, which tend to be more volatile than other sectors, are magnified.

Small Sized Company Risk. Securities of small sized companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the price of these securities and on a Portfolio's ability to sell these securities. Changes in the demand for these securities generally have a disproportionate effect on their market price, tending to make prices rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure. Such investments also may be more volatile than investments in larger companies, as smaller companies generally experience higher growth and failure rates, and typically have less diversified product lines, less experienced senior management, and less access to capital than larger companies. In the case of small sized technology companies, the risks associated with technology company stocks, which tend to be more volatile than other sectors, are magnified.

US Government Securities Risk. US Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the US Government. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and US Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the US Government. For example, securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks are neither insured nor guaranteed by the US Government. These securities may be supported by the ability to borrow from the US Treasury or only by the credit of the issuing agency, authority, instrumentality or enterprise and, as a result, are subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the US Treasury. Further, the US Government and its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities and enterprises do not guarantee the market value of their securities; consequently, the value of such securities will fluctuate. This may be the case especially when there is any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the status of negotiations in the US Congress to increase the statutory debt ceiling. If the US Congress is unable to negotiate an adjustment to the statutory debt ceiling, there is also the risk that the US Government may default on payments on certain US Government securities, including those held by a Portfolio (including the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio), which could have a negative impact on the Portfolio. An increase in demand for US Government securities resulting from an increase in demand for government money market funds may lead to lower yields on such securities.

Yield Risk. The amount of income received by a Portfolio will go up or down depending on day-to-day variations in short-term interest rates, and when interest rates are very low, the Portfolio's expenses could absorb all or a significant portion of the Portfolio's income. If interest rates increase, the Portfolio's yield may not increase proportionately. For example, the Portfolio's investment manager may discontinue any temporary voluntary fee limitation.

HOW THE TRUST IS MANAGED

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees (the Board) oversees the actions of PGIM Investments LLC (PGIM Investments or the Manager), the Subadvisers and the distributor and decides on general policies. The Board also oversees the Trust's officers who conduct and supervise the daily business operations of the Trust.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

PGIM Investments, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc., serves as the overall investment manager for the Trust. PGIM Investments is located at 655 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. PGIM Investments and its predecessors have served as manager and administrator to investment companies since 1987. As of February 28, 2022, PGIM Investments served as the investment manager to all of the Prudential US and offshore investment companies, and as manager or administrator to closed-end investment companies, with aggregate assets of approximately \$349.4 billion.

The Trust's Investment Management Agreement, on behalf of each Portfolio, with PGIM Investments (the Management Agreement), provides that PGIM Investments will furnish each Portfolio with investment advice and administrative services subject to the supervision of the Board and in conformity with the stated policies of the Portfolio. PGIM Investments must also provide, or obtain and supervise, the executive, administrative, accounting, custody, transfer agent and shareholder servicing services that are deemed advisable by the Board.

PGIM Investments has engaged the subadvisers to conduct the investment programs of the Portfolios, including the purchase, retention and sale of portfolio securities and other financial instruments. PGIM Investments is responsible for monitoring the activities of the subadvisers and reporting on such activities to the Board. PGIM Investments and the Trust have obtained exemptive orders from the SEC that permit PGIM Investments, subject to approval by the Board, to hire or change subadvisers for a Portfolio by entering into new subadvisory agreements with affiliated and non-affiliated subadvisers, without obtaining shareholder approval of such changes. The exemptive orders (which are similar to exemptive orders granted to other investment companies that are organized in a manner similar to the Trust) are intended to facilitate the efficient supervision and management of the subadvisers by PGIM Investments and the Board. If there is more than one subadviser for a Portfolio, PGIM Investments will determine the division of the assets for that Portfolio among the applicable subadvisers under normal conditions. All daily cash inflows (that is, purchases and reinvested distributions) and outflows (that is, redemptions and expense items) will be divided among such subadvisers as PGIM Investments deems appropriate. PGIM Investments, in its sole discretion, may change the target allocation of assets among subadvisers, transfer assets between subadvisers, or change the allocation of cash inflows or cash outflows among subadvisers for any reason and at any time without notice. As a consequence, PGIM Investments may allocate assets or cash flows from a portfolio segment that has appreciated more to another portfolio segment.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Trust's Management Agreement and subadvisory agreements is available in the Trust's semi-annual report (for agreements approved during the six-month period ended June 30), and in the Trust's annual report (for agreements approved during the six-month period ended December 31).

MANAGEMENT FEES

Set forth below are the total effective annualized investment management fees paid (as a percentage of average net assets) net of waivers by each Portfolio of the Trust to PGIM Investments during 2021:

PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced <i>(formerly, Conservative Balanced)</i>	0.55%
PSF PGIM Total Return Bond <i>(formerly, Diversified Bond)</i>	0.40%
PSF PGIM Jennison Blend <i>(formerly, Equity)</i>	0.45%
PSF PGIM Flexible Managed <i>(formerly, Flexible Managed)</i>	0.60%
PSF Global <i>(formerly, Global)</i>	0.71%

PSF PGIM Government Income (formerly, Government Income)	0.40%
PSF PGIM Government Money Market (formerly, Government Money Market)	0.04%
PSF PGIM High Yield Bond (formerly, High Yield Bond)	0.53%
PSF PGIM Jennison Growth (formerly, Jennison)	0.60%
PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend (formerly, Jennison 20/20 Focus)	0.75%
PSF Natural Resources (formerly, Natural Resources)	0.44%
PSF Small-Cap Stock Index (formerly, Small Capitalization Stock)	0.35%
PSF Stock Index (formerly, Stock Index)	0.28%
PSF PGIM Jennison Value (formerly, Value)	0.40%
PSF International Growth (formerly, SP International Growth)	0.79%
PSF Mid-Cap Growth (formerly, SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth)	0.60%
PSF Small-Cap Value (formerly, SP Small-Cap Value)	0.90%

INVESTMENT SUBADVISERS

Each Portfolio of the Trust has one or more subadvisers providing the day-to-day investment management of the Portfolio. PGIM Investments pays each subadviser out of the fee that PGIM Investments receives from the Trust. Descriptions of each subadviser are set out below:

Jennison Associates LLC (Jennison) is organized under the laws of Delaware as single member limited liability company whose sole member is PGIM, Inc., which is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of PGIM Holding Company LLC, which is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. As of December 31, 2021, Jennison managed in excess of \$245.5 billion in assets for institutional, mutual fund and certain other clients. Jennison's address is 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (J.P. Morgan) is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of J.P. Morgan Chase Co., a publicly held bank holding company and global financial services firm. J.P. Morgan manages assets for governments, corporations, endowments, foundations and individuals worldwide. As of December 31, 2021, J.P. Morgan and its affiliated companies had approximately \$2.65 trillion in assets under management worldwide. J.P. Morgan's address is 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10179.

PGIM, Inc. (PGIM) is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. PGIM was formed in June 1984 and was registered with the SEC as an investment adviser in December 1984. The Fixed Income unit of PGIM (PGIM Fixed Income) is the principal public fixed income asset management unit of PGIM. As of December 31, 2021, PGIM had approximately \$1.52 trillion in assets under management. PGIM's address is 655 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

PGIM Fixed Income is the primary public fixed-income asset management unit of PGIM, with \$957 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2021, and is the unit of PGIM that provides investment advisory services.*

PGIM Fixed Income is organized into groups specializing in different sectors of the fixed income market: US and non-US government bonds, mortgages and asset-backed securities, US and non-US investment grade corporate bonds, high-yield bonds, emerging markets bonds, municipal bonds, and money market securities.

PGIM Limited is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of PGIM. PGIM Limited is located at Grand Buildings, 1-3 Strand, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5HR. PGIM Limited provides investment advisory services with respect to securities in certain foreign markets. As of December 31, 2021, PGIM Limited managed approximately \$62.3 billion in assets.

* PGIM Fixed Income's assets under management includes the assets under management of PGIM Limited.

PGIM Quantitative Solutions LLC (PGIM Quantitative Solutions) is a registered investment adviser, is a wholly-owned and independently-operated subsidiary of PGIM, the global investment management businesses of Prudential Financial, Inc. PGIM Quantitative Solutions began managing multi-asset portfolios for institutional investors in 1975. As of December 31, 2021, PGIM Quantitative Solutions managed approximately \$116.4 billion in quantitative equity and global multi-asset solutions for a global client base of pension funds, endowments, foundations, sovereign wealth funds and subadvisory accounts. With offices in Newark, San Francisco and London, PGIM Quantitative Solutions primary address is Gateway Center Two, 100 Mulberry Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC (AllianzGI US) is a registered investment adviser located at 1633 Broadway, New York, New York 10019. As of December 31, 2021, AllianzGI US had approximately \$145.8 billion in assets under management.

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (GSAM) has been registered as an investment adviser with the SEC since 1990, is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and an affiliate of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (Goldman Sachs). As of December 31, 2021, GSAM, including its investment advisory affiliates, had assets under supervision (AUS) of approximately \$2.21 trillion. AUS includes assets under management and other client assets for which Goldman Sachs does not have full discretion. Goldman Sachs' address is 200 West Street, New York, New York 10282-2198.

LSV Asset Management (LSV) was formed in 1994. LSV is a quantitative value equity manager providing active asset management for institutional clients through the application of a proprietary model. As of December 31, 2021, LSV had approximately \$108.81 billion in assets under management. LSV's address is 155 North Wacker Drive, 46th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Massachusetts Financial Services Company (MFS). MFS is the oldest US mutual fund organization. MFS and its predecessor organizations have managed money since 1924 and founded the first mutual fund in the United States. MFS is a subsidiary of Sun Life of Canada (U.S.) Financial Services Holdings, Inc., which in turn is an indirect majority-owned subsidiary of Sun Life Financial Inc. (a diversified financial services company). The principal address of MFS is 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. Net assets under management of the MFS organization were approximately \$692 billion as of December 31, 2021.

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (NBIA). Is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Neuberger Berman Group LLC (Neuberger Berman). As of December 31, 2021, NBIA and its affiliates managed approximately \$460 billion in assets. NBIA's address is 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10104.

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price) and its affiliates managed approximately \$1.69 trillion in assets as of December 31, 2021. T. Rowe Price's address is 100 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

William Blair Investment Management, LLC (William Blair). William Blair is an independent investment management firm and is affiliated with William Blair & Company, LLC, a 100% active-employee owned firm founded in 1935. As of December 31, 2021, William Blair managed approximately \$79.6 billion in assets. William Blair's address is 150 North Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Information about the portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolios is set forth below.

In addition to the information set forth below, the SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and each portfolio manager's ownership of shares of the Trust's Portfolios.

PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio (formerly, Conservative Balanced Portfolio) and PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio (formerly, Flexible Managed Portfolio)

Equity Segments. PGIM Quantitative Solutions typically follows a team approach in the management of its portfolios. PGIM Quantitative Solutions uses a disciplined investment process based on fundamental data, driven by its quantitative investment models. PGIM Quantitative Solutions incorporates into its investment process insights gained from its original research and the seasoned judgment of its portfolio manager and analysts. Stacie Mintz, Edward Keon Jr. and Joel Kallman are the members of PGIM Quantitative Solutions' portfolio management team jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the equity portion and asset allocation of the PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio.

Edward F. Keon Jr. is a Managing Director and Chief Investment Strategist for PGIM Quantitative Solutions' Global Multi-Asset Solutions team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, analysis, and economic and market valuation research. He also represents the firm through appearances in major media outlets, most notably as a regular guest on CNBC's Squawk Box. Prior to joining PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Ed served as Chief Investment Strategist and Director of Quantitative Research at Prudential Equity Group, LLC, where he was repeatedly voted onto Institutional Investor's All-American Research Team, and as a Senior Vice President at I/B/E/S International Inc. Ed is a board member of the Chicago Quantitative Alliance, where he heads the committee to develop sound practices in quantitative investment management. He earned a BS in industrial management from the University of Massachusetts Lowell and an MBA in finance and marketing from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sloan School of Management.

Joel M. Kallman, CFA, is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions working within the Global Multi-Asset Solutions team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, analysis, and economic and market valuation research. Prior to joining PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Joel held various positions for PGIM Fixed Income that involved high-yield credit analysis and performance reporting. He earned a BS and MBA in finance from Rutgers University. Joel is a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Stacie L. Mintz, CFA, is a Managing Director, Co-Head of the Quantitative Equity team and Portfolio Manager for QMA. In this capacity, she leads the portfolio managers on the Quantitative Equity team. She is responsible for enhancements to the Quantitative Equity models and portfolio analytic tools. Prior to her current role, she served as the Head of Equity Portfolio Management for PGIM Quantitative Solutions. Previously, Stacie was a member of the former Asset Allocation team where she was responsible for several retail and institutional portfolios. During that time, she was also responsible for managing the overall asset allocation for the Prudential Pension Plan. She earned a BA in economics from Rutgers University and an MBA in finance from the New York University Stern School of Business.

Edward Keon Jr., Joel Kallman and Stacie Mintz are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the equity portion and asset allocation of the Portfolio. Their backgrounds are discussed above.

Fixed Income Segments. Richard Piccirillo, Michael J. Collins, CFA, Gregory Peters and Lindsay Rosner, CFA of PGIM Fixed Income are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fixed income segments of the Portfolios.

Richard Piccirillo is a Managing Director and senior portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's Core, Long Government/Credit, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other multi-sector Fixed Income strategies. Mr. Piccirillo had specialized in mortgage-and asset-backed securities since joining the Firm in 1993. Before joining the Firm, Mr. Piccirillo was a fixed income analyst with Fischer Francis Trees & Watts. Mr. Piccirillo started his career as a financial analyst at Smith Barney. He received a BBA in Finance from George Washington University and an MBA in Finance and International Business from New York University. Mr. Piccirillo was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit.

Michael J. Collins, CFA, is a Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager for Core, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other Multi-Sector Fixed Income strategies. Previously, Mr. Collins was a High Yield Portfolio Manager and Fixed Income Investment Strategist. Earlier he was a credit research analyst, covering investment grade and high yield corporate credits. Additionally, he developed proprietary quantitative international interest rate and currency valuation models for our global bond unit. Mr. Collins began his career at the Firm in 1986 as a software applications designer. He received a BS in Mathematics and Computer Science from Binghamton University and an MBA in Finance from New York University. Mr. Collins holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a Fellow of the Life Management Institute (FLMI). He currently serves as the Treasurer on the Board of CEA, a non-profit that provides education and employment for people with disabilities. Mr. Collins was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit. Mr. Collins is the host of PGIM Fixed Income's "All The Credit" podcast.

Gregory Peters is a Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer of PGIM Fixed Income. Mr. Peters is also a senior portfolio manager for Core, Long Government/Credit, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other multi-sector Fixed Income strategies. Prior to joining the Firm in 2014, Mr. Peters was Morgan Stanley's Global Director of Fixed Income & Economic Research and Chief Global Cross Asset Strategist, responsible for the Firm's macro research and asset allocation strategy. Earlier, he worked at Salomon Smith Barney and the Department of U.S. Treasury. He received a BA in Finance from The College of New Jersey and an MBA from Fordham University. Mr. Peters is a member of the Fixed Income Analyst Society and the Bond Market Association. Mr. Peters was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit.

Lindsay Rosner, CFA, is a Principal on the Multi-Sector Portfolio Management Team for PGIM Fixed Income. Her primary responsibilities are supporting our efforts in managing multi-sector portfolios across several mandates, including Core, Core Plus, and Core Conservative, both intermediate and long duration. Prior to joining the Firm in 2012, Ms. Rosner worked for Barclays Capital (and prior to that, Lehman Brothers) in New York City where she was a convertible bond trader, working with both hedge fund and traditional money management clients. Ms. Rosner is a graduate of Princeton University. She received a BA from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Ms. Rosner holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

PSF PGIM Total Return Bond Portfolio (formerly, Diversified Bond Portfolio)

Michael J. Collins, CFA, Gregory Peters, Richard Piccirillo, Robert Tipp, CFA, and Lindsay Rosner, CFA of PGIM Fixed Income are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Michael J. Collins, CFA, is a Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager for Core, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other Multi-Sector Fixed Income strategies. Previously, Mr. Collins was a High Yield Portfolio Manager and Fixed Income Investment Strategist. Earlier he was a credit research analyst, covering investment grade and high yield corporate credits. Additionally, he developed proprietary quantitative international interest rate and currency valuation models for our global bond unit. Mr. Collins began his career at the Firm in 1986 as a software applications designer. He received a BS in Mathematics and Computer Science from Binghamton University and an MBA in Finance from New York University. Mr. Collins holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a Fellow of the Life Management Institute (FLMI). He currently serves as the Treasurer on the Board of CEA, a non-profit that provides education and employment for people with disabilities. Mr. Collins was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit. Mr. Collins is the host of PGIM Fixed Income's "All The Credit" podcast.

Gregory Peters is a Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer of PGIM Fixed Income. Mr. Peters is also a senior portfolio manager for Core, Long Government/Credit, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other multi-sector Fixed Income strategies. Prior to joining the Firm in 2014, Mr. Peters was Morgan Stanley's Global Director of Fixed Income & Economic Research and Chief Global Cross Asset Strategist, responsible for the Firm's macro research and asset allocation strategy. Earlier, he worked at Salomon Smith Barney and the Department of U.S. Treasury. He received a BA in Finance from The College of New Jersey and an MBA from Fordham University. Mr. Peters is a member of the Fixed Income Analyst Society and the Bond Market Association. Mr. Peters was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit.

Richard Piccirillo is a Managing Director and senior portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's Core, Long Government/Credit, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other multi-sector Fixed Income strategies. Mr. Piccirillo had specialized in mortgage-and asset-backed securities since joining the Firm in 1993. Before joining the Firm, Mr. Piccirillo was a fixed income analyst with Fischer Francis Trees & Watts. Mr. Piccirillo started his career as a financial analyst at Smith Barney. He received a BBA in Finance from George Washington University and an MBA in Finance and International Business from New York University. Mr. Piccirillo was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit.

Robert Tipp, CFA, is a Managing Director, Chief Investment Strategist, and Head of Global Bonds for PGIM Fixed Income. In addition to comanaging the global multi-sector strategies, Mr. Tipp is responsible for global rates positioning for Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other portfolios. Mr. Tipp has worked at the Firm since 1991, where he has held a variety of senior investment manager and strategist roles. Prior to joining the firm, he was a Director in the Portfolio Strategies Group at the First Boston Corporation, where he developed, marketed, and implemented strategic portfolio products for money managers. Before that, Mr. Tipp was a Senior Staff Analyst at the Allstate Research & Planning Center, and managed fixed income and equity derivative strategies at Wells Fargo Investment Advisors. He received a BS in Business Administration and an MBA from the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Tipp holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Lindsay Rosner, CFA, is a Principal on the Multi-Sector Portfolio Management Team for PGIM Fixed Income. Her primary responsibilities are supporting our efforts in managing multi-sector portfolios across several mandates, including Core, Core Plus, and Core Conservative, both intermediate and long duration. Prior to joining the Firm in 2012, Ms. Rosner worked for Barclays Capital (and prior to that, Lehman Brothers) in New York City where she was a convertible bond trader, working with both hedge fund and traditional money management clients. Ms. Rosner is a graduate of Princeton University. She received a BA from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Ms. Rosner holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Portfolio (formerly, Equity Portfolio)

Spiros "Sig" Segalas, Blair A. Boyer, Kathleen A. McCarragher, Natasha Kuhlkin, CFA, Rebecca Irwin, Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA, and Joseph C. Esposito, CFA are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Spiros "Sig" Segalas was one of the original founders of Jennison in 1969. He is currently President, Chief Investment Officer and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. Mr. Segalas began his investment career as a research analyst with Bankers Trust Company in 1960 and was responsible for technology, aerospace, and conglomerate securities. In 1963, he was appointed group head of the technology group; in 1967, he was asked to manage a newly introduced commingled emerging growth fund for the bank's institutional clients. He was also appointed to the bank's investment policy group. Mr. Segalas earned a BA from Princeton University, after which he served as an officer in the US Navy.

Blair A. Boyer is a Managing Director, Co-Head of Large Cap Growth Equity and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in March 1993 as an international equity analyst and joined the large cap growth team as a portfolio manager in 2003. Prior to joining Jennison, he managed international equity portfolios at Arnhold and

S. Bleichroeder for five years. Prior to that, he was a research analyst and then a senior portfolio manager at Verus Capital. Mr. Boyer earned a BA in economics from Bucknell University and an MBA from The New York University Stern School of Business.

Kathleen A. McCarragher is a Managing Director, the Head of Growth Equity and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. She joined Jennison in May 1998. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. McCarragher spent six years with Weiss, Peck & Greer LLC where she was a Managing Director and the Director of Large Cap Growth Equities. Prior to that, Ms. McCarragher spent 10 years with State Street Research & Management. Ms. McCarragher earned a BBA, summa cum laude, in finance and economics from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

Natasha Kuhlkin, CFA, is a Managing Director and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager and research analyst. She joined Jennison in May 2004. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. Kuhlkin was an equity research analyst at Evergreen Investment Management and Palisade Capital Management. Ms. Kuhlkin earned a BS, magna cum laude, in accounting from Binghamton University and she holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Rebecca Irwin is a Managing Director and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager and research analyst. She joined Jennison in September 2006. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. Irwin was a health care analyst at Viking Global Investors. Prior to that, she was at UBS and at Salomon Smith Barney. Ms. Irwin earned a BA in economics from Queen's University at Kingston, an LLB from the University of Toronto, and an LLM from Harvard Law School.

Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA, is a Managing Director, the Head of Value Equity, and a large cap value portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in September 2014. Prior to joining Jennison, Mr. Koontz was a portfolio manager at Loomis, Sayles & Company for nineteen years where he managed diversified and concentrated value strategies. Prior to that, he was a senior portfolio manager at Comerica Bank and also worked for three years as chief investment officer for The Jeffrey Company, a private investment firm and the Public Employees' Retirement System of Ohio. Mr. Koontz earned a BS in finance and an MBA from The Ohio State University, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Joseph C. Esposito, CFA, is a Managing Director and a large cap value portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in September 2014. Mr. Esposito was previously a senior equity analyst at Loomis, Sayles & Company for seven years. Prior to that, he was a business systems analyst at AXA Financial. Mr. Esposito earned a BA in philosophy from the College of New Jersey, an MBA from Columbia Business School, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

The portfolio managers for the Portfolio are supported by other Jennison portfolio managers, research analysts and investment professionals. Team members conduct research, make securities recommendations and support the portfolio managers in all activities. Members of the team may change from time to time.

PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio (formerly, Flexible Managed Portfolio)

PGIM Quantitative Solutions Segment. Edward F. Keon Jr., Joel M. Kallman and Stacie L. Mintz are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Portfolio advised by PGIM Quantitative Solutions.

Edward F. Keon Jr. is a Managing Director and Chief Investment Strategist for PGIM Quantitative Solutions' Global Multi-Asset Solutions team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, analysis, and economic and market valuation research. He also represents the firm through appearances in major media outlets, most notably as a regular guest on CNBC's Squawk Box. Prior to joining PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Ed served as Chief Investment Strategist and Director of Quantitative Research at Prudential Equity Group, LLC, where he was repeatedly voted onto Institutional Investor's All-American Research Team, and as a Senior Vice President at I/B/E/S International Inc. Ed is a board member of the Chicago Quantitative Alliance, where he heads the committee to develop sound

practices in quantitative investment management. He earned a BS in industrial management from the University of Massachusetts Lowell and an MBA in finance and marketing from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sloan School of Management.

Joel M. Kallman, CFA, is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions working within the Global Multi-Asset Solutions team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, analysis, and economic and market valuation research. Prior to joining PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Joel held various positions for PGIM Fixed Income that involved high-yield credit analysis and performance reporting. He earned a BS and MBA in finance from Rutgers University. Joel is a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Stacie L. Mintz, CFA, is a Managing Director, Co-Head of the Quantitative Equity team and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions. In this capacity, she leads the portfolio managers on the Quantitative Equity team. She is responsible for enhancements to the Quantitative Equity models and portfolio analytic tools. Prior to her current role, she served as the Head of Equity Portfolio Management for PGIM Quantitative Solutions. Previously, Stacie was a member of the former Asset Allocation team where she was responsible for several retail and institutional portfolios. During that time, she was also responsible for managing the overall asset allocation for the Prudential Pension Plan. She earned a BA in economics from Rutgers University and an MBA in finance from the New York University Stern School of Business.

Fixed Income Segment. Richard Piccirillo, Michael J. Collins, CFA, Gregory Peters and Lindsay Rosner, CFA, of PGIM Fixed Income are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fixed income segment of the Portfolio.

Richard Piccirillo is a Managing Director and senior portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's Core, Long Government/Credit, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other multi-sector Fixed Income strategies. Mr. Piccirillo had specialized in mortgage-and asset-backed securities since joining the Firm in 1993. Before joining the Firm, Mr. Piccirillo was a fixed income analyst with Fischer Francis Trees & Watts. Mr. Piccirillo started his career as a financial analyst at Smith Barney. He received a BBA in Finance from George Washington University and an MBA in Finance and International Business from New York University. Mr. Piccirillo was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit.

Michael J. Collins, CFA, is a Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager for Core, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other Multi-Sector Fixed Income strategies. Previously, Mr. Collins was a High Yield Portfolio Manager and Fixed Income Investment Strategist. Earlier he was a credit research analyst, covering investment grade and high yield corporate credits. Additionally, he developed proprietary quantitative international interest rate and currency valuation models for our global bond unit. Mr. Collins began his career at the Firm in 1986 as a software applications designer. He received a BS in Mathematics and Computer Science from Binghamton University and an MBA in Finance from New York University. Mr. Collins holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a Fellow of the Life Management Institute (FLMI). He currently serves as the Treasurer on the Board of CEA, a non-profit that provides education and employment for people with disabilities. Mr. Collins was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit. Mr. Collins is the host of PGIM Fixed Income's "All The Credit" podcast.

Gregory Peters is a Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer of PGIM Fixed Income. Mr. Peters is also a senior portfolio manager for Core, Long Government/Credit, Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other multi-sector Fixed Income strategies. Prior to joining the Firm in 2014, Mr. Peters was Morgan Stanley's Global Director of Fixed Income & Economic Research and Chief Global Cross Asset Strategist, responsible for the Firm's macro research and asset allocation strategy. Earlier, he worked at Salomon Smith Barney and the Department of U.S. Treasury. He received a BA in Finance from The College of New Jersey and an MBA from Fordham University. Mr. Peters is a member of the Fixed Income Analyst Society and the Bond Market Association. Mr. Peters was named a 2019 winner of the Pension and Investment Provider Award for Global Multi-Asset Credit.

Lindsay Rosner, CFA, is a Principal on the Multi-Sector Portfolio Management Team for PGIM Fixed Income. Her primary responsibilities are supporting our efforts in managing multi-sector portfolios across several mandates, including Core, Core Plus, and Core Conservative, both intermediate and long duration. Prior to joining the Firm in 2012, Ms. Rosner worked for Barclays Capital (and prior to that, Lehman Brothers) in New York City where she was a convertible bond trader, working with both hedge fund and traditional money management clients. Ms. Rosner is a graduate of Princeton University. She received a BA from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Ms. Rosner holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

PSF Global Portfolio (formerly, Global Portfolio)

PGIM Investments. Brian Ahrens, Andrei Marinich, CFA, Todd L. Kerin and Saleem Z. Banatwala are jointly and primarily responsible for the Portfolio's asset allocations.

Brian Ahrens is a Senior Vice President and Head of the Strategic Investment Research Group (SIRG) of PGIM Investments. He focuses on portfolio risk oversight, manager fulfillment, and the allocation of assets among managers. Mr. Ahrens oversees a staff of 17 investment professionals who focus on investment consulting, portfolio construction, and risk oversight activities. Mr. Ahrens has been with Prudential for over 15 years. Mr. Ahrens earned his MBA in Finance from the Stern School of Business at New York University. He graduated from James Madison University with a double major in Finance and German. He is series 7, series 24 and series 63 certified, and CIMA certified.

Andrei Marinich, Portfolio Manager, serves as Head of Portfolio Construction for PGIM Investments' Strategic Investment Research Group (SIRG). This team is responsible for the discretionary management and risk oversight of multi-manager investment solutions. Solutions include multi-manager single asset class, liquid alternative, multi-asset target risk and outcome-oriented allocation portfolios. Prior to joining Prudential in 2000, Andrei worked for PaineWebber, Inc. (UBS) and its subsidiaries as an investment manager research analyst and prior as a senior portfolio analyst at Mitchell Hutchins Asset Management. Andrei began his investment career with Merrill Lynch in 1991. A member of the CFA Society New York and the CFA Institute, Andrei is a graduate of Rutgers University with a degree in Economics and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and the Certified Investment Management Analyst (CIMA) designation from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and the Investments & Wealth Institute.

Todd L. Kerin is a Vice President and member of the Strategic Investment Research Group's (SIRG) Portfolio Construction team. He focuses on the discretionary management of multi-manager investment solutions including risk budgeting and manager allocation within both traditional and alternative asset classes. Mr. Kerin joined PGIM Investments and SIRG in October 2006 as an investment manager research analyst. Prior to joining SIRG, he spent 12 years with Standard and Poor's working in various capacities. Most recently, he worked as a senior fixed income mutual fund analyst in S&P's Credit Market Services Group. Mr. Kerin received his M.B.A. in Finance from Saint Thomas Aquinas College and a B.A. in English Literature from Western New England University.

Saleem Z. Banatwala joined PGIM Investments in February 2013 as a research analyst focused on Portfolio Construction with the Strategic Investment Research Group (SIRG). Prior to joining SIRG, Mr. Banatwala worked as an analyst for a pension consulting firm, and was responsible for the development of strategic investment policy for various foundations, endowments, and corporate pension plans. In addition to this, he conducted due diligence on various target date fund offerings for corporate defined contribution plans. Mr. Banatwala received his B.B.A. from Texas A&M University in College Station, TX. He is a CFA charter holder and a member of the CFA Society New York.

William Blair Segment. Simon Fennell and Kenneth J. McAtamney are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the segment of the Portfolio managed by William Blair.

Simon Fennell, Partner, is a co-portfolio manager for the International Growth, International Small Cap Growth, and International Leaders strategies. Since joining the firm in 2011, Mr. Fennell previously served as a TMT Research Analyst, also focusing on idea generation and strategy more broadly. Prior to joining William Blair, Simon was a

Managing Director in the Equities division at Goldman Sachs in London and Boston, where he was responsible for institutional, equity research coverage for European and International stocks. Previously, Mr. Fennell was in the Corporate Finance Group at Lehman Brothers in London and Hong Kong, working in the M&A and Debt Capital Markets Groups. Education: MA, University of Edinburgh; MBA, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University.

Kenneth McAtamney, Partner, is a co-portfolio manager for the Global Leaders, International Growth, and International Leaders strategies. He joined William Blair in 2005 and previously served as co-director of research, as well as mid-large cap Industrials and Healthcare analyst. Prior to joining William Blair, Mr. McAtamney was a Vice President for Goldman Sachs and Co., responsible for institutional equity research coverage for both international and domestic equity, and he was a Corporate Banking Officer with NBD Bank. Education: BA, Michigan State University; MBA, Indiana University.

LSV Segment. Josef Lakonishok, Menno Vermeulen, Puneet Mansharamani, Greg Sleight and Guy Lakonishok are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Portfolio advised by LSV since December 2005.

Josef Lakonishok, Ph.D., has served as CEO, CIO, Partner and Portfolio Manager for LSV since its founding in 1994. He has more than 44 years of investment and research experience.

Menno Vermeulen, CFA, has served as a Portfolio Manager and Senior Quantitative Analyst of LSV since 1995 and a Portfolio Manager and Partner since 1998. He has more than 29 years of investment and research experience.

Puneet Mansharamani, CFA, has served as a Senior Quantitative Analyst of LSV since 2000, and a Partner and Portfolio Manager since January 2006. He has more than 22 years of investment experience.

Greg Sleight has served as a Quantitative Analyst of LSV since 2006, a Partner since 2012 and Portfolio Manager since 2014. He has more than 15 years of investment experience.

Guy Lakonishok, CFA, has served as a Quantitative Analyst of LSV since 2009, a Partner since 2013 and Portfolio Manager since 2014. He has more than 20 years of investment experience.

MFS Segment. The portfolio managers jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the segment of the Portfolio managed by MFS are Eric Fischman, Paul Gordon and Bradford Mak.

Eric Fischman, an Investment Officer of MFS, is a co-manager of the Portfolio. He has been employed in the investment area of MFS since 2000.

Paul Gordon, an Investment Officer of MFS, is a co-manager of the Portfolio. He has been employed in the investment area of MFS since 2004.

Bradford Mak, an Investment Officer of MFS, is a co-manager of the Portfolio. He has been employed in the investment area of MFS since 2010.

T. Rowe Price Segment. Mark S. Finn, John D. Linehan and Gabriel Solomon are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Portfolio advised by T. Rowe Price.

Effective December 31, 2022, Mark S. Finn will step down as portfolio manager of the Fund.

Mark S. Finn is a vice president of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. and T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. He is the portfolio manager of the Value Fund and chairman of its Investment Advisory Committee and co-portfolio manager of the Institutional Large-Cap Value Fund. Mark is also a vice president and Investment Advisory Committee member of the Equity Income, New Era, Capital Opportunity, and Mid-Cap Value Funds and is a vice president of the Balanced

Fund. From 2005 to 2009, Mark was an equity research analyst specializing in electric power generation, utilities, and coal. Prior to this, he was an analyst in T. Rowe Price's Fixed Income Division, where he also covered utilities and power generation. From 1998 to 2001, Mark worked with the T. Rowe Price recovery strategy team, where he evaluated financially distressed companies. Mark began his career with T. Rowe Price in 1990 in the Finance Division, where he served as controller of T. Rowe Price Investment Services and as the principal accounting officer for the T. Rowe Price realty income strategies. Prior to joining the firm, he had five years of auditing experience with PriceWaterhouse LLP, where he worked on engagements for both public and private companies. Mark earned a B.S. from the University of Delaware and has earned the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. He is also a certified public accountant.

John D. Linehan is a vice president of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc. and T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. He is the portfolio manager of the Equity Income Fund and co-portfolio manager of the Institutional Large-Cap Value Fund and is a member of the firm's U.S. Equity Steering, Equity Brokerage and Trading Control. From February 2010 to June 2014, John was head of U.S. Equity and chairman of the U.S. Equity Steering Committee. From April 2003 to December 2009, he was the portfolio manager of the U.S. Value Fund. John joined the firm in 1998 and has nine years of previous investment experience. Previously, he worked at Bankers Trust and E.T. Petroleum. He earned a B.A. from Amherst College and an M.B.A. from Stanford University, where he was the Henry Ford II Scholar, an Arjay Miller Scholar, and the winner of the Alexander A. Robichek Award in finance. John also has earned the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Gabriel Solomon is a vice president of T. Rowe Price Group, Inc and T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. He is the co-portfolio manager of the US Large-Cap Value Equity Strategy. In addition, he is a vice president and an Investment Advisory Committee member of the US Dividend Growth Equity, US Growth Stock, US Large-Cap Core Equity, US Large-Cap Value Equity, and Mid-Cap Value Equity Strategies. He also is an Investment Advisory Committee member of the Global Focused Growth Equity, Global Growth Equity, and Global Value Equity Strategies. Gabe's investment experience began in 2002, and he has been with T. Rowe Price since 2004, beginning in the U.S. Equity Division as a research analyst. Most recently, Gabe was the portfolio manager of the Financial Services Equity Strategy and chairman of its Investment Advisory Committee. Prior to this, Gabe was employed by Wellington Management Company, LLP, as an equity analyst intern covering Indian information technology services companies. Before that, he was a management consultant at Sibson Consulting Group. Gabe earned a B.A., summa cum laude, in economics from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), where he was a UCLA Regents Scholar and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He also earned an M.B.A. in finance and accounting from the University of Pennsylvania, The Wharton School. While at Wharton, he served as head fellow for the Wharton Investment Management Fund, a student-run small-cap value portfolio.

PGIM Quantitative Solutions Segment. Edward F. Keon Jr., Marcus M. Perl and Joel M. Kallman are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Portfolio advised by PGIM Quantitative Solutions.

Edward F. Keon Jr. is a Managing Director and Chief Investment Strategist for PGIM Quantitative Solutions' Global Multi-Asset Solutions team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, analysis, and economic and market valuation research. He also represents the firm through appearances in major media outlets, most notably as a regular guest on CNBC's Squawk Box. Prior to joining PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Ed served as Chief Investment Strategist and Director of Quantitative Research at Prudential Equity Group, LLC, where he was repeatedly voted onto Institutional Investor's All-American Research Team, and as a Senior Vice President at I/B/E/S International Inc. Ed is a board member of the Chicago Quantitative Alliance, where he heads the committee to develop sound practices in quantitative investment management. He earned a BS in industrial management from the University of Massachusetts Lowell and an MBA in finance and marketing from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sloan School of Management.

Marcus M. Perl is a Principal and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions working within the Global Multi-Asset Solutions team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, research, strategic asset allocation and portfolio construction. Prior to joining PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Marcus was a Vice President and Portfolio Manager at PGIM Investments and a Vice President at FX Concepts Inc. Marcus holds an MA in economics from the University of Southern California.

Joel M. Kallman, CFA, is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions working within the Global Multi-Asset Solutions team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, analysis, and economic and market valuation research. Prior to joining PGIM Quantitative Solutions, Joel held various positions for PGIM Fixed Income that involved high-yield credit analysis and performance reporting. He earned a BS and MBA in finance from Rutgers University. Joel is a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

PSF PGIM Government Income Portfolio (formerly, Government Income Portfolio)

Craig Dewling, Robert Tipp, CFA, Mick Meyler, Scott Donnelly, CFA, and Gary Wu, CFA of PGIM Fixed Income are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Craig Dewling is a Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer of PGIM Fixed Income. In this role, Mr. Dewling has oversight of Credit, Developed Market Rates, Agency MBS, Money Markets, Securities Lending, Insurance Strategies, and Portfolio Management within PGIM Investment Management of Japan. Prior to this role, Mr. Dewling was the Deputy Chief Investment Officer at PGIM Fixed Income. He has specialized in mortgage-backed securities since 1991. Earlier, he was a taxable bond generalist for the Firm's proprietary accounts, specializing in U.S. Treasuries and agencies. Mr. Dewling joined the Firm in 1987 in the Securities Systems Group. He received a BS in Quantitative Business Analysis from The Pennsylvania State University and an MBA in Finance from Rutgers University.

Robert Tipp, CFA, is a Managing Director, Chief Investment Strategist, and Head of Global Bonds for PGIM Fixed Income. In addition to comanaging the global multi-sector strategies, Mr. Tipp is responsible for global rates positioning for Core Plus, Absolute Return, and other portfolios. Mr. Tipp has worked at the Firm since 1991, where he has held a variety of senior investment manager and strategist roles. Prior to joining the firm, he was a Director in the Portfolio Strategies Group at the First Boston Corporation, where he developed, marketed, and implemented strategic portfolio products for money managers. Before that, Mr. Tipp was a Senior Staff Analyst at the Allstate Research & Planning Center, and managed fixed income and equity derivative strategies at Wells Fargo Investment Advisors. He received a BS in Business Administration and an MBA from the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Tipp holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Mick Meyler is a Managing Director and Head of PGIM Fixed Income's Developed Market Rates team, specializing in government securities, futures and interest rate swaps/derivatives. Mr. Meyler joined the Firm in 2017 and manages overall portfolio strategy, performs quantitative analysis, and designs and implements risk positions. Most recently, Mr. Meyler was with Nomura Securities where he was a Director in Interest Rate Sales focused on relative value and macro sales. Prior to that he was a portfolio manager at Citigroup's Proprietary Trading business and then at Nomura Securities' Proprietary Trading business where he implemented and managed relative value trading strategies in government securities and interest rate swaps/options. Mr. Meyler began his career in Capital Markets in 2001 in an Interest Rates Sales role at Lehman Brothers. Mr. Meyler received a BA in Economics from Rutgers University and an MBA with a concentration in Quantitative Finance from the University of Chicago.

Scott Donnelly, CFA, is a Principal and a U.S. government portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's Multi-Sector and Liquidity Team. Prior to his current role, Mr. Donnelly was a Sr. Investment Vice President for the Firm's Global Portfolio Management unit, overseeing the portfolio management activities within its Asia ex-Japan and European insurance operations. Mr. Donnelly started his career with the Firm in 2007 in the Institutional Investment Products group. Previously, he held portfolio management and actuarial roles at MetLife. Scott received a BS in Finance from St. Joseph's University and MBA from New York University. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Gary Wu, CFA, is a Principal and a U.S. government portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's Multi-Sector and Liquidity Team. He has been responsible for managing U.S. Treasury products since joining the Team in 2000. Previously, Mr. Wu was a portfolio manager on PGIM Fixed Income's Money Markets Desk. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. Wu was a risk analyst in PGIM Fixed Income's quantitative research group. Mr. Wu joined the Firm in 1994 in the Guaranteed Products Unit, where he was responsible for annuity pricing. Mr. Wu received a BS in Business Administration and Mathematics from The State University of New York, at Albany. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

PSF PGIM High Yield Bond Portfolio (formerly, High Yield Bond Portfolio)

The Portfolio is managed by the High Yield Team at PGIM Fixed Income. The Team is headed by Robert Cignarella, CFA and also includes portfolio managers Robert Spano, CFA, CPA, Ryan Kelly, CFA, Brian Clapp, CFA and Michael Gormally who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Robert Cignarella, CFA, is a Managing Director and Head of U.S. High Yield for PGIM Fixed Income. Mr. Cignarella is also the co-Head of the Global High Yield Strategy. Prior to joining the Firm in 2014, Mr. Cignarella was a managing director and co-head of high yield and bank loans at Goldman Sachs Asset Management. He also held positions as a high yield portfolio manager and a high yield and investment grade credit analyst. Earlier, he was a financial analyst in the investment banking division of Salomon Brothers. Mr. Cignarella received an MBA from the University of Chicago, and a bachelor's degree in operations research and industrial engineering from Cornell University. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Robert Spano, CFA, CPA, is a Principal and a high yield portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's U.S. High Yield Bond Team. Prior to assuming his current position in 2007, Mr. Spano was a high yield credit analyst for 10 years in the Credit Research Group, covering the health, lodging, consumer, gaming, restaurants, and chemical industries. Earlier, he worked as an investment analyst in the Project Finance Unit of the Firm's private placement group. Mr. Spano also held positions in the internal audit and risk management units of Prudential Securities. He received a BS in Accounting from the University of Delaware and an MBA from New York University. Mr. Spano holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and Certified Public Accountant (CPA) designations.

Ryan Kelly, CFA, is a Principal and lead portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's Credit Opportunities strategy. Mr. Kelly oversees special situations efforts for PGIM Fixed Income including alternative credit investments, direct lending, opportunistic capital, and restructurings. Mr. Kelly is also a senior portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's U.S. High Yield Team. Prior to his current roles, Mr. Kelly was a senior credit analyst in the Credit Research Group covering a number of leveraged finance industries and special situations investments. Mr. Kelly began his career in investment banking at Chase Manhattan Bank, where he specialized in project finance. He received a BA in Economics from Michigan State University and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Brian Clapp, CFA, is a Principal and a high yield portfolio manager for PGIM Fixed Income's U.S. High Yield Team. Mr. Clapp was previously a senior high yield credit analyst on the Credit Research team. He joined the Firm in 2006 from Muzinich & Co. While there, Mr. Clapp held several positions, including portfolio manager for a high yield bond-based hedge fund, hedge fund credit analyst, and credit analyst covering the chemical, industrial, and transportation sectors. Earlier at Triton Partners, an institutional high yield fund manager, Mr. Clapp was a credit analyst covering the metals and mining, healthcare, homebuilding, building products and transportation sectors. He received a BS in Finance from Bryant College, an MS in Computational Finance, and an MBA from Carnegie Mellon. Mr. Clapp holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Michael Gormally is a Vice President, and portfolio manager and trader for PGIM Fixed Income's U.S. High Yield Bond Team. Previously, he was an Analyst in the Portfolio Analysis Group, where he managed a team of portfolio analysts dedicated to High Yield. He was responsible for the monitoring of daily risk and positioning, along with the implementation of portfolio management trading tools and performance attribution models. Before joining the Firm in 2014, Mr. Gormally was a credit analyst at BNY Mellon. Mr. Gormally received a BA in Economics from Johns Hopkins University and an MBA from the University of Notre Dame.

PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Portfolio (formerly, Jennison Portfolio)

Michael A. Del Balso, Spiros "Sig" Segalas, Kathleen A. McCarragher, Blair A. Boyer, Natasha Kuhlkin, CFA, and Rebecca Irwin are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Michael A. Del Balso is a Managing Director, and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in May 1972 as a research analyst and became a portfolio manager in 1999. Prior to joining Jennison, Mr. Del Balso was a vice president and portfolio manager for four years at White, Weld & Company. Mr. Del Balso earned a BS in industrial administration from Yale University and an MBA from Columbia University.

Spiros "Sig" Segalas was one of the original founders of Jennison in 1969. He is currently President, Chief Investment Officer and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. Mr. Segalas began his investment career as a research analyst with Bankers Trust Company in 1960 and was responsible for technology, aerospace, and conglomerate securities. In 1963, he was appointed group head of the technology group; in 1967, he was asked to manage a newly introduced commingled emerging growth fund for the bank's institutional clients. He was also appointed to the bank's investment policy group. Mr. Segalas earned a BA from Princeton University, after which he served as an officer in the US Navy.

Kathleen A. McCarragher is a Managing Director, the Head of Growth Equity and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. She joined Jennison in May 1998. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. McCarragher spent six years with Weiss, Peck & Greer LLC where she was a Managing Director and the Director of Large Cap Growth Equities. Prior to that, Ms. McCarragher spent 10 years with State Street Research & Management. Ms. McCarragher earned a BBA, summa cum laude, in finance and economics from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

Blair A. Boyer is a Managing Director, Co-Head of Large Cap Growth Equity and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in March 1993 as an international equity analyst and joined the large cap growth team as a portfolio manager in 2003. Prior to joining Jennison, he managed international equity portfolios at Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder for five years. Prior to that, he was a research analyst and then a senior portfolio manager at Verus Capital. Mr. Boyer earned a BA in economics from Bucknell University and an MBA from The New York University Stern School of Business.

Natasha Kuhlkin, CFA, is a Managing Director and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager and research analyst. She joined Jennison in May 2004. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. Kuhlkin was an equity research analyst at Evergreen Investment Management and Palisade Capital Management. Ms. Kuhlkin earned a BS, magna cum laude, in accounting from Binghamton University, and she holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Rebecca Irwin is a Managing Director and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager and research analyst. She joined Jennison in September 2006. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. Irwin was a health care analyst at Viking Global Investors. Prior to that, she was at UBS and at Salomon Smith Barney. Ms. Irwin earned a BA in economics from Queen's University at Kingston, an LLB from the University of Toronto, and an LLM from Harvard Law School.

The portfolio managers for the Portfolio are supported by other Jennison portfolio managers, research analysts and investment professionals. Team members conduct research, make securities recommendations and support the portfolio managers in all activities. Members of the team may change from time to time.

PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Portfolio (formerly, Jennison 20/20 Focus Portfolio)

Spiros "Sig" Segalas, Kathleen A. McCarragher, Natasha Kuhlkin, CFA, and Rebecca Irwin are the portfolio managers for the growth portion of the Portfolio, and Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA, and Joseph C. Esposito, CFA are the portfolio managers for the value portion of the Portfolio.

Spiros "Sig" Segalas was one of the original founders of Jennison in 1969. He is currently President, Chief Investment Officer and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. Mr. Segalas began his investment career as a research analyst with Bankers Trust Company in 1960 and was responsible for technology, aerospace, and conglomerate

securities. In 1963, he was appointed group head of the technology group; in 1967, he was asked to manage a newly introduced commingled emerging growth fund for the bank's institutional clients. He was also appointed to the bank's investment policy group. Mr. Segalas earned a BA from Princeton University, after which he served as an officer in the US Navy.

Kathleen A. McCarragher is a Managing Director, the Head of Growth Equity and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager. She joined Jennison in May 1998. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. McCarragher spent six years with Weiss, Peck & Greer LLC where she was a Managing Director and the Director of Large Cap Growth Equities. Prior to that, Ms. McCarragher spent 10 years with State Street Research & Management. Ms. McCarragher earned a BBA, summa cum laude, in finance and economics from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

Natasha Kuhlkin, CFA, is a Managing Director and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager and research analyst. She joined Jennison in May 2004. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. Kuhlkin was an equity research analyst at Evergreen Investment Management and Palisade Capital Management. Ms. Kuhlkin earned a BS, magna cum laude, in accounting from Binghamton University and she holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Rebecca Irwin is a Managing Director and a large cap growth equity portfolio manager and research analyst. She joined Jennison in September 2006. Prior to joining Jennison, Ms. Irwin was a health care analyst at Viking Global Investors. Prior to that, she was at UBS and at Salomon Smith Barney. Ms. Irwin earned a BA in economics from Queen's University at Kingston, an LLB from the University of Toronto, and an LLM from Harvard Law School.

Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA, is a Managing Director, the Head of Value Equity, and a large cap value portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in September 2014. Prior to joining Jennison, Mr. Koontz was a portfolio manager at Loomis, Sayles & Company for nineteen years where he managed diversified and concentrated value strategies. Prior to that, he was a senior portfolio manager at Comerica Bank and also worked for three years as chief investment officer for The Jeffrey Company, a private investment firm and the Public Employees' Retirement System of Ohio. Mr. Koontz earned a BS in finance and an MBA from The Ohio State University, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Joseph C. Esposito, CFA, is a Managing Director and a large cap value portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in September 2014. Mr. Esposito was previously a senior equity analyst at Loomis, Sayles & Company for seven years. Prior to that, he was a business systems analyst at AXA Financial. Mr. Esposito earned a BA from the College of New Jersey, an MBA from Columbia Business School, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

The portfolio managers for the Portfolio are supported by other Jennison portfolio managers, research analysts and investment professionals. Team members conduct research, make securities recommendations and support the portfolio managers in all activities. Members of the team may change from time to time.

PSF Natural Resources Portfolio (formerly, *Natural Resources Portfolio*)

The portfolio managers from AllianzGI US primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio are Paul D. Strand, CFA and David Finger, CFA.

Mr. Strand is a portfolio manager, a senior research analyst and a director with AllianzGI US, which he joined in 2003. He is sector head of the U.S. Resources Team and is responsible for analytical coverage of integrated oil, oil and gas production, refiners and oil services within the energy sector. Mr. Strand has 22 years of investment-industry experience. He was previously a portfolio analyst at Dain Rauscher and a senior equity analyst at Advantus Capital Management, where he covered the energy and consumer-staples sectors. Before joining the investment industry, Mr. Strand was an officer and aviator in the US Navy. He has a BS in aerospace engineering from the University of Minnesota and an MBA from National University. Mr. Strand is a CFA charterholder.

David Finger is a Senior Portfolio Manager Thematic Equity at Allianz Global Investors. He joined Allianz Global Investors' Global Graduate Programme in 2006 and became part of the European Research department in 2008 after working as an executive assistant to the Global CIO for some time. In his time with the firm he started with research coverage focusing on Materials sector and assumed responsibility as a Portfolio Manager thereafter. Currently he is responsible for Metals & Mining strategies and the Allianz Smart Energy fund. David holds a diploma from the University of Passau, Germany in International Cultural and Business Studies. He also performed additional coursework at Universidad Católica de Córdoba in Argentina. Moreover, he is a CFA Charterholder.

PSF Small-Cap Stock Index Portfolio (formerly, Small Capitalization Stock Portfolio)

PGIM Quantitative Solutions typically follows a team approach in the management of the Portfolio. Edward Louie and Edward J. Lithgow are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Edward Louie is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions working within the Equity Indexing team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, trading, analysis and research. Prior to his current role, he served as an Analyst for PGIM Quantitative Solutions' Equity Indexing and Value strategies. Ed earned a BA in economics from Stony Brook University and an MBA in accounting from Baruch College.

Edward J. Lithgow, CFA, is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions working within the Quantitative Equity team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, trading, analysis and research. Prior to his current role, Ed was a Quantitative Analyst for the Quantitative Equity and Equity Indexing teams responsible for optimizing portfolios, monitoring cash flows and conducting performance attribution and risk analysis. He also traded equities, currencies and futures for the Equity Indexing funds. Ed earned a BS in business administration from Seton Hall University and an MBA in finance from St. Joseph's University.

Stacie L. Mintz, CFA, is a Managing Director, Co-Head of the Quantitative Equity team and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions. In this capacity, she leads the portfolio managers on the Quantitative Equity team. She is responsible for enhancements to the Quantitative Equity models and portfolio analytic tools. Prior to her current role, she served as the Head of Equity Portfolio Management for PGIM Quantitative Solutions. Previously, Stacie was a member of the former Asset Allocation team where she was responsible for several retail and institutional portfolios. During that time, she was also responsible for managing the overall asset allocation for the Prudential Pension Plan. She earned a BA in economics from Rutgers University and an MBA in finance from the New York University Stern School of Business.

PSF Stock Index Portfolio (formerly, Stock Index Portfolio)

PGIM Quantitative Solutions typically follows a team approach in the management of the Portfolio. Edward Louie and Edward J. Lithgow are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Edward Louie is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions working within the Equity Indexing team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, trading, analysis and research. Prior to his current role, he served as an Analyst for PGIM Quantitative Solutions' Equity Indexing and Value strategies. Ed earned a BA in economics from Stony Brook University and an MBA in accounting from Baruch College.

Edward J. Lithgow, CFA, is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions working within the Quantitative Equity team. In this capacity, he is responsible for portfolio management, trading, analysis and research. Prior to his current role, Ed was a Quantitative Analyst for the Quantitative Equity and Equity Indexing teams responsible for optimizing portfolios, monitoring cash flows and conducting performance attribution and risk analysis. He also traded equities, currencies and futures for the Equity Indexing funds. Ed earned a BS in business administration from Seton Hall University and an MBA in finance from St. Joseph's University.

Stacie L. Mintz, CFA, is a Managing Director, Co-Head of the Quantitative Equity team and Portfolio Manager for PGIM Quantitative Solutions. In this capacity, she leads the portfolio managers on the Quantitative Equity team. She is responsible for enhancements to the Quantitative Equity models and portfolio analytic tools. Prior to her current role, she served as the Head of Equity Portfolio Management for PGIM Quantitative Solutions. Previously, Stacie was

a member of the former Asset Allocation team where she was responsible for several retail and institutional portfolios. During that time, she was also responsible for managing the overall asset allocation for the Prudential Pension Plan. She earned a BA in economics from Rutgers University and an MBA in finance from the New York University Stern School of Business.

PSF PGIM Jennison Value Portfolio (formerly, Value Portfolio)

Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA, and Joseph C. Esposito, CFA, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Warren N. Koontz, Jr., CFA, is a Managing Director, the Head of Value Equity, and a large cap value portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in September 2014. Prior to joining Jennison, Mr. Koontz was a portfolio manager at Loomis, Sayles & Company for nineteen years where he managed diversified and concentrated value strategies. Prior to that, he was a senior portfolio manager at Comerica Bank and also worked for three years as chief investment officer for The Jeffrey Company, a private investment firm and the Public Employees' Retirement System of Ohio. Mr. Koontz earned a BS in finance and an MBA from The Ohio State University, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

Joseph C. Esposito, CFA, is a Managing Director and a large cap value portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in September 2014. Mr. Esposito was previously a senior equity analyst at Loomis, Sayles & Company for seven years. Prior to that, he was a business systems analyst at AXA Financial. Mr. Esposito earned a BA from the College of New Jersey, an MBA from Columbia Business School, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

The portfolio managers for the Portfolio are supported by other Jennison portfolio managers, research analysts and investment professionals. Team members conduct research, make securities recommendations and support the portfolio managers in all activities. Members of the team may change from time to time.

PSF International Growth Portfolio (formerly, SP International Growth Portfolio)

PGIM Investments. Rick T. Babich, CFA and Jeffrey Peasley are jointly and primarily responsible for the Portfolio's asset allocations.

Rick T. Babich, CFA serves as a Portfolio Manager and the Head of Manager Research for the Strategic Investment Research Group (SIRG). He is responsible for the management of single asset class, multi-manager portfolios, the overall manager research effort, and the day-to-day management of the analyst team. Prior to joining Prudential, Mr. Babich was a Director of Research for Parker Global Strategies, an alternative investment firm specializing in fund of fund solutions for insurance companies, pensions, endowments, and high net worth individuals, where he served on their Investment and Executive committees. Prior, he was a research analyst at Commerzbank in the Alternative Investment Strategies group from 2004 until 2008, responsible for sourcing managers, performing due diligence, and monitoring the investment portfolio. Prior to joining Commerzbank, Mr. Babich worked in various roles at Morgan Stanley between 2000 and 2004, first as the Manager of Structured Product Control in the Institutional Equity Division, next as the Senior Manager of OTC Production, and finally as Senior Manager of Valuation Risk Control. Mr. Babich was an Associate of Middle Office Proprietary Trading at JP Morgan & Co from 1996 through 2000. He began his career in finance as a Trader Assistant at the Caxton Corporation. Mr. Babich has a B.S. from Rutgers University in Environmental and Business Economics. He received his MBA from Fordham University with a concentration in Finance.

Jeffrey Peasley is a Vice President, Portfolio Manager, and Senior Research Analyst in PGIM Investments' Strategic Investment Research Group (SIRG). He joined SIRG in February 2009 and is responsible for the management of single asset class, multi-manager portfolios and oversees a team of analysts who are responsible for the due diligence of equity subadvisors. Prior to joining SIRG, Mr. Peasley was a product manager within the Retirement Plan Strategies department of Prudential Retirement. In this role, Jeff managed the Large Cap Value, Mid Cap Value, Mid Cap Blend and International mandate teams, where his responsibilities included product development, platform management, contract negotiations, sub-advisor relations, and communications. Before joining Prudential in 2009, Mr. Peasley spent the 15 years at Advest, Inc., a regional broker/dealer located in Hartford, CT. His last position at Advest was

vice president of due diligence, where he was responsible for the day-to-day management of the department that selected money managers for Advest's wrap fee programs. Prior to that, Mr. Peasley was vice president and team leader of Managed Accounts Consulting at Advest, where he directed the group that oversaw the management of \$1.5 billion in assets by institutional money managers. Mr. Peasley has a B.S. in Finance from the University of Connecticut.

William Blair Segment. Simon Fennell and Kenneth J. McAtamney are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the segment of the Portfolio managed by William Blair.

Simon Fennell, Partner, is a co-portfolio manager for the International Growth, International Small Cap Growth, and International Leaders strategies. Since joining the firm in 2011, Mr. Fennell previously served as a TMT Research Analyst, also focusing on idea generation and strategy more broadly. Prior to joining William Blair, Simon was a Managing Director in the Equities division at Goldman Sachs in London and Boston, where he was responsible for institutional, equity research coverage for European and International stocks. Previously, Mr. Fennell was in the Corporate Finance Group at Lehman Brothers in London and Hong Kong, working in the M&A and Debt Capital Markets Groups. Education: MA, University of Edinburgh; MBA, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University.

Kenneth McAtamney, Partner, is a co-portfolio manager for the Global Leaders, International Growth, and International Leaders strategies. He joined William Blair in 2005 and previously served as co-director of research, as well as mid-large cap Industrials and Healthcare analyst. Prior to joining William Blair, Mr. McAtamney was a Vice President for Goldman Sachs and Co., responsible for institutional equity research coverage for both international and domestic equity, and he was a Corporate Banking Officer with NBD Bank. Education: BA, Michigan State University; MBA, Indiana University.

Neuberger Berman Segment. Elias Cohen, CFA, and Thomas Hogan, CFA are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the segment of the Portfolio managed by Neuberger Berman.

Elias Cohen, CFA, Managing Director, joined Neuberger Berman in 2000. Mr. Cohen is a Portfolio Manager for the International Select strategy and a Senior Research Analyst on the Global Equity team covering Consumer Discretionary, Telecoms and IT. He earned a BA from Colby College and an MBA from New York University, the Stern School of Business, where he graduated with a specialization in Business Strategy. Elias has also been awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Thomas Hogan, CFA, Managing Director, joined the firm in 2011. Thomas is an Associate Portfolio Manager on the International Equity team. Prior to joining the firm, he was an equity research analyst with Allianz Global Investors Capital, where he covered the financial services and healthcare sectors. Before that, he was an equity research associate with William Blair & Company, LLC. He began his career with Ibbotson Associates, where he was a senior consultant managing asset allocation-based projects for financial services firms. Thomas received an MBA from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and a BA from the University of Notre Dame.

Jennison Segment. Mark Baribeau and Thomas Davis are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the segment of the Portfolio managed by Jennison and have final authority over all aspects of the segment's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio construction, risk assessment and management of cash flows.

Mark Baribeau, CFA, is a Manager Director, the Head of Global Equity, and a global equity portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in April 2011. He was previously with Loomis, Sayles & Company for more than 21 years, where he was a global equity and large cap growth portfolio manager. Prior to his tenure at Loomis, Mr. Baribeau was an economist at John Hancock Financial Services. He earned a BA in economics from the University of Vermont, an MA from the University of Maryland, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. Mr. Baribeau is a member of CFA Society Boston and the National Association of Business Economists.

Thomas Davis, is a Managing Director and a global equity portfolio manager. He joined Jennison in April 2011. He was previously with Loomis, Sayles & Company for 11 years, most recently as a co-portfolio manager of global equity portfolios. He began his tenure at Loomis as a research analyst. Prior to that, Mr. Davis was a global equity research analyst at Putnam Investments. He earned a BA in economics from Dartmouth College and an MBA from Duke University.

The portfolio managers are supported by other Jennison portfolio managers, research analysts and investment professionals. Team members conduct research, make securities recommendations and support the portfolio managers in all activities. Members of the team may change from time to time.

PSF Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio (formerly, SP Prudential U.S. Emerging Growth Portfolio)

Tim Parton and Felise Agranoff of J.P. Morgan are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio.

Timothy Parton, *managing director*, is a portfolio manager within the U.S. Equity Group. An employee since 1986, Tim has managed a variety of Small and Mid-Cap portfolios over his tenure. Tim has been managing the J.P. Morgan Mid Cap Growth Strategy since November 2001 and the J.P. Morgan Growth Advantage Strategy since its inception in September 2005. In addition, Tim is a co-portfolio manager on the J.P. Morgan Equity Focus Strategy and J.P. Morgan Mid Cap Equity Strategy. Tim holds a B.Sc. in Economics and Accounting from the University of Bristol in England. He is a member of both the New York Society of Security Analysts and The CFA Institute, and a CFA charterholder.

Felise L. Agranoff, *managing director*, is a portfolio manager within the U.S. Equity Group. An employee since 2004, Felise is a co-portfolio manager for the Mid Cap Growth, Growth Advantage and Small Cap Growth Strategies. Felise started on the J.P. Morgan U.S. Equity Large Cap fundamental research team before joining the growth team in 2006. As a research analyst for the growth team Felise covered the small and mid cap industrials sector as well as mid cap financials and business services. Felise obtained a B.S. in Finance and Accounting from the McIntire School of Commerce at the University of Virginia. She is a member of the CFA Institute and a CFA charterholder.

PSF Small-Cap Value Portfolio (formerly, SP Small-Cap Value Portfolio)

GSAM employs a team-based approach to managing its portion of the Portfolio. The portfolio managers at GSAM jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio are Sally Pope Davis, Robert Crystal, and Sean Butkus.

Sally Pope Davis, Managing Director; Portfolio Manager. Sally is a Portfolio Manager for the US Small Cap Value Equity Team, where she has broad research responsibilities and oversees the portfolio construction and investment research for the firm's Small Cap Value, Small/Mid Cap Value and Small/Mid Cap Equity strategies. Prior to joining Goldman Sachs Asset Management in 2001, Sally was a Relationship Manager for two years in Private Wealth Management. Previously, she was a sell-side Bank Analyst for ten years in the Goldman Sachs Investment Research Department. Before her experiences at Goldman Sachs, Sally spent two years as a Bank Analyst at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. and six years at Chase Manhattan. Sally has 41 years of industry experience. She graduated Summa Cum Laude with a BS in Finance from the University of Connecticut and earned her MBA from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

Robert Crystal, Managing Director; Portfolio Manager. Rob is a portfolio manager on the US Small Cap Value Equity Team, where he has broad research responsibilities and oversees the portfolio construction and investment research for the firm's Small Cap Value Strategy and Small/Mid Cap Value Strategy. Before joining Goldman Sachs Asset Management, Rob was a Director at Brant Point Capital Management LLC. Before that, he was a Vice President at Schroder Investment Management and Assistant Vice President at Wheat First Butcher Singer. Rob has 25 years of industry experience. He received his BA from the University of Richmond and his MBA from Vanderbilt University. Rob joined the Value Team in March of 2006.

Sean A. Butkus, CFA Managing Director; Portfolio Manager. Sean is a Portfolio Manager on the US Small Cap Value Equity Team, where he has broad research responsibilities across the value strategies and oversees the portfolio construction and investment research for the firm's Small/Mid Cap Value and Small/Mid Cap Equity strategies. Sean joined Goldman Sachs Asset Management in 2004. Previously, he worked on the Business Planning Team of the Investment Management Division at Goldman Sachs, providing analytical support and offering strategic advice to the division's management team. Before joining Goldman Sachs, he worked at Arthur Andersen LLP. Sean has 27 years of industry experience. He earned a BS in Natural Science and Accounting from Muhlenberg College, an MBA in Finance from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania and is a CFA® charterholder.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES OF THE PORTFOLIOS

PURCHASING AND REDEEMING PORTFOLIO SHARES

Each Portfolio of the Trust offers Class I shares and certain Portfolios of the Trust also offer Class II shares and/or Class III shares. Each Class participates in the same investments within a given Portfolio, but the Classes differ as far as their charges. Class I and Class III shares are sold to separate accounts of Prudential as investment options under certain variable annuity and variable life insurance Contracts. Class I shares may also be sold to separate accounts of insurance companies not affiliated with Prudential Financial, Inc. Class II is offered only to separate accounts of non-Prudential insurance companies as investment options under certain of their Contracts. Please refer to the accompanying Contract prospectus to see which Portfolios are available through your Contract.

Investments in a Portfolio are made through certain variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts. Together with this prospectus, you should have received a Prospectus for such a Contract. You should refer to that prospectus for further information on investing in the Portfolios. Class I, Class II and Class III shares of a Portfolio are sold without any sales charge at the net asset value of the Portfolio. Class II and Class III shares, however, are subject to an annual distribution or "12b-1" fee of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the applicable Class. The Trust does not provide investment advice. You should contact your financial advisor for advice regarding selection of Portfolios and Classes.

Each Portfolio typically expects to pay redemption proceeds within three days after receipt of a proper notice of the redemption request. However, it may take a Portfolio up to seven days to pay redemption proceeds. There is no redemption charge. We may suspend the right to redeem shares or receive payment when the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.

Under normal circumstances, each Portfolio typically expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents or proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities (or a combination of these methods). Each Portfolio reserves the right to use borrowing arrangements that may be available from time to time. The use of borrowings in order to meet redemption requests is typically expected to be used only during stressed or abnormal market conditions, when an increased portion of a Portfolio's holdings may be comprised of less liquid investments, or during emergency or temporary circumstances. The Portfolios' use of redemptions in-kind is discussed below.

REDEMPTION IN KIND

The Trust may pay the redemption price to shareholders of record (generally, the Participating Insurance Company separate accounts holding Trust shares) in whole or in part by a distribution in-kind of securities from the relevant investment portfolio of the Trust, in lieu of cash, in conformity with applicable rules of the SEC and procedures adopted by the Board. Securities will be readily marketable and will be valued in the same manner as in a regular redemption.

If shares are redeemed in kind, the recipient will incur transaction costs in converting such assets into cash. These procedures govern the redemption by the shareholder of record, generally a Participating Insurance Company separate account. The procedures do not affect payments by a Participating Insurance Company to a contract owner under a variable contract.

FREQUENT PURCHASES OR REDEMPTIONS OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Trust is part of the group of investment companies advised by PGIM Investments that seeks to prevent patterns of frequent purchases and redemptions of shares by its investors (the PGIM Investment funds). Frequent purchases and redemptions may adversely affect the investment performance and interests of long-term investors in the Portfolios. When an investor engages in frequent or short-term trading, the PGIM Investment funds may have to sell portfolio securities to have the cash necessary to pay the redemption amounts. This may cause the PGIM Investment funds to sell Portfolio securities at inopportune times, hurting their investment performance. When large dollar amounts are

involved, frequent trading can also make it difficult for the PGIM Investment funds to use long-term investment strategies because they cannot predict how much cash they will have to invest. In addition, if a PGIM Investment fund is forced to liquidate investments due to short-term trading activity, it may incur increased transaction and tax costs.

Similarly, the PGIM Investment funds may bear increased administrative costs as a result of the asset level and investment volatility that accompanies patterns of short-term trading. Moreover, frequent or short-term trading by certain investors may cause dilution in the value of PGIM Investment fund shares held by other investors. To the extent a Portfolio invests in foreign securities, a Portfolio may be particularly susceptible to frequent trading, because time zone differences among international stock markets can allow an investor engaging in short-term trading to exploit fund share prices that may be based on closing prices of foreign securities established some time before the fund calculates its own share price. To the extent a Portfolio invests in certain fixed income securities, such as high-yield bonds or certain asset-backed securities, a Portfolio may also constitute an effective vehicle for an investor's frequent trading strategies.

The Boards of Directors/Trustees of the PGIM Investment funds, including the Trust, have adopted policies and procedures designed to discourage or prevent frequent trading by investors. The policies and procedures for the Trust are limited, however, because the Trust does not sell its shares directly to the public. Instead, Portfolio shares are sold only to Participating Insurance Company separate accounts that fund variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. Therefore, Participating Insurance Companies, not the Trust, maintain the individual contract owner account records. Each Participating Insurance Company submits to the Trust's transfer agent daily aggregate orders combining the transactions of many contract owners. Therefore, the Trust and its transfer agent do not monitor trading by individual contract owners.

Under the Trust's policies and procedures, the Trust has notified each Participating Insurance Company that the Trust expects the Participating Insurance Company to impose restrictions on transfers by contract owners. The current Participating Insurance Companies are Prudential and three insurance companies not affiliated with Prudential. The Trust may add additional Participating Insurance Companies in the future. The Trust receives reports on the trading restrictions imposed by Prudential on variable contract owners investing in the Portfolios, and the Trust monitors the aggregate cash flows received from unaffiliated insurance companies. In addition, the Trust has entered shareholder information agreements with Participating Insurance Companies as required by Rule 22c-2 under the 1940 Act. Under these agreements, the Participating Insurance Companies have agreed to: (i) provide certain information regarding contract owners who engage in transactions involving Portfolio shares; and (ii) execute any instructions from the Trust to restrict or prohibit further purchases or exchanges of Portfolio shares by contract owners who have been identified by the Trust as having engaged in transactions in Portfolio shares that violate the Trust's frequent trading policies and procedures. The Trust and its transfer agent each reserve the right, in its sole discretion, to reject all or a portion of a purchase order from a Participating Insurance Company for any reason or no reason. If a purchase order is rejected, the purchase amount will be returned to the Participating Insurance Company.

The Trust also employs fair value pricing procedures to deter frequent trading. Those procedures are described in more detail under "Net Asset Value," below.

The PSF International Growth Portfolio (International Growth Portfolio) may be used in connection with certain living benefit programs, including, without limitation, certain "guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit" programs and certain "guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit" programs. In order for the Participating Insurance Companies to manage the guarantees offered in connection with these benefit programs, the Participating Insurance Companies generally: (i) limit the number and types of variable sub-accounts in which contract holders may allocate their account values (referred to in this Prospectus as the Permitted Sub-Accounts) and (ii) require contract holders to participate in certain specialized algorithmic asset transfer programs. Under these algorithmic asset transfer programs, the Participating Insurance Companies will monitor each contract owner's account value from time to time and, if necessary, will systematically transfer amounts among the Permitted Sub-Accounts as dictated by certain non-discretionary mathematical formulas. These mathematical formulas will generally focus on the amounts guaranteed at specific future dates or the present value of the estimated lifetime payments to be made, as applicable.

As an example of how these asset transfer programs might operate under certain market environments, a downturn in the equity markets (i.e., a reduction in a contract holder's account value within the Permitted Sub-Accounts) and certain market return scenarios involving "flat" returns over a period of time will cause Participating Insurance Companies to transfer some or all of such contract owner's account value to certain fixed income Portfolios. In general terms, such transfers are designed to ensure that an appropriate percentage of the projected guaranteed amounts are offset by assets in investments like such fixed income Portfolios.

The above-referenced asset transfer programs are an important part of the guarantees offered in connection with the applicable living benefit programs. Such asset transfers may, however, result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the relevant Portfolios. Such asset transfers could adversely affect a Portfolio's investment performance by requiring the Manager or Subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times and by otherwise limiting the ability of the Manager or Subadviser to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategies. In addition, these asset transfers may result in relatively small asset bases and relatively high transaction costs and operating expense ratios for a Portfolio compared to other similar funds. As such, transfers could also adversely affect a Portfolio's risk profile or expenses.

The operation of the asset flows depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended, which could adversely affect performance.

Investors seeking to engage in frequent trading activities may use a variety of strategies to avoid detection and, despite the efforts of the Trust and the Participating Insurance Companies to prevent such trading, there is no guarantee that the Trust or the Participating Insurance Companies will be able to identify these investors or curtail their trading practices. Therefore, some Trust investors may be able to engage in frequent trading, and, if they do, the other Trust investors would bear any harm caused by that frequent trading. The Trust does not have any arrangements intended to permit trading in contravention of the policies described above.

For information about the trading limitations applicable to you, please see the prospectus for your contract or contact your insurance company.

NET ASSET VALUE

Any purchase or sale of Portfolio shares is made at the net asset value, or NAV, of such shares. The price at which a purchase or redemption is made is typically based on the next calculation of the NAV after the order is received in good order. The NAV of each Portfolio is typically determined on each day the NYSE is open for trading as of the close of the exchange's regular trading session (which is generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). The Trust will not treat an intraday unscheduled disruption in NYSE trading as a closure of the NYSE and will price its shares as of 4:00 p.m. if the particular disruption directly affects only the NYSE. The NYSE is closed on most national holidays and Good Friday. The Trust does not price, and shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem, the Trust's shares on days when the NYSE is closed but the primary markets for the Trust's foreign securities are open, even though the value of these securities may have changed. Conversely, the Trust will ordinarily price its shares, and shareholders may purchase and redeem shares, on days that the NYSE is open but foreign securities markets are closed.

The securities held by each of the Trust's portfolios are valued based upon market quotations or, if market quotations are not readily available, at fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by the Board. The Trust may use fair value pricing if it determines that a market quotation for a security is not reliable based, among other things, on market events or conditions that occur after the quotation is derived or after the closing of the primary market on which the security is traded, but before the time that the NAV is determined. This use of fair value pricing commonly occurs with securities that are primarily traded outside of the US, because such securities present time-zone arbitrage opportunities when events or conditions affecting the prices of specific securities or the prices of securities traded in such markets generally occur after the close of the foreign markets but prior to the time that a Portfolio determines its NAV.

The Trust may also use fair value pricing with respect to US traded securities if, for example, trading in a particular security is halted and does not resume before a Portfolio calculates its NAV or the exchange on which a security is traded closes early. In addition, fair value pricing is used for securities where the pricing agent or principal market maker does not provide a valuation or methodology or provides a valuation or methodology that, in the judgment of PGIM Investments (or Subadviser) does not represent fair value. Different valuation methods may result in differing values for the same security. The fair value of a portfolio security that a Portfolio uses to determine its NAV may differ from the security's published or quoted price. If a Portfolio needs to implement fair value pricing after the NAV publishing deadline but before shares of the Portfolio are processed, the NAV you receive or pay may differ from the published NAV price. For purposes of computing the Trust's NAV, we will value the Trust's futures contracts 15 minutes after the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Except when we fair value securities, we normally value each foreign security held by the Trust as of the close of the security's primary market.

Fair value pricing procedures are designed to result in prices for a Portfolio's securities and its NAV that are reasonable in light of the circumstances that make or have made market quotations unavailable or unreliable, and to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders. There is no assurance, however, that fair value pricing will more accurately reflect the market value of a security than the market price of such security on that day or that it will prevent dilution of a Portfolio's NAV by short-term traders.

The NAV for each of the Portfolios other than the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio is determined by a simple calculation. It's the total value of a Portfolio (assets minus liabilities) divided by the total number of shares outstanding. The NAV for the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio will ordinarily remain at \$10.00 per share (The price of each share remains the same but you will have more shares when dividends are declared). Each business day, each Portfolio's current NAV per share is transmitted electronically to Participating Insurance Companies that use the Portfolios as underlying investment options for Contracts.

To determine a Portfolio's NAV, its holdings are valued as follows:

Equity Securities for which the primary market is on an exchange (whether domestic or foreign) shall be valued at the last sale price on such exchange or market on the day of valuation or, if there was no sale on such day, at the mean between the last bid and asked prices on such day or at the last bid price on such day in the absence of an asked price. Securities included within the NASDAQ market shall be valued at the NASDAQ official closing price (NOCP) on the day of valuation, or if there was no NOCP issued, at the last sale price on such day. Securities included within the NASDAQ market for which there is no NOCP and no last sale price on the day of valuation shall be valued at the mean between the last bid and asked prices on such day or at the last bid price on such day in the absence of an asked price. Equity securities that are not sold on an exchange or NASDAQ are generally valued by an independent pricing agent or principal market maker.

A Portfolio may own securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolios do not price their shares. Therefore, the value of a Portfolio's assets may change on days when shareholders cannot purchase or redeem Portfolio shares.

Convertible debt securities that are traded in the over-the-counter market, including listed convertible debt securities for which the primary market is believed by PGIM Investments or a Subadviser, as available, to be over-the-counter, shall be valued on the day of valuation at an evaluated bid price provided by an independent pricing agent or, in the absence of a valuation provided by an independent pricing agent, at the bid price provided by a principal market maker or primary market dealer.

Other debt securities—those that are not valued on an amortized cost basis—are valued using an independent pricing service.

Options on stock and stock indexes that are traded on a national securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on such exchange on the day of valuation or, if there was no such sale on such day, at the mean between the most recently quoted bid and asked prices on such exchange.

Futures contracts and options on futures contracts are valued at the last sale price at the close of the commodities exchange or board of trade on which they are traded. If there has been no sale that day, the securities will be valued at the mean between the most recently quoted bid and asked prices on that exchange or board of trade.

Forward currency exchange contracts are valued at the cost of covering or offsetting such contracts calculated on the day of valuation. Securities that are valued in accordance herewith in a currency other than US dollars shall be converted to US dollar equivalents at a rate obtained from a recognized bank, dealer or independent service on the day of valuation.

Over-the-counter (OTC) options are valued at the mean between bid and asked prices provided by a dealer (which may be the counterparty). A subadviser will monitor the market prices of the securities underlying the OTC options with a view to determining the necessity of obtaining additional bid and ask quotations from other dealers to assess the validity of the prices received from the primary pricing dealer.

Short-term debt securities held by the Portfolios, including bonds, notes, debentures and other debt securities, and money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and obligations of domestic and foreign banks for which market quotations are readily available, are valued by an independent pricing agent or principal market maker (if available, otherwise a primary market dealer).

Short-term debt securities held by the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio are valued at amortized cost. Short-term debt securities with remaining maturities of 12 months or less held by the PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio and PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio are valued on an amortized cost basis. The amortized cost valuation method is widely used by mutual funds. It means that the security is valued initially at its purchase price and then decreases in value by equal amounts each day until the security matures. It almost always results in a value that is extremely close to the actual market value. The Board has established procedures to monitor whether any material deviation between valuation and market value occurs and if so, will promptly consider what action, if any, should be taken to prevent unfair results to Contract owners.

For each Portfolio other than the PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio, and except as discussed above for the PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio and PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio, short-term debt securities, including bonds, notes, debentures and other debt securities, and money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and obligations of domestic and foreign banks for which market quotations are readily available, are valued by an independent pricing agent or principal market maker (if available, otherwise a primary market dealer).

DISTRIBUTOR & DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS. Prudential Investment Management Services LLC (PIMS) serves as the distributor for the shares of each Portfolio under a Distribution Agreement with the Trust. PIMS is an affiliate of PGIM Investments. PIMS is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). PIMS' principal business address is 655 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan Pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for the Class II and Class III shares of each Portfolio (the 12b-1 Plan). Under the 12b-1 plan, Class II and Class III of each Portfolio pay to PIMS a distribution (12b-1) fee at the annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the applicable Class. This fee pays for distribution services for Class II shares and Class III shares as applicable. Because these fees are paid out of the Portfolio's assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment in Class II or Class III shares and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. Class II shares are also subject to an administration fee of 0.15% of the average daily net assets of Class II. Class I shares do not have a distribution fee. Class I and Class III shares do not have an administration fee.

OTHER INFORMATION

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Each Portfolio currently intends to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a result, each Portfolio's income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits are "passed through" pro rata directly to the Participating Insurance Companies and retain the same character for federal income tax purposes. Distributions may be made to the various separate accounts of the Participating Insurance Companies in the form of additional shares (not in cash).

Owners of variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies should consult the prospectuses of their respective contracts or policies for information on the federal income tax consequences to such holders. In addition, variable contract owners may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in the Trust, including the application of state and local taxes.

MONITORING FOR POSSIBLE CONFLICTS

The Trust sells its shares to fund variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity contracts and is authorized to offer its shares to qualified retirement plans. Because of differences in tax treatment and other considerations, it is possible that the interest of variable life insurance contract owners, variable annuity contract owners and participants in qualified retirement plans could conflict. The Trust will monitor the situation and, in the event that a material conflict does develop, the Trust would determine what action, if any, to take in response.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Portfolio's portfolio securities is included in the SAI and on the Trust's website at www.prudential.com/variableinsuranceportfolios.

PAYMENTS TO AFFILIATES

PGIM Investments and its affiliates, including a subadviser or PIMS, may compensate affiliates of PGIM Investments, including the insurance companies issuing variable annuity or variable life contracts by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the variable annuity and/or variable life contracts that offer the Portfolios as investment options. These services may include, but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material that discuss the contracts, available options, and the Portfolios.

The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by PGIM Investments, the subadviser, or PIMS, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of PGIM Investments', the subadviser's or PIMS' participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by the, subadviser, or PIMS, and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among PGIM Investments, the subadviser and PIMS depending on their respective participation.

With respect to variable annuity contracts, the amounts paid under these arrangements to Prudential-affiliated insurers are set forth in the prospectuses for the variable annuity contracts that offer the Portfolios as investment options.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

The financial highlights that follow will help you evaluate the financial performance of each Portfolio available under your Contract. The total return in each chart represents the rate that a shareholder earned on an investment in that share class of the Portfolio, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions. The charts do not reflect any charges under any variable contract. Because Contract charges are not included, the actual return that you will receive will be lower than the total return in each chart. The information is for Class I shares, Class II and Class III shares as applicable for the periods indicated.

The financial highlights for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 or later were derived from each Portfolio's financial statements, which were audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, for such fiscal year, whose reports thereon were unqualified. The information for the fiscal years or periods (as applicable) prior to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 was audited by another independent registered public accounting firm. The Trust's financial statements are included in the Trust's annual reports to shareholders, which are available upon request.

PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$34.99	\$31.40	\$26.50	\$27.17	\$24.18
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.40	0.50	0.59	0.53	0.45
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	4.28	3.09	4.31	(1.20)	2.54
Total from investment operations	4.68	3.59	4.90	(0.67)	2.99
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$39.67	\$34.99	\$31.40	\$26.50	\$27.17
Total Return^(d)	13.38%	11.43%	18.49% ^(e)	(2.47)% ^(e)	12.37%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$2,896	\$2,710	\$2,597	\$2,370	\$2,595
Average net assets (in millions)	\$2,800	\$2,540	\$2,506	\$2,535	\$2,535
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.57%	0.58%	0.59%	0.59%	0.58%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.57%	0.58%	0.59%	0.59%	0.58%
Net investment income (loss)	1.06%	1.58%	2.02%	1.94%	1.75%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(g)(h)}	69%	75%	90%	101%	136%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(g) The Portfolio accounts for mortgage dollar roll transactions, when applicable, as purchases and sales which, as a result, can increase its portfolio turnover rate.

(h) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Portfolio—Class III		April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):		
Net Asset Value, beginning of period		\$36.75
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)		0.21
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions		2.64
Total from investment operations		2.85
Net Asset Value, end of period		\$39.60
Total Return^(c)		7.76%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$3
Average net assets (in millions)		\$1
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :		
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement		0.81% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement		0.81% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)		0.76% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(f)(g)}		69%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio accounts for mortgage dollar roll transactions, when applicable, as purchases and sales which, as a result, can increase its portfolio turnover rate.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Total Return Bond Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$15.78	\$14.55	\$13.12	\$13.14	\$12.28
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.40	0.45	0.49	0.45	0.42
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	(0.52)	0.78	0.94	(0.48)	0.44
Total from investment operations	(0.12)	1.23	1.43	(0.03)	0.86
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$15.66	\$15.78	\$14.55	\$13.12	\$13.14
Total Return^(c)	(0.76)%	8.45%	10.90%	(0.15)% ^(d)	7.00%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$1,298	\$1,293	\$1,190	\$1,123	\$1,145
Average net assets (in millions)	\$1,292	\$1,235	\$1,166	\$1,132	\$1,123
Ratios to average net assets ^(e) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.42%	0.43%	0.44%	0.44%	0.44%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.42%	0.43%	0.44%	0.44%	0.44%
Net investment income (loss)	2.55%	2.99%	3.53%	3.44%	3.28%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	49%	35%	48%	51%	71%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution. Excluding the capital contribution, the total return would have been (0.23)%.

(e) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Total Return Bond Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$15.35
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	0.05 ^(c)
Total from investment operations	0.29
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$15.64
Total Return^(d)	1.89%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$5
Average net assets (in millions)	\$2
Ratios to average net assets ^(e) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.66% ^(f)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.66% ^(f)
Net investment income (loss)	2.24% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	49%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) The per share amount of realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments does not directly correlate to the amounts reported in the Statement of Operations due to the timing of portfolio share transactions in relation to fluctuating market values.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(f) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$81.50	\$63.18	\$49.02	\$51.52	\$40.96
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.40	0.53	0.66	0.53	0.41
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	16.19	17.79	13.50	(3.07)	10.15
Total from investment operations	16.59	18.32	14.16	(2.54)	10.56
Capital Contributions	—	—	— ^{(b)(c)}	0.04 ^(b)	—
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$98.09	\$81.50	\$63.18	\$49.02	\$51.52
Total Return^(d)	20.36%	29.00%	28.89% ^(e)	(4.85)% ^(f)	25.78%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$6,379.2	\$5,672.4	\$4,711.0	\$3,919.6	\$4,415.6
Average net assets (in millions)	\$6,084.1	\$4,776.8	\$4,406.8	\$4,497.1	\$4,098.8
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.46%	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.46%	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%
Net investment income (loss)	0.45%	0.80%	1.16%	0.98%	0.89%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	29%	62%	43%	37%	55%
PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Portfolio—Class II					
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$79.78	\$62.09	\$48.37	\$51.04	\$40.74
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.04	0.26	0.43	0.32	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	15.82	17.43	13.29	(3.03)	10.07
Total from investment operations	15.86	17.69	13.72	(2.71)	10.30
Capital Contributions	—	—	— ^{(b)(c)}	0.04 ^(b)	—
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$95.64	\$79.78	\$62.09	\$48.37	\$51.04
Total Return^(d)	19.88%	28.49%	28.36% ^(e)	(5.23)% ^(f)	25.28%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$2.3	\$2.0	\$1.7	\$1.5	\$1.7
Average net assets (in millions)	\$2.2	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$1.8	\$1.8
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.86%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.86%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%
Net investment income (loss)	0.04%	0.40%	0.76%	0.59%	0.50%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	29%	62%	43%	37%	55%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with the failure to timely compensate the Portfolio for the excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution. Excluding the capital contribution, the total return would have been (4.93)% and (5.31)% for Class I and Class II, respectively.

(g) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(h) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Jennison Blend Portfolio—Class III		April 26, 2021^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):		
Net Asset Value, beginning of period		\$87.74
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)		0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions		10.06
Total from investment operations		10.18
Net Asset Value, end of period		\$97.92
Total Return^(c)		11.60%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$0.6
Average net assets (in millions)		\$0.2
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :		
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement		0.70% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement		0.70% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)		0.18% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)		29%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$37.61	\$34.32	\$28.63	\$29.88	\$25.99
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.49	0.56	0.61	0.53	0.45
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	6.04	2.73	5.08	(1.78)	3.44
Total from investment operations	6.53	3.29	5.69	(1.25)	3.89
Capital Contributions	—	—	— ^{(b)(c)}	— ^{(b)(c)}	—
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$44.14	\$37.61	\$34.32	\$28.63	\$29.88
Total Return^(d)	17.36%	9.59%	19.87% ^(e)	(4.18)% ^(e)	14.97%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$4,968	\$4,479	\$4,328	\$3,834	\$4,230
Average net assets (in millions)	\$4,766	\$4,171	\$4,127	\$4,157	\$4,043
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.61%	0.62%	0.63%	0.63%	0.62%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.61%	0.62%	0.63%	0.63%	0.62%
Net investment income (loss)	1.18%	1.64%	1.92%	1.75%	1.62%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(g)(h)}	119%	120%	125%	139%	175%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(g) The Portfolio accounts for mortgage dollar roll transactions, when applicable, as purchases and sales which, as a result, can increase its portfolio turnover rate.

(h) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$40.73
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	3.07
Total from investment operations	3.33
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$44.06
Total Return^(c)	8.18%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$2
Average net assets (in millions)	\$1
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.86% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.86% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	0.86% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(f)(g)}	119%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio accounts for mortgage dollar roll transactions, when applicable, as purchases and sales which, as a result, can increase its portfolio turnover rate.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Global Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$48.06	\$41.49	\$31.83	\$34.33	\$27.50
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.46	0.41	0.52	0.47	0.42
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	8.30	6.16	9.14	(2.99)	6.41
Total from investment operations	8.76	6.57	9.66	(2.52)	6.83
Capital Contributions	—	—	— ^{(b)(c)}	0.02 ^(b)	—
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$56.82	\$48.06	\$41.49	\$31.83	\$34.33
Total Return^(d)	18.23%	15.84%	30.39% ^(e)	(7.28)% ^(f)	24.84%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$1,518.5	\$1,377.0	\$1,263.7	\$1,006.6	\$1,132.9
Average net assets (in millions)	\$1,472.2	\$1,190.6	\$1,157.5	\$1,139.9	\$1,051.8
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.74%	0.76%	0.77%	0.77%	0.79%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.78%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.81%
Net investment income (loss)	0.86%	1.01%	1.41%	1.33%	1.34%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	21%	34%	26%	28%	33%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution. Excluding the capital contribution, the total return would have been (7.34)%.

(g) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(h) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Global Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$53.13
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.15
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	3.44
Total from investment operations	3.59
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$56.72
Total Return^(c)	6.76%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$0.2
Average net assets (in millions)	\$0.1
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.99% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.03% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	0.40% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	21%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Government Income Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$14.51	\$13.54	\$12.70	\$12.62	\$12.26
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.19	0.23	0.31	0.28	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	(0.65)	0.74	0.53	(0.20)	0.13
Total from investment operations	(0.46)	0.97	0.84	0.08	0.36
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$14.05	\$14.51	\$13.54	\$12.70	\$12.62
Total Return^(d)	(3.17)%	7.16%	6.61%	0.63% ^(e)	2.94%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$223.1	\$246.2	\$238.6	\$221.1	\$244.1
Average net assets (in millions)	\$231.5	\$246.6	\$234.6	\$230.5	\$252.4
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.48%	0.51%	0.52%	0.51%	0.53%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.48%	0.51%	0.52%	0.51%	0.53%
Net investment income (loss)	1.35%	1.58%	2.34%	2.28%	1.84%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(g)(h)}	222%	150%	269%	284%	495%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(g) The Portfolio accounts for mortgage dollar roll transactions, when applicable, as purchases and sales which, as a result, can increase its portfolio turnover rate.

(h) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Government Income Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$14.17
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.11
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	(0.25)
Total from investment operations	(0.14)
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$14.03
Total Return^(c)	(0.99)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$0.3
Average net assets (in millions)	\$0.2
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.68% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.68% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	1.09% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(f)(g)}	222%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio accounts for mortgage dollar roll transactions, when applicable, as purchases and sales which, as a result, can increase its portfolio turnover rate.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio—Class I					
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) and realized gains (losses)	— ^(b)	0.03	0.19	0.15	0.06
Less Dividends and Distributions	— ^(b)	(0.03)	(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.06)
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Total Return^(c)	0.04%	0.30%	1.92%	1.53%	0.56%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$725	\$792	\$600	\$536	\$560
Average net assets (in millions)	\$748	\$667	\$563	\$560	\$665
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.06%	0.21%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.32%	0.34%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%
Net investment income (loss)	—%	0.26%	1.88%	1.52%	0.55%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Amount rounds to zero.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

PSF PGIM Government Money Market Portfolio—Class III		
	Year Ended December 31, 2021	May 18, 2020 ^(a) through December 31, 2020
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):		
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$10.00	\$10.00
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:		
Net investment income (loss) and realized gains (losses)	— ^(c)	— ^(c)
Less Dividends and Distributions:		
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$10.00	\$10.00
Total Return^(d)	0.04%	—% ^(c)
Ratios/Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$144	\$66
Average net assets (in millions)	\$118	\$34
Ratios to average net assets ^(e) :		
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.06%	0.13% ^(f)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.58%	0.58% ^(f)
Net investment income (loss)	—%	—% ^{(c)(f)}

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(f) Annualized.

PSF PGIM High Yield Bond Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$6.18	\$5.77	\$4.96	\$5.17	\$5.10
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	0.16	0.06	0.47	(0.39)	0.07
Total from investment operations	0.49	0.41	0.81	(0.06)	0.39
Less Dividends and Distributions	—	—	—	(0.15)	(0.32)
Capital Contributions	—	—	—	— ^{(b)(c)}	—
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$6.67	\$6.18	\$5.77	\$4.96	\$5.17
Total Return^(d)	7.93%	7.11%	16.33%	(1.26)% ^(e)	7.80%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$562	\$529	\$522	\$474	\$508
Average net assets (in millions)	\$550	\$497	\$507	\$499	\$3,549
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.59%	0.61%	0.62%	0.62%	0.57%
Net investment income (loss)	5.11%	6.16%	6.28%	6.50%	6.17%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	48%	61%	58%	47%	54%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM High Yield Bond Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$6.41
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.22
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	0.03
Total from investment operations	0.25
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$6.66
Total Return^(c)	3.90%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$6
Average net assets (in millions)	\$2
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.80% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.82% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	4.72% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	48%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$127.49	\$81.62	\$61.21	\$61.69	\$45.13
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.45)	(0.13)	0.09	0.13	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	20.86	46.00	20.32	(0.61)	16.43
Total from investment operations	20.41	45.87	20.41	(0.48)	16.56
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$147.90	\$127.49	\$81.62	\$61.21	\$61.69
Total Return^(d)	16.01%	56.20%	33.34% ^(e)	(0.78)% ^(e)	36.69%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$3,566	\$3,260	\$2,242	\$1,803	\$1,937
Average net assets (in millions)	\$3,435	\$2,606	\$2,073	\$2,052	\$1,761
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.61%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.63%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.61%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.63%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.32)%	(0.13)%	0.13%	0.19%	0.25%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	40%	56%	41%	38%	51%
PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Portfolio—Class II					
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$121.26	\$77.94	\$58.68	\$59.38	\$43.62
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.95)	(0.49)	(0.19)	(0.14)	(0.08)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	19.80	43.81	19.45	(0.56)	15.84
Total from investment operations	18.85	43.32	19.26	(0.70)	15.76
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$140.11	\$121.26	\$77.94	\$58.68	\$59.38
Total Return^(d)	15.55%	55.57%	32.82% ^(e)	(1.18)% ^(e)	36.13%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$82	\$88	\$66	\$61	\$60
Average net assets (in millions)	\$85	\$72	\$64	\$70	\$49
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.01%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.03%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.01%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.03%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.72)%	(0.53)%	(0.27)%	(0.22)%	(0.16)%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	40%	56%	41%	38%	51%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Jennison Growth Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$132.99
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	(0.59)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	15.24
Total from investment operations	14.65
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$147.64
Total Return^(c)	11.02%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$5
Average net assets (in millions)	\$2
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.86% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.86% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	(0.58)% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	40%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$49.83	\$38.06	\$29.52	\$31.19	\$23.94
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.02 ^(b)	0.16	0.23	0.26	0.10
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	8.37	11.61	8.31	(1.95)	7.15
Total from investment operations	8.39	11.77	8.54	(1.69)	7.25
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$58.22	\$49.83	\$38.06	\$29.52	\$31.19
Total Return^(e)	16.84%	30.92%	28.93%	(5.35)% ^(f)	30.28%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$97.2	\$86.7	\$71.7	\$59.0	\$68.9
Average net assets (in millions)	\$93.3	\$73.4	\$66.3	\$68.9	\$64.7
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.84%	0.86%	0.87%	0.82%	0.82%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.84%	0.86%	0.87%	0.84%	0.87%
Net investment income (loss)	0.04%	0.39%	0.66%	0.80%	0.36%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	66%	82%	61%	42%	99%
PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Portfolio—Class II					
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$47.17	\$36.17	\$28.17	\$29.88	\$23.03
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.19)	— ^(c)	0.09	0.13	(0.01)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	7.90	11.00	7.91	(1.86)	6.86
Total from investment operations	7.71	11.00	8.00	(1.73)	6.85
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$54.88	\$47.17	\$36.17	\$28.17	\$29.88
Total Return^(e)	16.35%	30.41%	28.40%	(5.72)% ^(f)	29.74%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$130.1	\$130.8	\$121.4	\$118.6	\$156.1
Average net assets (in millions)	\$131.9	\$117.4	\$118.1	\$147.4	\$150.7
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.24%	1.26%	1.27%	1.22%	1.22%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.24%	1.26%	1.27%	1.24%	1.27%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.36)%	—% ^(c)	0.26%	0.40%	(0.04)%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	66%	82%	61%	42%	99%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) The per share amount of net investment income (loss) does not directly correlate to the amounts reported in the Statement of Operations due to class specific expenses.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(e) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(f) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution. Excluding the capital contribution, the total return would have been (5.41)% and (5.79)% for Class I and Class II, respectively.

(g) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(h) The Portfolio's turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments.

PSF PGIM Jennison Focused Blend Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$54.19
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	(0.11)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	4.04
Total from investment operations	3.93
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$58.12
Total Return^(c)	7.25%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$0.4
Average net assets (in millions)	\$0.2
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.09% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.09% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	(0.27)% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	66%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments.

PSF Natural Resources Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$27.33	\$24.34	\$21.99	\$26.84	\$26.89
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.77	0.49	0.72	0.60	0.40
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	6.20	2.50	1.63	(5.46)	(0.45)
Total from investment operations	6.97	2.99	2.35	(4.86)	(0.05)
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$34.30	\$27.33	\$24.34	\$21.99	\$26.84
Total Return^(d)	25.50%	12.28%	10.69% ^(e)	(18.07)% ^(f)	(0.19)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$419.2	\$351.8	\$332.2	\$324.3	\$424.6
Average net assets (in millions)	\$402.7	\$284.9	\$338.8	\$398.1	\$410.3
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.50%	0.54%	0.53%	0.51%	0.52%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.51%	0.55%	0.54%	0.52%	0.53%
Net investment income (loss)	2.39%	2.28%	3.04%	2.30%	1.60%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	79%	136%	132%	108%	114%
PSF Natural Resources Portfolio—Class II					
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$26.21	\$23.44	\$21.26	\$26.06	\$26.20
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.58	0.41	0.61	0.49	0.29
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	5.98	2.36	1.57	(5.30)	(0.43)
Total from investment operations	6.56	2.77	2.18	(4.81)	(0.14)
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$32.77	\$26.21	\$23.44	\$21.26	\$26.06
Total Return^(d)	25.03%	11.82%	10.25% ^(e)	(18.42)% ^(f)	(0.53)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$25.6	\$32.5	\$49.5	\$48.4	\$53.4
Average net assets (in millions)	\$27.8	\$37.6	\$50.1	\$52.0	\$48.3
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.90%	0.94%	0.93%	0.91%	0.92%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.91%	0.95%	0.94%	0.92%	0.93%
Net investment income (loss)	1.89%	2.05%	2.63%	1.93%	1.21%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	79%	136%	132%	108%	114%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution. Excluding the capital contribution, the total return would have been (18.11)% and (18.46)% for Class I and Class II, respectively.

(g) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(h) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Natural Resources Portfolio—Class III	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$31.02
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	3.02
Total from investment operations	3.22
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$34.24
Total Return^(c)	10.38%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$1.0
Average net assets (in millions)	\$0.3
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.72% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.73% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	0.82% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	79%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Small-Cap Stock Index Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$47.76	\$43.03	\$35.15	\$38.51	\$34.08
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.51	0.40	0.46	0.40	0.39
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	12.07	4.33	7.42	(3.76)	4.04
Total from investment operations	12.58	4.73	7.88	(3.36)	4.43
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$60.34	\$47.76	\$43.03	\$35.15	\$38.51
Total Return^(d)	26.34%	10.99%	22.42%	(8.73)% ^(e)	13.00%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$1,024	\$858	\$834	\$729	\$850
Average net assets (in millions)	\$1,002	\$701	\$794	\$871	\$811
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.38%	0.40%	0.39%	0.39%	0.40%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.38%	0.40%	0.39%	0.39%	0.40%
Net investment income (loss)	0.89%	1.07%	1.15%	0.98%	1.11%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	18%	18%	19%	18%	17%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Small-Cap Stock Index Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$57.73
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	2.20
Total from investment operations	2.51
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$60.24
Total Return^(c)	4.35%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$6
Average net assets (in millions)	\$3
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.62% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.62% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	0.76% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	18%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Stock Index Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$87.66	\$74.24	\$56.64	\$59.38	\$50.70
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.00	0.92
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	23.73	12.30	16.48	(3.74)	9.75
Total from investment operations	24.79	13.42	17.60	(2.74)	10.67
Less Dividends and Distributions					
	—	—	—	—	(1.99)
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$112.45	\$87.66	\$74.24	\$56.64	\$59.38
Total Return^(b)	28.28%	18.08%	31.07%	(4.61)%	21.46%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$7,244	\$5,620	\$4,757	\$3,672	\$3,928
Average net assets (in millions)	\$6,427	\$4,802	\$4,298	\$4,051	\$3,630
Ratios to average net assets ^(c) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.29%	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	0.32%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.29%	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	0.32%
Net investment income (loss)	1.06%	1.50%	1.69%	1.63%	1.69%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(c) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(d) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Stock Index Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$97.90
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.54
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	13.82
Total from investment operations	14.36
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$112.26
Total Return^(c)	14.67%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$17
Average net assets (in millions)	\$7
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.54% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.54% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	0.74% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	2%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Jennison Value Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$37.28	\$35.99	\$28.55	\$31.68	\$27.08
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.61	0.66	0.67	0.56	0.47
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	9.75	0.63	6.77	(3.71)	4.13
Total from investment operations	10.36	1.29	7.44	(3.15)	4.60
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$47.64	\$37.28	\$35.99	\$28.55	\$31.68
Total Return^(d)	27.79%	3.58%	26.06%^(e)	(9.88)%^(f)	16.99%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$1,646.0	\$1,371.2	\$1,429.9	\$1,226.4	\$1,480.3
Average net assets (in millions)	\$1,543.8	\$1,236.8	\$1,354.1	\$1,416.6	\$1,412.8
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.42%	0.43%	0.43%	0.43%	0.43%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.42%	0.43%	0.43%	0.43%	0.43%
Net investment income (loss)	1.40%	2.03%	2.04%	1.76%	1.63%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	17%	32%	25%	23%	16%
PSF PGIM Jennison Value Portfolio—Class II					
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$36.36	\$35.25	\$28.07	\$31.27	\$26.84
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.42	0.51	0.53	0.42	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	9.50	0.60	6.65	(3.64)	4.08
Total from investment operations	9.92	1.11	7.18	(3.22)	4.43
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$46.28	\$36.36	\$35.25	\$28.07	\$31.27
Total Return^(d)	27.28%	3.15%	25.58%^(e)	(10.23)%^(f)	16.51%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$10.7	\$9.0	\$8.7	\$6.1	\$7.5
Average net assets (in millions)	\$10.1	\$7.9	\$7.4	\$7.2	\$7.1
Ratios to average net assets ^(g) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.82%	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.82%	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%
Net investment income (loss)	1.00%	1.62%	1.63%	1.36%	1.23%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(h)	17%	32%	25%	23%	16%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution. Excluding the capital contribution, the total return would have been (9.94)% and (10.29)% for Class I and Class II, respectively.

(g) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(h) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF PGIM Jennison Value Portfolio—Class III		April 26, 2021^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):		
Net Asset Value, beginning of period		\$42.77
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)		0.29
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions		4.50
Total from investment operations		4.79
Net Asset Value, end of period		\$47.56
Total Return^(c)		11.20%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of period (in millions)		\$1.0
Average net assets (in millions)		\$0.4
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :		
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement		0.66% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement		0.66% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)		0.92% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)		17%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF International Growth Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$12.26	\$9.28	\$7.01	\$8.05	\$5.92
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	— ^(b)	— ^(b)	0.05	0.07	0.05
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	1.53	2.98	2.21	(1.12)	2.08
Total from investment operations	1.53	2.98	2.26	(1.05)	2.13
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$13.79	\$12.26	\$9.28	\$7.01	\$8.05
Total Return^(e)	12.48%	32.11%	32.38% ^(f)	(12.92)% ^(g)	35.98%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$108.1	\$103.2	\$85.6	\$70.1	\$84.3
Average net assets (in millions)	\$108.3	\$86.3	\$79.6	\$81.8	\$75.1
Ratios to average net assets ^(h) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%	1.01%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.07%	1.21%	1.24%	1.20%	1.34%
Net investment income (loss)	—% ^(b)	0.05%	0.64%	0.83%	0.67%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽ⁱ⁾	27%	44%	26%	37%	45%
PSF International Growth Portfolio—Class II					
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$11.75	\$8.93	\$6.77	\$7.81	\$5.76
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.05)	(0.03)	0.02	0.03	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	1.47	2.85	2.13	(1.08)	2.02
Total from investment operations	1.42	2.82	2.15	(1.05)	2.05
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$13.17	\$11.75	\$8.93	\$6.77	\$7.81
Total Return^(e)	12.09%	31.58%	31.91% ^(f)	(13.32)% ^(g)	35.59%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
Average net assets (in millions)	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.3
Ratios to average net assets ^(h) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.47%	1.61%	1.64%	1.60%	1.72%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.39)%	(0.36)%	0.24%	0.44%	0.39%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽ⁱ⁾	27%	44%	26%	37%	45%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the year.

(b) Amount rounds to zero.

(c) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from the Investment Manager, in connection for costs incurred due to a portfolio allocation error.

(d) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(e) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each year reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all years shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP.

(f) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution. Excluding the capital contribution, the total return would have been 32.24% and 31.76% for Class I and Class II, respectively.

(g) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution. Excluding the capital contribution, the total return would have been (13.04)% and (13.45)% for Class I and Class II, respectively.

(h) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(i) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio—Class I	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$27.68	\$18.77	\$13.63	\$14.79	\$12.08
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.08)	(0.03)	— ^(b)	0.02	0.02
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	3.04	8.94	5.14	(1.18)	2.69
Total from investment operations	2.96	8.91	5.14	(1.16)	2.71
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$30.64	\$27.68	\$18.77	\$13.63	\$14.79
Total Return^(d)	10.69%	47.47%	37.71%	(7.84)% ^(e)	22.43%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$424.7	\$382.1	\$279.8	\$214.8	\$249.8
Average net assets (in millions)	\$407.5	\$302.1	\$257.0	\$248.2	\$235.7
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.64%	0.67%	0.70%	0.68%	0.71%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.64%	0.67%	0.70%	0.68%	0.71%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.28)%	(0.15)%	(0.01)%	0.15%	0.18%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	46%	63%	106%	43%	39%
PSF Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio—Class II					
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$25.81	\$17.57	\$12.81	\$13.95	\$11.44
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.19)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	2.83	8.34	4.82	(1.11)	2.54
Total from investment operations	2.64	8.24	4.76	(1.14)	2.51
Capital Contributions					
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$28.45	\$25.81	\$17.57	\$12.81	\$13.95
Total Return^(d)	10.23%	46.90%	37.16%	(8.17)% ^(e)	21.94%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.6
Average net assets (in millions)	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.8
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.05%	1.07%	1.10%	1.08%	1.10%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	1.05%	1.07%	1.10%	1.08%	1.10%
Net investment income (loss)	(0.68)%	(0.53)%	(0.40)%	(0.24)%	(0.22)%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	46%	63%	106%	43%	39%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Amount rounds to zero.

(c) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Does not include expenses of the investment companies in which the Portfolio invests.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio—Class III	
	April 26, 2021 ^(a) through December 31, 2021
Per Share Operating Performance^(b):	
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$29.77
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	(0.11)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions	0.94
Total from investment operations	0.83
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$30.60
Total Return^(c)	2.79%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	\$0.8
Average net assets (in millions)	\$0.3
Ratios to average net assets ^(d) :	
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.88% ^(e)
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.88% ^(e)
Net investment income (loss)	(0.53)% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	46%

(a) Commencement of offering.

(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each period reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all periods shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP. Total returns for periods less than one full year are not annualized.

(d) Does not include expenses of the investment companies in which the Portfolio invests.

(e) Annualized, with the exception of certain non-recurring expenses.

(f) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

PSF Small-Cap Value Portfolio	Year Ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Per Share Operating Performance^(a):					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$28.39	\$27.86	\$22.69	\$26.32	\$23.46
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	0.06	0.14	0.20	0.13	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment and foreign currency transactions	7.45	0.39	4.97	(3.76)	2.74
Total from investment operations	7.51	0.53	5.17	(3.63)	2.86
Capital Contributions	—	—	—	— ^{(b)(c)}	—
Net Asset Value, end of year	\$35.90	\$28.39	\$27.86	\$22.69	\$26.32
Total Return^(d)	26.45%	1.90%	22.79%	(13.79)% ^(e)	12.19%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of year (in millions)	\$321	\$244	\$221	\$180	\$214
Average net assets (in millions)	\$295	\$188	\$207	\$211	\$208
Ratios to average net assets ^(f) :					
Expenses after waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.96%	1.03%	1.01%	0.99%	1.01%
Expenses before waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.96%	1.03%	1.02%	1.00%	1.02%
Net investment income (loss)	0.17%	0.61%	0.76%	0.48%	0.51%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	71%	69%	56%	58%	62%

(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the year.

(b) Represents payment received by the Portfolio, from Prudential, in connection with excess foreign withholding tax withheld on dividends and interest from certain countries due to the Portfolio's tax status as a partnership.

(c) Amount rounds to zero.

(d) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of a share on the first day and a sale on the last day of each year reported and includes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, and does not reflect the effect of insurance contract charges. Total return does not reflect expenses associated with the separate account such as administrative fees, account charges and surrender charges which, if reflected, would reduce the total returns for all years shown. Performance figures may reflect fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. In the absence of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, the total return would be lower. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Total returns may reflect adjustments to conform to GAAP.

(e) Total return for the year includes the impact of the capital contribution, which was not material to the total return.

(f) Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests.

(g) The Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short-term investments, certain derivatives and in-kind transactions (if any). If such transactions were included, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

GLOSSARY: PORTFOLIO INDEXES

Bloomberg US Aggregate Index. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Index is an unmanaged index of investment-grade securities issued by the US Government and its agencies and by corporations with between one and ten years remaining to maturity. It gives a broad look at how short- and intermediate-term bonds have performed. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

Bloomberg Government Bond Index. The Bloomberg Government Bond Index is an unmanaged index of securities issued or backed by the US Government, its agencies and instrumentalities with between one and thirty years remaining to maturity, which gives a broad look at how US Government bonds with such maturities have performed. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

Bloomberg US High Yield 1% Issuer Capped Index. The Bloomberg US High Yield 1% Issuer Capped Index covers the universe of US dollar denominated, non-convertible, fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Issuers are capped at 1% of the Index. Index holdings must have at least one year to final maturity, at least \$150 million par amount outstanding, and be publicly issued with a rating of Ba1 or lower. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

PSF PGIM 50/50 Balanced Custom Blended Index. The Blended Index consists of the S&P 500 Index (50%), the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index (40%), an unmanaged index comprised of more than 5,000 government and corporate bonds, and the FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index (10%). These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

PSF PGIM Flexible Managed Custom Blended Index. The Blended Index consists of the S&P 500 Index (60%), the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (35%) and the FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index (5%). These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

FTSE 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index. The FTSE 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index is derived from secondary market Treasury bill rates published by the Federal Reserve Bank. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index (GD). The MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index is a weighted, unmanaged index of performance that reflects stock price movements in Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The GD (gross dividends) version of the MSCI EAFE Index does not reflect the impact of withholding taxes on reinvested dividends and generally reflects higher returns. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

MSCI World Index (GD). The MSCI World Index is a weighted index comprised of approximately 1,500 companies listed on the stock exchanges of the US, Europe, Australasia and the Far East hedged back to the US Dollar. The GD (gross dividends) version of the MSCI World Index does not reflect the impact of withholding taxes on reinvested dividends and generally reflects higher returns. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

MSCI World Energy Index. The MSCI World Energy Index is a component of the MSCI World Index and represents the energy securities defined by MSCI. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

MSCI World Materials Index. The MSCI World Materials Index is a component of the MSCI World Index and represents the material securities defined by MSCI. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

PSF Natural Resources Blended Index. The Blended Index consists of the MSCI World Energy Index (ND) (60%) and the MSCI World Materials Index (ND) (40%). These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

Russell 1000 Index. The Russell 1000 Index is an unmanaged index that consists of the 1,000 largest securities in the Russell 3000 Index. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

Russell 1000 Value Index. The Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

Russell 1000 Growth Index. The Russell 1000 Growth Index contains those securities in the Russell 1000 Index with an above-average growth orientation. Companies in this index tend to exhibit higher price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios, lower dividend yields and higher forecasted growth rates. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

Russell 2000 Value Index. The Russell 2000 Value Index contains those securities in the Russell 2000 Index with a below average growth orientation. Companies in this Index generally have low price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios, higher dividend yields and lower forecasted growth. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

Russell 2500 Index. The Russell 2500 Index measures the performance of the 2,500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 20% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

Russell Midcap Growth Index. The Russell Midcap Growth Index is a market value-weighted index that tracks those Russell Midcap companies with high price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

S&P 500 Index*. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of over 500 stocks of large US public companies. It gives a broad look at how stock prices in the United States have performed. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

S&P MidCap 400 Index. The S&P MidCap 400 Index is an unmanaged index of 400 stocks chosen based on market capitalization, liquidity and industry representation. The index contains firms that are situated in size between the S&P 500 Index and the S&P SmallCap 600 Index. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

S&P SmallCap 600 Index*. The Standard & Poor's SmallCap 600 Index is an unmanaged capital-weighted index of 600 smaller company US common stocks that cover all industry sectors—gives a broad look at how US small-cap stock prices have performed. These returns do not include the effect of any operating expenses of a mutual fund or taxes payable by investors and would be lower if they included these effects.

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