LORD ABBETT®

Lord Abbett Series Fund
Calibrated Dividend Growth Portfolio

PROSPECTUS

MAY 1, 2019

Class VC
No ticker

This Fund serves as an underlying investment vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined whether this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS: NOT FDIC INSURED–NO BANK GUARANTEE–MAY LOSE VALUE

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CALIBRATED DIVIDEND GROWTH PORTFOLIO

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to seek current income and capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table does not reflect the fees and expenses of variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies (together, "Variable Contracts"). If such fees and expenses were reflected, expenses shown would be higher.

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

Class	VC Shares
Management Fees	0.55%
Other Expenses	0.47%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.02%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[1]	(0.03)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[1][2]	0.99%

[1] For the period from May 1, 2019 through April 30, 2020, Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit total net annual operating expenses, excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest-related expenses, taxes, expenses related to litigation and potential litigation, and extraordinary expenses, to an annual rate of 0.99%. This agreement may be terminated by the Fund's Board of Directors.

[2] This amount has been updated from the fiscal year amount to reflect current fees and expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund 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 Fund's operating expenses remain the same, giving effect to the fee waiver and expense reimbursement arrangement described above. The Example does not reflect Variable Contract expenses, fees, and charges. If these expenses, fees, and charges were included, your costs would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
VC Shares	$101	$322	$560	$1,245

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund 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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 58% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests in the equity securities of large and mid-sized companies that the Fund's portfolio management team believes have potential for long-term total return resulting from their earnings growth and a record of consistent increases in their dividends over time. In particular, the Fund focuses on large and mid-sized companies that have a ten-year history of dividend issuance and growth, which represents a narrow investable universe. The Fund's portfolio management team uses fundamental research and quantitative analysis to select the Fund's investments. The Fund may invest in companies of any size, but expects to invest primarily in companies having a market capitalization at the time of purchase of at least $500 million.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities of foreign companies, including emerging market companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Fund defines foreign companies as those whose securities are traded primarily on non-U.S. securities exchanges. Because ADRs represent exposure to foreign companies, the Fund deems them to be foreign investments even though they trade on U.S. exchanges. Foreign securities may be denominated in the U.S. dollar or other currencies. The Fund's principal investments include the following types of securities and other financial instruments:

- **Equity securities** of large and mid-sized companies. The Fund may invest in any security that represents equity ownership in a company. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, equity interests in trusts (including real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and privately offered trusts), partnerships, joint ventures, limited liability companies and vehicles with similar legal structures, and other instruments with similar characteristics. The Fund considers equity securities to include warrants, rights offerings, convertible securities, and other investments that are convertible or exercisable into the equity securities described above.

- **Dividend-paying securities** issued by companies that pay out a portion of their profits to shareholders instead of reinvesting all their profits in their businesses. Companies which grow their dividends in a consistent manner show an ability to manage and grow their businesses through economic cycles. The portfolio management team believes the equity securities of these companies have the potential for investment return because they are often underpriced or undervalued according to certain financial measurements of intrinsic worth or business prospects.

The Fund may sell a security when the Fund believes the security is less likely to benefit from the current market and economic environment, shows signs of deteriorating fundamentals, or has reached its valuation target, among other reasons. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested in accordance with its investment objective. The Fund may, however, deviate entirely from the investment strategy described above for temporary defensive purposes. The Fund may miss certain investment opportunities if defensive strategies are used and thus may not achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment in a mutual fund, investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment. When you redeem your shares, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you may lose a portion or all of the money you invested in the Fund. The principal risks of investing in the Fund, which could adversely affect its performance, include:

- **Investment Strategy Risk:** If the Fund's fundamental research and quantitative analysis fail to produce the intended result, the Fund may suffer losses or underperform its benchmark or other funds with the same investment objective or strategies, even in a favorable market. In addition, the Fund's strategy of focusing on the relatively narrow market segment of dividend-paying companies means the Fund will be more exposed to risks associated with that particular market segment than a fund that invests more widely.

- **Market Risk:** The market values of securities will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions, governmental actions or intervention, political developments and other factors. Prices of equity securities tend to rise and fall more dramatically than those of debt securities.

- **Equity Securities Risk:** Equity securities, as well as equity-like securities such as convertible debt securities, may experience significant volatility. Such securities may fall sharply in response to adverse events affecting overall markets, a particular industry or sector, or an individual company's financial condition.
- **Dividend Risk:** Securities of dividend-paying companies that meet the Fund's investment criteria may not be widely available, limiting the Fund's ability to produce current income and increasing the volatility of the Fund's returns. At times, the performance of dividend-paying companies may lag the performance of other companies or the broader market as a whole. In addition, the dividend payments of the Fund's portfolio companies may vary over time, and there is no guarantee that a company will pay a dividend at all.
- **Industry and Sector Risk:** Although the Fund does not employ an industry or sector focus, its exposure to specific industries or sectors will increase from time to time based on the dynamic components of the Fund's benchmark or portfolio management team's perception of investment opportunities. If the Fund overweights a single industry or sector relative to its benchmark index, the Fund will face an increased risk that the value of its portfolio will decrease because of events disproportionately affecting that industry or sector. Furthermore, investments in particular industries or sectors may be more volatile than the broader market as a whole.
- **Large Company Risk:** As compared to smaller successful companies, larger, more established companies may be less able to respond quickly to certain market developments and may have slower rates of growth. Large companies also may fall out of favor relative to smaller companies in certain market cycles, causing the Fund to incur losses or underperform.
- **Mid-Sized Company Risk:** Investments in mid-sized companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. As compared to larger companies, mid-sized companies may have limited management experience or depth, limited ability to generate or borrow capital needed for growth, and limited products or services, or operate in less established markets. Accordingly, securities of mid-sized companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic, market and industry conditions and tend to be more volatile and less liquid than equity securities of larger companies, especially over the short term. The securities of mid-sized companies may be less well-known and trade less frequently and in more limited volume than the securities of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the ability to sell these securities in the future. Mid-sized companies also may fall out of favor relative to larger companies in certain market cycles, causing the Fund to incur losses or underperform.

- **Value Investing Risk:** The prices of value stocks may lag the stock market for long periods of time if the market fails to recognize the company's intrinsic worth. Value investing also is subject to the risk that a company judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or even overpriced.
- **Growth Investing Risk:** The Fund may use a growth investing style, which may be out of favor or may not produce favorable results over short or longer time periods. In addition, growth stocks tend to be more volatile than value stocks. Growth stocks typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than other stocks. Growth stocks often are more sensitive to market fluctuations than other securities because their market prices are highly sensitive to future earnings expectations. At times when it appears that these expectations may not be met, growth stocks' prices typically fall.
- **Foreign and Emerging Market Company Risk:** Investments in foreign companies and in U.S. companies with economic ties to foreign markets generally involve special risks that can increase the likelihood that the Fund will lose money. For example, as compared with companies organized and operated in the U.S., these companies may be more vulnerable to economic, political, and social instability and subject to less government supervision, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory and accounting standards, and foreign taxes. In addition, the securities of foreign companies also may be subject to inadequate exchange control regulations, the imposition of economic sanctions or other government restrictions, higher transaction and other costs, reduced liquidity, and delays in settlement to the extent they are traded on non-U.S. exchanges or markets. Emerging market securities generally are more volatile than other foreign securities, and are subject to greater liquidity, regulatory, and political risks. Investments in emerging markets may be considered generally riskier than investments in more developed markets because such markets tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations. Securities of emerging market companies may have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than securities of issuers in developed markets. Companies with economic ties to emerging markets may be susceptible to the same risks as companies organized in emerging markets.
- **Foreign Currency Risk:** Investments in securities that are denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time.

- **Liquidity/Redemption Risk:** The Fund may lose money when selling securities at inopportune times to fulfill shareholder redemption requests. The risk of loss may increase depending on the size and frequency of redemption requests, whether the redemption requests occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices, and whether the securities the Fund intends to sell have decreased in value or are illiquid.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. For more information on the principal risks of the Fund, please see the "More Information About the Fund – Principal Risks" section in the prospectus.

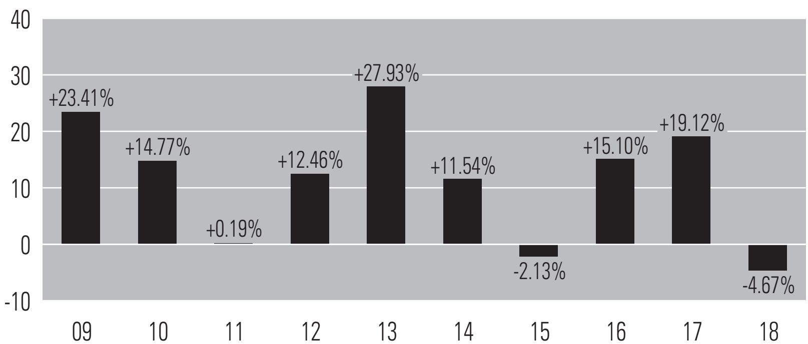
PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by illustrating the variability of the Fund's returns. Each assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the Fund's Class VC shares from calendar year to calendar year. This chart does not reflect the sales charges or other expenses of Variable Contracts. If those sales charges and expenses were reflected, returns would be lower.

Effective September 27, 2012, the Fund implemented its present dividend-oriented equity strategy. Performance for earlier periods reflects the Fund's prior strategy of investing in a mix of equity and fixed income securities.

Bar Chart (per calendar year)—Class VC Shares



Best Quarter 3rd Q '09 **+12.42%** **Worst Quarter** 3rd Q '11 **-13.59%**

The table below shows how the Fund's average annual total returns compare to the returns of a securities market index with investment characteristics similar to those of the Fund.

Average Annual Total Returns **(for the periods ended December 31, 2018)**			
Class	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class VC Shares	-4.67%	7.37%	11.28%
Index			
S&P 500® Index *(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)*	-4.38%	8.49%	13.12%

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser. The Fund's investment adviser is Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC ("Lord Abbett").

Portfolio Managers.

Portfolio Manager/Title	Member of the Portfolio Management Team Since
Walter H. Prahl, Partner and Director	2012
Marc Pavese, Partner and Portfolio Manager	2012

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Because the Fund serves as an underlying investment vehicle for Variable Contracts, Fund shares currently are available only to certain insurance company separate accounts at net asset value ("NAV").

TAX INFORMATION

For information about the federal income tax treatment of Fund distributions to the insurance company separate accounts that hold shares in the Fund, please refer to the prospectus provided by the insurance company for your Variable Contract. Because of the unique tax status of Variable Contracts, you should consult your tax adviser regarding treatment under the federal, state, and local tax rules that apply to you.

PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance company, its affiliates, or other financial intermediaries for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial professional or visit your insurance company's or financial intermediary's website for more information.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to seek current income and capital appreciation.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests in the equity securities of large and mid-sized companies that the Fund's portfolio management team believes have potential for long-term total return resulting from their earnings growth and a record of consistent increases in their dividends over time. In particular, the Fund focuses on large and mid-sized companies that have a ten-year history of dividend issuance and growth, which represents a narrow investable universe. The Fund's portfolio management team uses fundamental research and quantitative analysis to select the Fund's investments. The Fund may invest in companies of any size, but expects to invest primarily in companies having a market capitalization at the time of purchase of at least $500 million.

The Fund may invest in any security that represents equity ownership in a company. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, equity interests in trusts (including REITs and privately offered trusts), partnerships, joint ventures, limited liability companies and vehicles with similar legal structures, and other instruments with similar characteristics. The Fund considers equity securities to include warrants, rights offerings, convertible securities, and other investments that are convertible or exercisable into the equity securities described above.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities of foreign companies, including emerging market companies, ADRs, Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and other similar depositary receipts. The Fund defines foreign companies as those whose securities are traded primarily on non-U.S. securities exchanges. Because ADRs represent exposure to foreign companies, the Fund deems them to be foreign investments even though they trade on U.S. exchanges. ADRs typically are issued by a financial institution (such as a U.S. bank) acting as a depositary and represent the depositary's holdings of a specified number of shares of a foreign company. An ADR entitles the holder to all dividends and capital gains earned by the underlying foreign securities. The Fund may invest without limitation in equity securities of companies that do not meet these criteria but represent economic exposure to foreign markets, including securities of companies that are organized or operated in a foreign country but primarily trade on a U.S. securities exchange.

In selecting investments, the Fund's portfolio management team considers the following:

- **Dividend Growth.** The portfolio management team seeks to invest in equity securities of established companies with consistent growth in dividends and that the portfolio management team believes have the potential for long-term capital appreciation. Dividend-paying securities are securities issued by companies that pay out a portion of their profits to shareholders instead of reinvesting all their profits in their businesses. Companies which grow their dividends in a consistent manner show an ability to manage and grow their businesses through economic cycles. The portfolio management team believes the equity securities of these companies have the potential for investment return because they are often underpriced or undervalued according to certain financial measurements of intrinsic worth or business prospects. The Fund focuses on large and mid-sized companies that the portfolio management team identifies as having a ten-year history of dividend issuance and growth, but also may invest in companies not meeting these criteria.
- **Fundamental Analysis.** The Fund's investment process analyzes various measures of a company's financial condition. The Fund's portfolio management team considers consensus expectations as well as proprietary fundamental analysis regarding near-term earnings, long-term normalized earnings, and earnings growth rates. In addition, the portfolio management team may consider other factors such as changes in economic and financial environment; new or improved products or services; changes in management or structure of the company; price increases for the company's products or services; and improved efficiencies resulting from new technologies or changes in distribution, among other factors.
- **Quantitative Analysis.** The Fund's portfolio management team employs quantitative analysis, such as valuation and risk models and other quantitative analytical tools. The portfolio management team may do so to analyze the effects of various characteristics of the Fund's overall portfolio and to assist in individual stock selection. Based on the portfolio management team's assessment of these portfolio characteristics, the Fund may buy or sell securities as it seeks to optimize overall portfolio performance and manage risk.

The Fund may sell a security if it no longer meets the Fund's investment criteria or for a variety of other reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses, redeploy assets into opportunities believed to be more promising, increase cash, or satisfy redemption requests, among others. In considering whether to sell a security, the Fund may evaluate factors including, but not limited to, the condition of the economy, changes in the issuer's competitive position or financial condition, changes in the outlook for the issuer's industry, and the Fund's valuation target for the security.

Temporary Defensive Strategies. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested in accordance with its investment objective. However, in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may take a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment strategies by holding some or all of its assets in short-term investments. These investments include cash, commercial paper, money market instruments, repurchase agreements, and U.S. Government securities. The Fund also may hold these types of investments while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. Taking a temporary defensive position could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Restrictions Relating to Other (Non-Principal) Investment Techniques. In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, the Fund may use other investment types and techniques in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The applicable investment restrictions associated with such other investment types and techniques are set forth below. Please see "Fund Investments" in Part I of the statement of additional information ("SAI") and "Additional Information on Portfolio Investments, Risks, and Techniques" in Part II of the SAI for more information on these and the other investment techniques that may be used by the Fund.

Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. An illiquid security is a security that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in then-current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. In determining the liquidity of an investment, the Fund may consider, among other things, the relevant market, trading and investment specific considerations of the security, including anticipated trading sizes.

Options. The Fund may purchase and sell (write) exchange-listed or over-the-counter put and call options. The Fund will not purchase an option if, as a result of such purchase, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in premiums for such options.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are a form of borrowing. In a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund sells a security to a securities dealer or bank for cash and also agrees to repurchase the same security at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date. Reverse repurchase agreements expose the Fund to credit risk (that is, the risk that the counterparty will fail to resell the security to the Fund). Engaging in reverse repurchase agreements also may involve the use of leverage, in that the Fund may reinvest the cash it receives in additional securities. The Fund's investments in reverse repurchase agreements will not exceed 20% of the Fund's net assets.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with any investment in a mutual fund, investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment. When you redeem your shares, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you may lose a portion or all of the money you invested in the Fund. Before you invest in the Fund, you should carefully evaluate the risks in light of your investment goals. An investment in the Fund held for longer periods over full market cycles typically provides the best potential for favorable results.

The principal risks you assume when investing in the Fund are described below. The Fund attempts to manage these risks through careful security selection, portfolio diversification, and continual portfolio review and analysis, but there can be no assurance or guarantee that these strategies will be successful in reducing risk. Please see the SAI for a further discussion of strategies employed by the Fund and the risks associated with an investment in the Fund.

- **Investment Strategy Risk:** The strategies used and securities selected by the Fund's portfolio management team may fail to produce the intended result and the Fund may not achieve its objective. Through the integration of fundamental research and quantitative analysis, the Fund expects that stock selection is likely to be a primary driver of the Fund's performance relative to the Fund's benchmark index. To the extent that the performance consequences of overall portfolio attributes, such as sector weightings, are substantially similar to those of the Fund's benchmark index, the Fund may magnify the remaining effect of stock selection on the Fund's relative performance. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Fund's use of quantitative analytic tools will be successful. Factors that affect a security's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the Fund's quantitative models. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models. In addition, the Fund's performance will reflect, in part, the Fund's portfolio management team's ability to make active qualitative decisions and timely adjust the quantitative models, including the models' underlying metrics and data. As a result of the risks associated with the Fund's investment strategies, the Fund may underperform its benchmark or other funds with the same investment objective and which invest in large and mid-sized companies, even in a favorable market. In addition, the Fund's strategy of focusing on the relatively narrow market segment of dividend-paying companies means the Fund will be more exposed to risks associated with that particular market segment than a fund that invests more widely.

- **Market Risk:** The market values of securities will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions, governmental actions or intervention, market disruptions caused by trade disputes or other factors, political developments and other factors. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact a market as a whole. In addition, data imprecision, technology malfunctions, operational errors, and similar factors may adversely affect a single issuer, a group of issuers, an industry, or the market as a whole. Prices of equity securities tend to rise and fall more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various securities held by the Fund. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which raises the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely affect markets or issuers in other countries or regions.
- **Equity Securities Risk:** Investments in equity securities represent ownership in a company that fluctuates in value with changes in the company's financial condition. Stock markets may experience significant volatility at times and may fall sharply in response to adverse events. Certain segments of the stock market may react differently than other segments and U.S. markets may react differently than foreign markets. Individual stock prices also may experience dramatic movements in price. Price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors, or industries selected for the Fund's portfolio or the securities market as a whole, including periods of slower growth or recessionary economic conditions, future expectations of poor economic conditions, changes in political or social conditions, and lack of investor confidence. In addition, individual stocks may be adversely affected by factors such as reduced sales, increased costs, or a negative outlook for the future performance of the company. As compared with preferred stock and debt, common stock generally involves greater risk and has lower priority when liquidation, bankruptcy, and dividend payments are made. Because convertible securities have certain features that are common to fixed income

securities and may be exchanged for common stock, they are subject to the risks affecting both equity and fixed income securities, including market, credit and interest rate risk.

- **Dividend Risk:** Depending on market conditions, securities of dividend-paying companies that meet the Fund's investment criteria may not be widely available. At times, the performance of dividend-paying companies may lag the performance of other companies or the broader market as a whole. The dividend payments of the Fund's portfolio companies may vary over time, and there is no guarantee that a company will pay a dividend at all. The reduction or elimination of dividends in the stock market as a whole may limit the Fund's ability to produce current income. If dividend-paying companies are highly concentrated in only a few market sectors, then the Fund's portfolio may become less diversified, and the Fund's return may become more volatile.
- **Industry and Sector Risk:** Although the Fund does not employ an industry or sector focus, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in specific industries or sectors will increase from time to time based on the portfolio management team's perception of investment opportunities. The Fund may be overweight in certain industries and sectors at various times relative to its benchmark index. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular industry or sector, the Fund is subject to the risk that companies in the same industry or sector are likely to react similarly to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, or other factors generally affecting that market segment. In such cases, the Fund would be exposed to an increased risk that the value of its overall portfolio will decrease because of events that disproportionately affect certain industries and/or sectors. The industries and sectors in which the Fund may be overweighted will vary. Furthermore, investments in particular industries or sectors may be more volatile than the broader market as a whole, and the Fund's investments in these industries and sectors may be disproportionately susceptible to losses even if not overweighted.
- **Large Company Risk:** Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to certain market developments. In addition, larger companies may have slower rates of growth as compared to successful, but less well-established, smaller companies, especially during market cycles corresponding to periods of economic expansion. Large companies also may fall out of favor relative to smaller companies in certain market cycles, causing the Fund to incur losses or underperform.
- **Mid-Sized Company Risk:** Investments in mid-sized companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-sized companies generally have narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, less experienced and relatively small management groups,

and unproven track records, which may cause them to be more sensitive to changing economic, market, and industry conditions. In addition, mid-sized companies typically are subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than larger companies. Consequently, the prices of mid-sized company stocks tend to rise and fall in value more frequently and to a greater degree than the prices of larger company stocks, especially over the short term. Although investing in mid-sized companies offers potential for above-average returns, these companies may not succeed and the value of their stock could decline significantly. Mid-sized companies also may fall out of favor relative to larger companies in certain market cycles, causing the Fund to incur losses or underperform. The shares of mid-sized companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the ability to sell these securities in the future.

- **Value Investing Risk:** The prices of value stocks may lag the stock market for long periods of time if the market fails to recognize the company's intrinsic worth. Value investing also is subject to the risk that a company judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or even overpriced. Moreover, different investment styles may shift in and out of favor, depending on market and economic conditions as well as investor sentiment, which may cause the Fund to underperform other funds that employ a different or more diversified style.
- **Growth Investing Risk:** Growth stocks may trade at higher multiples of current earnings as compared to other stocks, which may lead to inflated prices. Growth stocks often are more sensitive to market fluctuations than other securities because their market prices are highly sensitive to future earnings expectations. At times when it appears that these expectations may not be met, growth stocks' prices typically fall. Growth stocks are subject to potentially greater declines in value if, among other things, the stock is subject to significant investor speculation but fails to increase as anticipated. Moreover, different investment styles may shift in and out of favor, depending on market and economic conditions as well as investor sentiment, which may cause the Fund to underperform other funds that employ a different or more diversified style. During periods when growth investing is out of favor or when markets are unstable, selling growth stocks at a desired price may be more difficult. Growth stocks may be more volatile than securities of slower-growing issuers.
- **Foreign and Emerging Market Company Risk:** Investments in foreign (including emerging market) companies and in U.S. companies with economic ties to foreign markets generally involve special risks that can increase the likelihood that the Fund will lose money. For example, as compared with companies organized and operated in the U.S., these

companies may be more vulnerable to economic, political, and social instability and subject to less government supervision, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory and accounting standards, and foreign taxes. In addition, the securities of foreign companies also may be subject to inadequate exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges), the imposition of economic sanctions or other government restrictions, higher transaction and other costs, and delays in settlement to the extent they are traded on non-U.S. exchanges or markets. Investments in foreign companies also may be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets, or confiscatory taxation. Foreign company securities also include ADRs, GDRs and other similar depositary receipts. ADRs, GDRs and other similar depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Foreign company securities also may be subject to thin trading volumes and reduced liquidity, which may lead to greater price fluctuation. A change in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar will change the value of securities held by the Fund that are denominated in that foreign currency, including the value of any income distributions payable to the Fund as a holder of such securities. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the overall economic health of the issuer. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have an adverse impact on the U.S. dollar value of any investments denominated in that currency. These and other factors can materially adversely affect the prices of securities the Fund holds, impair the Fund's ability to buy or sell securities at their desired price or time, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's operations. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers, including emerging market issuers, whose economic fortunes are linked to non-U.S. markets, but which principally are traded on a U.S. securities market or exchange and denominated in U.S. dollars. To the extent the Fund invests in this manner, the percentage of the Fund's assets that is exposed to the risks associated with foreign companies may exceed the percentage of the Fund's assets that is invested in foreign securities that are principally traded outside of the U.S.

The Fund's investments in emerging market companies generally are subject to heightened risks compared to its investments in developed market companies. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative and generally are riskier than investments in more developed markets because such markets tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations. Securities of emerging market companies may have far lower trading volumes, tend to be less liquid, subject to greater price volatility, have a smaller market capitalization, have less government regulation, and may not be subject to as extensive and frequent accounting, financial, and other reporting requirements as securities issued in more developed countries. Further, investing in the securities of issuers located in certain emerging countries may present a greater risk of loss resulting from problems in security registration and custody or substantial economic or political disruptions. Companies with economic ties to emerging markets may be susceptible to the same risks as companies organized in emerging markets. The Fund may invest in securities of companies whose economic fortunes are linked to emerging markets but which principally are traded on a non-emerging market exchange. Such investments do not meet the Fund's definition of an emerging market security. To the extent the Fund invests in this manner, the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that is exposed to emerging market risks may be greater than the percentage of the Fund's assets that the Fund defines as representing emerging market securities.

- **Foreign Currency Risk:** Investments in securities that are denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the value of securities that are denominated in those currencies. The Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions to attempt to protect the Fund from adverse currency movements. Such transactions include the risk that Lord Abbett will not accurately predict currency movements. As a result, the Fund may experience significant losses or see its return reduced. Also, it may be difficult or impractical to hedge currency risk in many developing or emerging markets.
- **Liquidity/Redemption Risk:** The Fund may lose money when selling securities at inopportune times to fulfill shareholder redemption requests. The risk of loss may increase depending on the size and frequency of redemption requests, whether the redemption requests occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices, and whether the securities the Fund intends to sell have decreased in value or are illiquid. The Fund may be less able to sell illiquid securities at its desired time or price. It may be more difficult for the Fund to value its investments in illiquid securities than more liquid securities. Illiquidity can be caused by a variety of factors, including economic conditions, events relating to the issuer, a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer, or legal restrictions on the securities' resale. Certain securities that are liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress.

ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL RISKS

In addition to the principal investment risks described above, the Fund also may be subject to certain operational risks, including:

- **Cyber Security Risk:** As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, Lord Abbett and other service providers have become more susceptible to operational and information security risks. Cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to electronic systems for purposes of misappropriating assets, personally identifiable information ("PII") or proprietary information (*e.g.*, trading models and algorithms), corrupting data, or causing operational disruption, for example, by compromising trading systems or accounting platforms. Other ways in which the business operations of Lord Abbett, other service providers, or issuers of securities in which Lord Abbett invests a shareholder's assets may be impacted include interference with a shareholder's ability to value its portfolio, the unauthorized release of PII or confidential information, and violations of applicable privacy, recordkeeping and other laws. A shareholder and/or its account could be negatively impacted as a result.

  While Lord Abbett has established internal risk management security protocols designed to identify, protect against, detect, respond to and recover from cyber security incidents, there are inherent limitations in such protocols including the possibility that certain threats and vulnerabilities have not been identified or made public due to the evolving nature of cyber security threats. Furthermore, Lord Abbett cannot control the cyber security systems of third party service providers or issuers. There currently is no insurance policy available to cover all of the potential risks associated with cyber incidents. Unless specifically agreed by Lord Abbett separately or required by law, Lord Abbett is not a guarantor against, or obligor for, any damages resulting from a cyber security-related incident.

- **Large Shareholder Risk:** To the extent a large number of shares of the Fund is held by a single shareholder or group of related shareholders (*e.g.*, an institutional investor or multiple accounts advised by a common adviser) or a group of shareholders with a common investment strategy, the Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by those shareholders of all or a large portion of their Fund shares will adversely affect the Fund's performance by forcing the Fund to sell portfolio securities, potentially at disadvantageous prices, to raise the cash needed to satisfy the redemption request. These transactions may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is required to sell investments (or invest cash) when it would not otherwise do so. Redemptions of a large number of shares also may increase transaction costs or, by necessitating a sale of portfolio securities, have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders. Additionally, redemptions by a large shareholder also potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any) and may limit or prevent the Fund's use of tax equalization.

- **Operational Risk:** The Fund is also subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by Lord Abbett and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency, and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error, and system failures by a service provider; each of which may negatively affect the Fund's performance. For example, trading delays or errors could prevent the Fund from benefiting from potential investment gains or avoiding losses. In addition, a service provider may be unable to provide a NAV for the Fund or share class on a timely basis. Similar types of operational risks also are present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.
- **Business Continuity:** Lord Abbett has developed a Business Continuity Program (the "Program") that is designed to minimize the disruption of normal business operations in the event of an adverse incident impacting Lord Abbett, its affiliates, or the Fund. While Lord Abbett believes that the Program should enable it to reestablish normal business operations in a timely manner in the event of an adverse incident, there are inherent limitations in such programs (including the possibility that contingencies have not been anticipated and procedures do not work as intended) and under some circumstances, Lord Abbett, its affiliates, and any vendors used by Lord Abbett, its affiliates, or the Fund could be prevented or hindered from providing services to the Fund for extended periods of time. These circumstances may include, without limitation, acts of God, acts of governments, any act of declared or undeclared war or of a public enemy (including acts of terrorism), power shortages or failures, utility or communication failure or delays, labor disputes, strikes, shortages, supply shortages, system failures or malfunctions. The Fund's ability to recover any losses or expenses it incurs as a result of a disruption of business operations may be limited by the liability, standard of care, and related provisions in its contractual arrangements with Lord Abbett and other service providers.
- **Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk:** Geopolitical and other events (*e.g.*, wars, terrorism or natural disasters) may disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets, thereby decreasing the value of the Fund's investments. Sudden or significant changes in the supply or prices of commodities or other economic inputs (*e.g.*, the marked decline in oil prices that began in late 2014) may have material and unexpected effects on both global securities markets and individual countries, regions, sectors,

companies, or industries, which could significantly reduce the value of the Fund's investments. Terrorist attacks or natural disasters could result in unplanned or significant securities market closures. Securities markets also may be susceptible to market manipulation (*e.g.*, the manipulation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)) or other fraudulent trading practices, which could disrupt the orderly functioning of markets, increase overall market volatility or reduce the value of investments traded in them, including investments of the Fund. Instances of fraud and other deceptive practices committed by senior management of certain companies in which the Fund invests may undermine Lord Abbett's due diligence efforts with respect to such companies, and if such fraud is discovered, negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments. Financial fraud also may impact the rates or indices underlying the Fund's investments.

While the U.S. Government has always honored its credit obligations, a default by the U.S. Government (as has been threatened in recent years) would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly reduce the value of the Fund's investments. Similarly, political events within the United States at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could adversely affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of many Fund investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. Uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt of several European Union ("EU") countries, as well as the continued existence of the EU itself, has disrupted and may continue to disrupt markets in the United States and around the world. If a country changes its currency or leaves the EU or if the EU dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. In June 2016, the United Kingdom ("UK") approved a referendum to leave the EU (commonly known as "Brexit") and in March 2017, the UK commenced the formal process of withdrawing from the EU. Brexit has resulted and may in the future result in volatility in European and global markets and could have negative long-term impacts on financial markets in the UK and throughout Europe. Considerable uncertainty exists over the potential consequences and precise timeframe for Brexit, how it will be conducted, how negotiations of trade agreements will proceed, and how the financial markets will react, and, as this process unfolds, markets may be further disrupted. Further, Brexit may lead to legal and tax uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the UK determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. The consequences of the UK's or another country's exit from the EU also could threaten the stability of the euro for remaining EU countries and could negatively affect the financial markets of other countries in the European region and beyond.

Substantial government interventions (*e.g.*, currency controls) also could adversely affect the Fund. War, terrorism, economic uncertainty, and related geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. Likewise, natural and environmental disasters, such as the earthquake and tsunami in Japan in early 2011, and systemic market dislocations of the kind surrounding the insolvency of Lehman Brothers in 2008, if repeated, would be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely affecting individual companies and industries, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. During such market disruptions, the Fund's exposure to the risks described elsewhere in the "Principal Risks" section of the prospectus will likely increase. Market disruptions, including sudden government interventions, can also prevent the Fund from implementing its investment strategies and achieving its investment objective. To the extent the Fund has focused its investments in the stock index of a particular region, adverse geopolitical and other events in that region could have a disproportionate impact on the Fund.

- **Valuation Risk:** The valuation of the Fund's investments involves subjective judgment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will value its investments in a manner that accurately reflects their current market values or that the Fund will be able to sell any investment at a price equal to the valuation ascribed to that investment for purposes of calculating the Fund's NAV. Incorrect valuations of the Fund's portfolio holdings could result in the Fund's shareholder transactions being effected at a NAV that does not accurately reflect the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio, resulting in the dilution of shareholder interests.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. Further information is available at www.lordabbett.com.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FUND

Board of Directors. The Board oversees the management of the business and affairs of the Fund. The Board appoints officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and who execute policies authorized by the Board. At least 75 percent of the Board members are not "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) of the Fund.

Investment Adviser. The Fund's investment adviser is Lord Abbett, which is located at 90 Hudson Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302- 3973. Founded in 1929, Lord Abbett manages one of the nation's oldest mutual fund complexes and manages approximately $172.1 billion in assets across a full range of mutual funds, institutional accounts, and separately managed accounts, including $1.2 billion for which Lord Abbett provides investment models to managed account sponsors as of February 28, 2019.

Portfolio Managers. The Fund is managed by experienced portfolio managers responsible for investment decisions together with a team of investment professionals who provide issuer, industry, sector and macroeconomic research and analysis. The SAI contains additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

Walter H. Prahl, Partner and Director, heads the Fund's team. Assisting Mr. Prahl is Marc Pavese, Partner and Portfolio Manager. Messrs. Prahl and Pavese are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Messrs. Prahl and Pavese joined Lord Abbett in 1997 and 2008, respectively, and have been members of the Fund's team since 2012.

Management Fee. Lord Abbett is entitled to a management fee based on the Fund's average daily net assets. The management fee is accrued daily and payable monthly as calculated at the following annual rates:

Prior to May 1, 2019, Lord Abbett was entitled to a management fee for the Fund as calculated at the following annual rates:

0.75% on the first $1 billion of average daily net assets;
0.70% on the next $1 billion of average daily net assets; and
0.65% on the Fund's average daily net assets over $2 billion.

Effective May 1, 2019, Lord Abbett is entitled to a management fee for the Fund as calculated at the following annual rates:

0.55% on the first $2 billion of average daily net assets; and
0.49% on the Fund's average daily net assets over $2 billion.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, the effective annual rate of the fee paid to Lord Abbett, net of any applicable waivers or reimbursements, was 0.41% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

In addition, Lord Abbett provides certain administrative services to the Fund pursuant to an Administrative Services Agreement in return for a fee at an annual rate of 0.04% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Fund pays all of its expenses not expressly assumed by Lord Abbett.

Each year the Board considers whether to approve the continuation of the existing management and administrative services agreements between the Fund and Lord Abbett. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31st.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

Revenue Sharing and Other Payments to Dealers and Financial Intermediaries. Lord Abbett (the term "Lord Abbett" in this section also refers to Lord Abbett Distributor LLC, the Fund's principal underwriter ("Lord Abbett Distributor"), unless the context requires otherwise) may make payments to certain financial intermediaries for marketing and distribution support activities. Lord Abbett makes these payments, at its own expense, out of its own resources (including revenues from advisory fees), and without any additional costs to the Fund or the Fund's shareholders.

These payments, which may include amounts that sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments, are in addition to the Fund's fees and expenses described in this prospectus. In general, these payments are intended to compensate or reimburse financial intermediary firms for certain activities, including: promotion of sales of Fund shares, such as placing the Lord Abbett Family of Funds on a preferred list of fund families; making Fund shares available on certain platforms, programs, or trading venues; educating a financial intermediary firm's sales force about the Lord Abbett Funds; providing services to shareholders; and various other promotional efforts and/or costs. The payments made to financial intermediaries may be used to cover costs and expenses related to these promotional efforts, including travel, lodging, entertainment, and meals, among other things. In addition, Lord Abbett may provide payments to a financial intermediary in connection with Lord Abbett's participation in or support of conferences and other events sponsored, hosted, or organized by the financial intermediary. The aggregate amount of these payments may be substantial and may exceed the actual costs incurred by the financial intermediary in engaging in these promotional activities or services and the financial intermediary firm may realize a profit in connection with such activities or services.

Lord Abbett may make such payments on a fixed or variable basis based on Fund sales, assets, transactions processed, and/or accounts attributable to a financial intermediary, among other factors. Lord Abbett determines the amount of these payments in its sole discretion. In doing so, Lord Abbett may consider a number of factors, including: a financial intermediary's sales, assets, and redemption rates; the nature and quality of any shareholder services provided by the financial intermediary; the quality and depth of the financial intermediary's existing business relationships with Lord Abbett; the expected potential to expand such relationships; and the financial intermediary's anticipated growth prospects. Not all financial intermediaries receive revenue sharing payments and the amount of revenue sharing payments may vary for different financial intermediaries. Lord Abbett may choose not to make payments in relation to certain of the Lord Abbett Funds or certain classes of shares of any particular Fund.

In some circumstances, these payments may create an incentive for a broker-dealer or its investment professionals to recommend or sell Fund shares to you. Lord Abbett may benefit from these payments to the extent the broker-dealers sell more Fund shares or retain more Fund shares in their clients' accounts because Lord Abbett receives greater management and other fees as Fund assets increase. For more specific information about these payments, including revenue sharing arrangements, made to your broker-dealer or other financial intermediary and the conflicts of interest that may arise from such arrangements, please contact your investment professional. In addition, please see the SAI for more information regarding Lord Abbett's revenue sharing arrangements with financial intermediaries.

PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

The Fund offers in this prospectus, at NAV, one class of shares named Variable Contract Class, which is referred to in this prospectus as Class VC. Shares of the Fund are not offered directly to the public. Rather, shares of the Fund currently are offered only to separate accounts of certain insurance companies. These insurance companies sell Variable Contracts that generate premiums, some of which will be invested in the Fund. Redemptions will be effected by the separate accounts to meet obligations under the Variable Contracts. Variable Contract owners do not deal directly with the Fund with respect to the purchase or redemption of Fund shares.

You should note that your purchase, exchange, and redemption requests may be subject to review and verification on an ongoing basis.

We reserve the right to modify, restrict, or reject any purchase order or exchange request if the Fund or Lord Abbett Distributor determines that it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders. All purchase orders are subject to our acceptance.

Liquidity Management. The Fund has implemented measures designed to enable it to pay redemption proceeds in a timely fashion while maintaining adequate liquidity. The Fund's portfolio management team continually monitors portfolio liquidity and adjusts the Fund's cash level based on portfolio composition, redemption rates, market conditions, and other relevant criteria. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's portfolio management team may meet redemption requests and manage liquidity by selling portfolio securities. Under certain circumstances, including stressed market conditions, the Fund's portfolio management team may meet redemption requests and manage liquidity by (i) borrowing from a bank under a line of credit or from another Lord Abbett Fund (to the extent permitted under any SEC exemptive relief and the Fund's investment restrictions, in each case as stated in the Fund's SAI and/or prospectus, as applicable), (ii) transacting in exchange-traded funds and/or derivatives, or (iii) paying redemption proceeds in kind, as discussed below. Despite the Fund's reasonable best efforts, however, there can be no assurance that the Fund will manage liquidity successfully in all market environments. As a result, the Fund may not be able to pay redemption proceeds in a timely fashion because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other factors.

Redemptions in Kind. The Fund reserves the right to pay redemption proceeds in whole or in part by distributing liquid securities from the Fund's portfolio. It is not expected that the Fund would pay redemptions by an in kind distribution except in unusual and/or stressed circumstances. If the Fund pays redemption proceeds by distributing securities in kind, you could incur brokerage or other charges, and tax liability, and you will bear market risks until the distributed securities are converted into cash.

ACCOUNT POLICIES

Pricing of Fund Shares. Under normal circumstances, NAV per share is calculated each business day at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, on each day on which the NYSE is open for trading. The most recent NAV per share for the Fund is available at www.lordabbett.com. Purchases and sales (including exchanges) of Fund shares are executed at the NAV next determined after the Fund or the Fund's authorized agent receives your order in good order. In the case of purchase, redemption, or exchange orders placed through your financial intermediary, when acting as the Fund's authorized agent (or the agent's designee), the Fund will be deemed to have received the order when the agent or designee receives the order in good order.

Purchase and sale orders must be placed by the close of trading on the NYSE in order to receive that day's NAV; orders placed after the close of trading on the NYSE will receive the next business day's NAV. Fund shares will not be priced on holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed for trading. In the event the NYSE is closed on a day it normally would be open for business for any reason (including, but not limited to, technology problems or inclement weather), or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day. In such cases, the Fund would accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate its NAV as of, the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as Lord Abbett believes there generally remains an adequate market to obtain reliable and accurate market quotations.

In calculating NAV, securities listed on any recognized U.S. or non-U.S. exchange (including NASDAQ) are valued at the market closing price on the exchange or system on which they are principally traded. Unlisted equity securities are valued at the last transaction price, or, if there were no transactions that day, at the mean between the most recently quoted bid and asked prices. Unlisted fixed income securities (other than those with remaining maturities of 60 days or less) are valued at prices supplied by independent pricing services, which prices are broker/dealer-supplied valuations or evaluated or "matrix" prices based on electronic data processing techniques. Such valuations are based on the mean between the bid and asked prices, when available, and are based on the bid price when no asked price is available. Unlisted fixed income securities (other than senior loans) having remaining maturities of 60 days or less are valued at their amortized cost. The principal markets for non-U.S. securities and U.S. fixed income securities also generally close prior to the close of the NYSE. Consequently, values of non-U.S. investments and U.S. fixed income securities will be determined as of the earlier closing of such exchanges and markets unless the Fund prices such a security at its fair value. This may allow significant events, including broad market moves that occur in the interim, to affect the values of non-U.S. securities and U.S. fixed income securities held by the Fund. These timing differences may allow a shareholder to exploit differences in the Fund's share prices that are based on closing prices of non-U.S. securities and U.S. fixed-income securities that are determined before the Fund calculates its NAV per share. For more information, please see the section "Excessive Trading and Market Timing" below.

Securities for which prices or market quotations are not readily available, do not accurately reflect fair value in Lord Abbett's opinion, or have been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded but before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time are valued by Lord Abbett under fair value procedures approved by and administered under the supervision of the Fund's Board. These circumstances may arise, for instance, when trading in a security is suspended, the market on which a security is traded closes early, or demand for a security (as reflected by its trading volume) is insufficient and thus calls into question the reliability of the quoted or computed price, or the security is relatively illiquid. The Fund may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities primarily traded on foreign exchanges. Because many foreign markets close hours before the Fund values its foreign portfolio holdings, significant events, including broad market moves, may occur in the interim potentially affecting the values of foreign securities held by the Fund. The Fund determines fair value in a manner that fairly reflects the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration of any information or factors it deems appropriate. These may include recent transactions in comparable securities, information relating to the specific security, developments in the markets and their performance, and current valuations of relevant general and sector indices. The Fund's use of fair value pricing may cause the NAV of Fund shares to differ from the NAV that would be calculated using market quotations. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security.

Certain securities that are traded primarily on foreign exchanges may trade on weekends or days when the NAV is not calculated. As a result, the value of securities may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or sell Fund shares.

Excessive Trading and Market Timing. The Fund is not designed for short-term investors and is not intended to serve as a vehicle for frequent trading in response to short-term swings in the market. Excessive, short-term or market timing trading practices ("frequent trading") may disrupt management of the Fund, raise its expenses, and harm long-term shareholders in a variety of ways. For example, volatility resulting from frequent trading may cause the Fund difficulty in implementing long-term investment strategies because it cannot anticipate the amount of cash it will have to invest. The Fund may find it necessary to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous times to raise cash to meet the redemption demands resulting from such frequent trading. Each of these, in turn, could increase tax, administrative, and other costs, and reduce the Fund's investment return.

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, the Fund may be particularly susceptible to frequent trading because many foreign markets close hours before the Fund values its portfolio holdings. This may allow significant events, including broad market moves that occur in the interim, to affect the values of foreign securities held by the Fund. The time zone differences among foreign markets may allow a shareholder to exploit differences in the Fund's share prices that are based on closing prices of foreign securities determined before the Fund calculates its NAV per share (known as "time zone arbitrage"). To the extent the Fund invests in securities that are thinly traded or relatively illiquid, the Fund also may be particularly susceptible to frequent trading because the current market price for such securities may not accurately reflect current market values. A shareholder may attempt to engage in frequent trading to take advantage of these pricing differences (known as "price arbitrage"). The Fund has adopted fair value procedures that allow the Fund to use values other than the closing market prices of these types of securities to reflect what the Fund reasonably believes to be their fair value at the time it calculates its NAV per share. The Fund expects that the use of fair value pricing will reduce a shareholder's ability to engage successfully in time zone arbitrage and price arbitrage to the detriment of other

Fund shareholders, although there is no assurance that fair value pricing will do so. For more information about these procedures, see "Pricing of Fund Shares" above.

The Fund's Board has adopted additional policies and procedures that are designed to prevent or stop frequent trading. We recognize, however, that it may not be possible to identify and stop or avoid every instance of frequent trading in Fund shares. For this reason, the Fund's policies and procedures are intended to identify and stop frequent trading that we believe may be harmful to the Fund. For this purpose, we consider frequent trading to be harmful if, in general, it is likely to cause the Fund to incur additional expenses or to sell portfolio holdings for other than investment strategy-related reasons. Toward this end, we have procedures in place to monitor the purchase, sale and exchange activity in Fund shares by investors and financial intermediaries that place orders on behalf of their clients, which procedures are described below. The Fund may modify its frequent trading policy and monitoring procedures from time to time without notice as and when deemed appropriate to enhance protection of the Fund and its shareholders.

Financial intermediaries include broker-dealers, registered investment advisers, banks, trust companies, certified financial planners, third-party administrators, recordkeepers, trustees, custodians, financial consultants and insurance companies.

Frequent Trading Policy and Procedures. We have procedures in place designed to enable us to monitor the purchase, sale and exchange activity in Fund shares by investors and financial intermediaries that place orders on behalf of their clients in order to attempt to identify activity that is potentially harmful to the Fund. While we attempt to apply the policy and procedures uniformly to detect frequent trading practices, there can be no assurance that we will succeed in identifying all such practices or that some investors will not employ tactics that evade our detection. Lord Abbett U.S. Government & Government Sponsored Enterprises Money Market Fund, Inc. and Lord Abbett Ultra Short Bond Fund are not subject to the frequent trading policy and procedures.

Lord Abbett Distributor may review the frequent trading policies and procedures that an individual financial intermediary is able to put in place to determine whether its policies and procedures are consistent with the protection of the Fund and its investors, as described above. Lord Abbett Distributor also will seek the financial intermediary's agreement to cooperate with Lord Abbett Distributor's efforts to (1) monitor the financial intermediary's adherence to its policies and procedures and/or receive an amount and level of information regarding trading activity that Lord Abbett Distributor in its sole discretion deems adequate, and (2) stop any trading activity Lord Abbett Distributor identifies as frequent trading. Nevertheless, these circumstances may result in a financial intermediary's application of policies and procedures that are less effective at detecting and preventing frequent trading than the policies and procedures adopted by Lord Abbett Distributor and by certain other financial intermediaries. These difficulties may be magnified by the nature of the Fund serving as an investment vehicle for variable products, which may have their own frequent trading policies, which policies may be inconsistent with the Fund's policies. If an investor would like more information concerning the policies, procedures and restrictions that may be applicable to his or her account, the investor should contact the financial intermediary placing purchase orders on his or her behalf. A substantial portion of the Fund's shares may be held by financial intermediaries through omnibus accounts or in nominee name.

With respect to monitoring of accounts maintained by a financial intermediary, to our knowledge, in an omnibus environment or in nominee name, Lord Abbett Distributor will seek to receive sufficient information from the financial intermediary to enable it to review the ratio of purchase versus redemption activity of each underlying sub-account or, if such information is not readily obtainable, in the overall omnibus account(s) or nominee name account(s). If we identify activity that we believe may be indicative of frequent trading activity, we normally will notify the financial intermediary and request it to provide Lord Abbett Distributor with additional transaction information so that Lord Abbett Distributor may determine if any investors appear to have engaged in frequent trading activity. Lord Abbett Distributor's monitoring activity normally is limited to review of historic account activity. This may result in procedures that may be less effective at detecting and preventing frequent trading than the procedures Lord Abbett Distributor uses in connection with accounts not maintained in an omnibus environment or in nominee name.

If an investor related to an account maintained in an omnibus environment or in nominee name is identified as engaging in frequent trading activity, we normally will request that the financial intermediary take appropriate action to curtail the activity and will work with the relevant party to do so. Such action may include actions similar to those that Lord Abbett Distributor would take, such as issuing warnings to cease frequent trading activity, placing blocks on accounts to prohibit future purchases and exchanges of Fund shares, or requiring that the investor place trades through the mail only, in each case either indefinitely or for a period of time. Again, we reserve the right to immediately attempt to place a block on an account or take other action without prior notification when we deem such action appropriate in our sole discretion. If we determine that the financial intermediary has not demonstrated adequately that it has taken appropriate action to curtail the frequent trading, we may consider seeking to prohibit the account or sub-account from investing in the Fund and/or also may terminate our relationship with the financial intermediary. As noted above, these efforts may be less effective at detecting and preventing frequent trading than the policies and procedures Lord Abbett Distributor uses in connection with accounts not maintained in an omnibus environment or in nominee name.

Procedures Required by the USA PATRIOT Act. To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions, including the Fund, to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. The Fund is required to obtain sufficient information from shareholders to enable it to form a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of its shareholders, and we may ask for other information that will allow us to verify the identity of investors or, in some cases, the status of financial professionals. We will ask for this information in the case of persons who will be signing on behalf of certain entities that will own the account, or, as applicable, this information will be obtained by the investing insurance company on behalf of the Fund. We also may ask for copies of documents. If we are unable to obtain the required information within a short period of time after an investor seeks to open an account, we will return the purchase order or account application. No monies will be invested until we have all required information. We may verify the identity of each person that opens a new account through the use of a database maintained by a third party or through other means. If we are unable to verify any such person's identity, we may liquidate and close the account. This may result in adverse tax consequences. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to reject purchase orders or account applications accompanied by cash, cashier's checks, money orders, bank drafts, traveler's checks, and third party or double-endorsed checks, among others.

How to Protect Your Account from State Seizure. Under state law, mutual fund accounts can be considered "abandoned property." The Fund may be required by state law to forfeit or pay abandoned property to the state government if you have not accessed your account for a period specified by the state of your domicile. Depending on the state, in most cases, a mutual fund account may be considered abandoned and forfeited to the state if the account owner has not initiated any activity in the account or contacted the fund company holding the account for as few as three or as many as five years. Because the Fund is legally required to send the state the assets of accounts that are considered "abandoned," the Fund will not be liable to shareholders for good faith compliance with these state laws. If you invest in the Fund through a financial intermediary, we encourage you to contact the financial intermediary regarding applicable state abandoned property laws.

If you hold your account directly with the Fund (rather than through an intermediary), we strongly encourage you to contact us at least once each year. Below are ways in which you can assist us in safeguarding your Fund investments:

- Log into your account at www.lordabbett.com. Please note that, by contrast, simply visiting our public website will not constitute contact with us under state abandoned property rules; instead, an account login is required.

- Call our 24-hour automated service line at 800-865-7582 and use your Personal Identification Number (PIN). If you have never used this system, you will need your account number to establish a PIN.
- Call one of our customer service representatives at 800-821-5129 Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Eastern time. To establish contact with us under certain states' abandoned property rules, you will need to provide your name, account number, and other identifying information.
- Promptly notify us if your name, address, or other account information changes.
- Promptly vote on proxy proposals related to any Lord Abbett Fund you hold.
- Promptly take action on letters you receive in the mail from the Fund concerning account inactivity, outstanding dividend and redemption checks, and/or abandoned property and follow the directions in these letters.

Additional Information. This prospectus and the SAI do not purport to create any contractual obligations between the Fund and shareholders. Further, shareholders are not intended third-party beneficiaries of any contracts entered into by (or on behalf of) the Fund, including contracts with Lord Abbett or other parties who provide services to the Fund.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As discussed above, shares of the Fund offered in this prospectus currently are available only to separate accounts of certain insurance companies. Although the Fund currently does not anticipate any disadvantages to Variable Contract owners because it offers its shares to such entities, there is a possibility that a material conflict may arise. The Board of Directors intends to monitor events in order to identify any disadvantages or material irreconcilable conflicts and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response. If a material disadvantage or conflict arises, the Board of Directors may require one or more insurance company separate accounts to withdraw its investments in the Fund. If this occurs, the Fund may be forced to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The Fund expects to pay its shareholders dividends from its net investment income at least semiannually and to distribute any net capital gains annually. Holders of Variable Contracts may qualify for favorable tax treatment with respect to such contracts. For additional information about the federal income tax treatment of Fund distributions to the insurance company separate accounts that hold shares in the Fund, please refer to the prospectus provided by the insurance company for your Variable Contract.

The Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Code. As such, the Fund must satisfy federal tax requirements relating to the sources of its income, diversification of its assets and distribution of its income to shareholders. As long as the Fund meets such requirements, it will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any net investment income and net capital gains that it timely distributes.

In order for Holders of Variable Contracts to receive the favorable tax treatment available with respect to Variable Contracts, certain diversification and investor control requirements must be met. The Fund intends to comply with these diversification and investor control requirements. To satisfy the diversification requirements contained in Section 817(h) of the Code and Treasury regulations thereunder, the Fund generally either (1) will not be permitted to invest more than 55% of the value of its total assets in the securities of a single investment; more than 70% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any two investments; more than 80% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any three investments; or more than 90% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any four investments or (2) will be required to meet an alternate safe harbor diversification test. If the Fund were to fail to satisfy one of these diversification requirements on the last day of any quarter of a calendar year or if Variable Contract owners were determined to have an impermissible level of "investor control" over the investment options underlying Variable Contracts, owners of Variable Contracts that are invested in shares in the Fund could become subject to current federal taxation at ordinary income rates with respect to any income accrued under the Variable Contract for the current and all prior taxable years. For more specific information on the diversification requirements applicable to Variable Contracts, see the SAI.

Because of the unique tax status of Variable Contracts, you should consult your tax adviser regarding treatment under the federal, state, and local tax rules that apply to you.

SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

Certain insurance companies will be compensated by the Fund up to 0.25% of the average daily NAV of the Fund's Class VC Shares held in the insurance company's separate account to service and maintain Variable Contract owners' accounts. The services provided may include: providing information periodically to Variable Contract owners; showing the number of shares of the Fund held through the Variable Contract; responding to Variable Contract owners' inquiries relating to the services performed by the insurance company; forwarding shareholder communications from the Fund, including proxy materials, shareholder reports and annual and semiannual financial statements, as well as dividend, distribution and tax notices to Variable Contract owners, if required by law; and such other similar services as the Fund may reasonably request, from time to time, to the extent the insurance company is permitted to provide such services under federal and state statutes, rules and regulations.

The Fund also may compensate certain insurance companies, third-party administrators and other entities for providing recordkeeping, sub-transfer agency and other administrative services to the Fund.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This table describes the Fund's performance for the fiscal years indicated. "Total Return" shows how much your investment in the Fund would have increased or decreased during each year, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. Total Return does not reflect the sales charges or other expenses of Variable Contracts. If those sales charges and expenses were reflected, returns would be lower. These Financial Highlights have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, in conjunction with their annual audit of the Fund's financial statements. Financial statements and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon appear in the most recent annual report to shareholders and are incorporated by reference in the SAI, which is available upon request. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share with operations during the fiscal years indicated.

CALIBRATED DIVIDEND GROWTH PORTFOLIO

Financial Highlights

	Per Share Operating Performance:						
		Investment operations:			Distributions to shareholders from:		
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income[a]	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Net realized gain	Total distributions
12/31/2018	$16.02	$0.27	$(1.03)	$(0.76)	$(0.30)	$(1.48)	$(1.78)
12/31/2017	14.47	0.26	2.49	2.75	(0.27)	(0.93)	(1.20)
12/31/2016	13.60	0.28	1.78	2.06	(0.25)	(0.94)	(1.19)
12/31/2015	15.55	0.27	(0.60)	(0.33)	(0.27)	(1.35)	(1.62)
12/31/2014	16.27	0.27	1.60	1.87	(0.29)	(2.30)	(2.59)

[a] Calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.
[b] Total return does not consider the effects of sales loads and assumes the reinvestment of all distributions.

CALIBRATED DIVIDEND GROWTH PORTFOLIO

Financial Highlights (concluded)

			Ratios to Average Net Assets:			Supplemental Data:	
	Net asset value, end of period	Total return[b] (%)	Total expenses after waivers and/or reimbursements (%)	Total expenses (%)	Net investment income (%)	Net assets, end of period (000)	Portfolio turnover rate (%)
12/31/2018	$13.48	(4.67)	0.88	1.22	1.68	$140,639	58
12/31/2017	16.02	19.12	0.85	1.21	1.71	192,222	58
12/31/2016	14.47	15.10	0.85	1.25	1.89	171,330	75
12/31/2015	13.60	(2.13)	0.85	1.28	1.76	105,016	70
12/31/2014	15.55	11.54	0.85	1.25	1.63	118,300	79

To Obtain Information:

By telephone. For shareholder account inquiries and for literature requests call the Fund at: 888-522-2388.

By mail. Write to the Fund at:
The Lord Abbett Family of Funds
90 Hudson Street
Jersey City, NJ 07302-3973

Via the Internet. Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC
www.lordabbett.com

Text only versions of Fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from the SEC: http://www.sec.gov.

You can also obtain copies by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (phone 202-551-8090) or by sending your request and a duplicating fee to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520 or by sending your request electronically to publicinfo@sec.gov.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus is intended for use in connection with a Variable Contract. More information on the Fund is available free upon request, including the following:

ANNUAL/SEMIANNUAL REPORTS

The Fund's annual and semiannual reports contain more information about the Fund's investments and performance. The annual report also includes details about the market conditions and investment strategies that had a significant effect on the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The reports are available free of charge, at www.lordabbett.com, and through other means, as indicated on the left.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ("SAI")

The SAI provides more details about the Fund and its policies. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into (or legally considered part of) this prospectus. The SAI is available free of charge, at www.lordabbett.com, and through other means, as indicated on the left.

Lord Abbett Series Fund, Inc.
Calibrated Dividend Growth Portfolio

LORD ABBETT®

LASF-CDG-1
(05/19)

Lord Abbett Mutual Fund shares are distributed by: LORD ABBETT DISTRIBUTOR LLC

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