

dated March 1, 2018

1290 Retirement 2020 Fund – Class I (TNIIX) Shares

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's current Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), dated March 1, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, SAI and other information about the Fund online at www.1290Funds.com/literature.php. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-888-310-0416 or by sending an e-mail request to 1290Funds@mediantonline.com.

Investment Objective: Seeks the highest total return over time consistent with its asset mix while managing portfolio volatility. Total return includes capital growth and income.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in 1290 Funds' funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "How Sales Charges are Calculated" and "Ways to Reduce or Eliminate Sales Charges" sections of the Fund's Prospectus, and the "Purchase, Redemption and Pricing of Shares" section of the Fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	
1290 Retirement 2020 Fund	Class I Shares
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None
Maximum account fee (deducted from accounts with a balance of less than \$1,000)	\$25

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

1290 Retirement 2020 Fund	Class I Shares
Management Fee	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	0.00%
Other Expenses	4.61% ¹
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.13% ²
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	5.24% ³
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁴	-4.59%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.65%

¹ Other Expenses have been restated to reflect current fees.

² The Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses have been restated to reflect current fees.

³ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund's Financial Highlights, which does not include the restatement of Other Expenses to reflect current fees.

⁴ Pursuant to a contract, 1290 Asset Managers® has agreed to make payments or waive its management, administrative and other fees to limit the expenses of the Fund through April 30, 2019 (unless the Board of Trustees consents to an earlier revision or termination of this arrangement) ("Expense Limitation Arrangement") so that the annual operating expenses (including Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, capitalized expenses (other than offering costs), 12b-1 fees, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed an annual rate of average daily net assets of 0.65% for Class I shares of the Fund. The Expense Limitation Arrangement may be terminated by 1290 Asset Managers® at any time after April 30, 2019.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same and that the Expense Limitation Arrangement is not renewed. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether you redeem or hold your shares, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I Shares	\$66	\$1,157	\$2,243	\$4,935

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 and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. For the period of February 27, 2017 (commencement of operations) to October 31, 2017, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 2% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

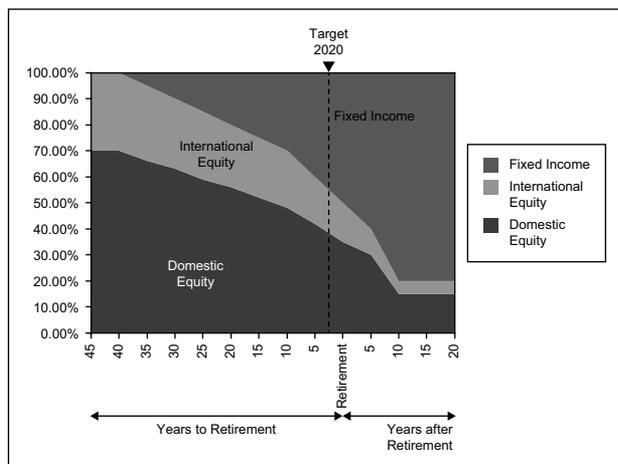
Principal Investment Strategy: The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in exchange traded securities of other investment companies or investment vehicles (the "Underlying ETFs"), which represent a variety of asset classes. The Fund is managed to target 2020 as the specific year of planned retirement (the "retirement year" or "target year"). The retirement year also assumes that an investor

retires at age 65; however, the Fund should not be selected solely on the basis of an investor's age or the target year. The Fund's asset mix will become more conservative each year until reaching the year approximately 10 years after the retirement year at which time it is intended that the asset mix will become relatively stable. The Fund balances the need for appreciation with the need for income as retirement approaches, and focuses on supporting an income stream over a long-term retirement withdrawal horizon. The Fund is not designed for a lump sum redemption at the target year and does not guarantee a particular level of income. The Fund maintains significant allocations to equities both prior to and after the target year and is generally expected to reach its most conservative allocation 10 years after the target year. The asset classes in which the Fund may invest generally are divided into domestic equity securities (such as the common stock of U.S. companies of any size), international equity securities (such as the common stock of foreign companies of any size, including those located in developed and emerging markets) and fixed income investments (such as debt securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, domestic and foreign investment grade and high yield or "junk" bonds, inflation-indexed securities, and short-term investments such as money market instruments). The Fund is not limited with respect to the maturity, duration or credit quality of the fixed income securities in which it invests. The Underlying ETFs in which the Fund may invest may also invest in fixed income securities of any maturity, duration or credit quality. The Fund may hold cash or invest in short-term paper and other short-term investments (instead of allocating investments to an Underlying ETF) as deemed appropriate by the Adviser. The following chart shows the Fund's target allocation for the various asset classes (as represented by the holdings of the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests) as of the date of this Prospectus.

1290 Retirement 2020 Fund Targets

Approximate Number of Years Before/After Retirement Year	2 Years		5 Years After	10 Years After
	Before	Retirement		
Asset Class				
Domestic Equity	39%	35%	30%	15%
International Equity	17%	15%	10%	5%
Fixed Income	44%	50%	60%	80%

The following chart illustrates how the asset mix of the Fund will vary over time. In general, the asset mix of the Fund will gradually shift from one comprised largely of Underlying ETFs that emphasize investments in stocks to one that increasingly favors Underlying ETFs that emphasize investments in bonds and money market instruments.



The Fund’s investment adviser, 1290 Asset Managers® (the “Adviser”), establishes the asset mix of the Fund and selects the specific Underlying ETFs in which to invest using its proprietary investment process, which is based on fundamental research regarding the investment characteristics of each asset class and the Underlying ETFs (such as risk, volatility, and the potential for growth and income), as well as its outlook for the economy and financial markets.

With respect to its allocation to equity securities, the Fund’s investments in Underlying ETFs will include investments in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, invest substantially all of their assets in equity securities that have lower absolute volatility than the broader markets in which the ETF invests. Volatility is one way to measure risk and, in this context, refers to the tendency of investments and markets to fluctuate over time. Stocks that exhibit lower absolute volatility may, over a market cycle, be able to earn investment returns comparable to market returns but with less volatility than the markets.

The Adviser may change the asset allocation targets and may add new Underlying ETFs or replace or eliminate existing Underlying ETFs without notice or shareholder approval. The Adviser may sell the Fund’s holdings for a variety of reasons, including to invest in an Underlying ETF believed to offer superior investment opportunities.

The Adviser will permit the relative weightings of the Fund’s asset classes to vary in response to the markets, ordinarily by not more than plus/minus 15%. Beyond those ranges, the Adviser generally will use cash flows, and periodically will rebalance the Fund’s investments, to keep the Fund within its asset allocation targets. However, there may be occasions when those ranges will expand to 20% due to a variety of factors, including appreciation or depreciation of one or more of the asset classes.

The Underlying ETFs are investment companies or other investment vehicles whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market and may be purchased and sold throughout the trading day based on

their market price. Generally, an Underlying ETF seeks to track a securities index or a basket of securities that an “index provider” (such as Standard & Poor’s, Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI), FTSE Group, or Bloomberg Barclay’s) selects as representative of a market, market segment, industry sector, country or geographic region. An index-based Underlying ETF generally holds the same stocks or bonds as the index it tracks (or it may hold a representative sample of such securities). Accordingly, an index-based Underlying ETF is designed so that its performance, before fees and expenses, will correspond closely with that of the index it tracks. Underlying ETFs also may be actively managed.

The Fund may also lend its portfolio securities to earn additional income.

The Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You may lose money by investing in the Fund. Performance may be affected by one or more of the following risks. The Fund is also subject to the risks associated with the Underlying ETFs’ investments; please see the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information for the Underlying ETFs for additional information about these risks. In this section, the term “Fund” may include the Fund, an Underlying ETF, or both.

The following risks are described in alphabetical order and not in order of importance or potential exposure.

Asset Class Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the returns from the asset classes, or types of securities, in which the Fund invests will underperform the general securities markets or different asset classes. Different asset classes tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to each other and to the general securities markets.

Credit Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the issuer or the guarantor (or other obligor, such as a party providing insurance or other credit enhancement) of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement, loan of portfolio securities or other transaction, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in their credit ratings. However, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings in response to subsequent events and a credit rating may become stale in that it fails to reflect changes in an issuer’s financial condition. The downgrade of the credit rating of a security may decrease its value. Lower credit quality also may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security’s liquidity.

Equity Risk: In general, stocks and other equity security values fluctuate, and sometimes widely fluctuate, in response to changes in a company’s financial condition as well as general market, economic and political conditions and other factors.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities, including depository receipts, involve risks not associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign markets may be less liquid, more volatile and subject to less government supervision and regulation than U.S. markets. Security values also may be negatively affected by changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. Differences between U.S. and foreign legal, political and economic systems, regulatory regimes and market practices also may impact security values, and it may take more time to clear and settle trades involving foreign securities. In addition, securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations or holdings can involve risks relating to conditions in foreign countries.

Currency Risk: Investments in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Any such decline may erode or reverse any potential gains from an investment in securities denominated in foreign currency or may widen existing loss. In the case of hedging positions, there is the risk that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Emerging Markets Risk: There are greater risks involved in investing in emerging market countries and/or their securities markets, and investments in these countries and/or markets are more susceptible to loss than investments in developed countries and/or markets. Investments in these countries and/or markets may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed countries. In addition, the risks associated with investing in a narrowly defined geographic area are generally more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging market countries.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk: Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to inflation. Inflation-indexed bonds, including Treasury inflation-indexed securities, decline in value when real interest rates rise. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed bonds may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations. Interest payments on inflation-linked debt securities may be difficult to predict and may vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation. In periods of deflation, the Fund may have no income at all from such investments.

Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates may affect the yield, liquidity and value of investments in income producing or debt securities. Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of other securities. When interest rates rise, the value of the Fund's debt securities generally declines. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of

the Fund's debt securities generally rises. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Thus, the sensitivity of the Fund's debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities. As of the date of this Prospectus, interest rates are low relative to historic levels, and are below zero in parts of the world. The Fund is subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to these market conditions. A significant or rapid rise in interest rates could result in losses to the Fund.

Investment Grade Securities Risk: Debt securities generally are rated by national bond ratings agencies. The Fund considers securities to be investment grade if they are rated BBB or higher by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Ltd. ("Fitch") or Baa or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or, if unrated, determined by an investment manager to be of comparable quality. Securities rated in the lower investment grade rating categories (e.g., BBB or Baa) are considered investment grade securities, but are somewhat riskier than higher rated obligations because they are regarded as having only an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics, and may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Large-Cap Company Risk: Larger more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Market Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably based on overall economic conditions and other factors. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Geo-political risks, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are major players on the world stage, may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to increased market volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. In addition, markets and market-participants are increasingly reliant upon information data systems. Data imprecision, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, unauthorized use or access, and similar circumstances may have an adverse impact upon a single issuer, a group of issuers, or the market at-large.

Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk: The Fund's investments in mid- and small-cap companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established issuers because they generally are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments. Such companies generally have narrower product lines, more limited financial and management resources and more limited markets for their securities as compared with larger companies. As a result, the value of such securities may be more volatile than the value of securities of larger companies, and the Fund may experience difficulty in purchasing or selling such securities at the desired time and price or in the desired amount. In general, these risks are greater for small-cap companies than for mid-cap companies.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities

Risk: Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity. During periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase because borrowers are more likely to pay off debt and refinance at the lower interest rates then available. Unscheduled prepayments shorten the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities and may result in the Fund's having to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayments at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the Fund's income. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to decrease because borrowers are less likely to prepay debt. Slower than expected payments can extend the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, and this may "lock in" a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration and interest rate sensitivity, and reduce the value of the security. Moreover, declines in the credit quality of and defaults by the issuers of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities or instability in the markets for such securities may affect the value and liquidity of such securities, which could result in losses to the Fund. In addition, certain mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may include securities backed by pools of loans made to "subprime" borrowers or borrowers with blemished credit histories; the risk of defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include such subprime mortgages.

New Fund Risk: The Fund is newly or recently established and has limited operating history. The Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Until the Fund is fully capitalized, it may be unable to pursue its investment objective or execute its principal investment strategies.

Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk: Bonds rated below investment grade (i.e., BB or lower by S&P or Fitch or Ba or lower by Moody's or, if unrated, determined by an investment manager to be of comparable quality) are speculative in nature and are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default, illiquidity of the security, and changes in value based on changes in interest rates. Non-investment grade bonds, sometimes referred to as "junk bonds," are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. The creditworthiness of issuers of non-investment grade debt securities may be more complex to analyze than that of issuers of investment grade debt securities, and reliance on credit ratings may present additional risks.

Portfolio Management Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that strategies used by an investment manager and its securities selections fail to produce the intended results.

Risks Related to Investments in Underlying ETFs: The Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear the fees and expenses paid by the Underlying ETFs in which it invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. The cost of investing in the Fund, therefore,

may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. The Fund's net asset value is subject to fluctuations in the market values of the Underlying ETFs in which it invests. The Fund is also subject to the risks associated with the securities or other investments in which the Underlying ETFs invest, and the ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective will directly depend on the ability of the Underlying ETFs to meet their investment objectives. An index-based ETF's performance may not match that of the index it seeks to track. An actively managed ETF's performance will reflect its adviser's ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF's investment objective. It is also possible that an active trading market for an Underlying ETF may not develop or be maintained, in which case the liquidity and value of the Fund's investment in the Underlying ETF could be substantially and adversely affected. The extent to which the investment performance and risks associated with the Fund correlate to those of a particular Underlying ETF will depend upon the extent to which the Fund's assets are allocated from time to time for investment in the Underlying ETF, which will vary.

Securities Lending Risk: The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to seek income. There is a risk that a borrower may default on its obligations to return loaned securities, however, the Fund's securities lending agent may indemnify the Fund against that risk. The Fund will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral, including any collateral invested in an affiliated money market fund. The Fund may lose money on its investment of cash collateral or may fail to earn sufficient income on its investment to meet obligations to the borrower. In addition, delays may occur in the recovery of securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the Fund's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions.

Target Date Risk: The Fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts to an investor at or after the target year. An investment in the Fund will not ensure that an investor will have assets sufficient to cover retirement expenses or that an investor will have enough saved to be able to retire in, or within a few years of, the target year identified in the Fund's name. The adequacy of an investor's account at and after the target year will depend on a variety of factors, including the amount of money invested in the Fund, the length of time the investment was held, and the Fund's returns over time.

Volatility Risk: The Underlying ETFs selected by the Adviser may be unsuccessful in maintaining portfolios of investments that minimize volatility, and there is a risk that the Fund may experience more than minimum volatility. Securities held by the Underlying ETFs may be subject to price volatility and the prices may not be any less volatile than the market as a whole and could be more volatile. In addition, the use of volatility management techniques may limit an Underlying ETF's and, in turn, the Fund's participation in market gains, particularly during periods when market values are increasing, but market volatility is high.

Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

The Fund commenced operations on February 27, 2017. Performance information will be available in the Prospectus after the Fund has been in operation for one full calendar year.

WHO MANAGES THE FUND

Investment Adviser: 1290 Asset Managers®

Portfolio Managers: The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the selection of investments in Underlying ETFs for the Fund are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Fund
Kenneth T. Kozlowski, CFP®, CLU, ChFC	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser	March 2017
Alwi Chan, CFA®	Senior Vice President and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser	March 2017
Xavier Poutas, CFA®	Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	March 2017
Miao Hu, CFA®	Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	March 2017

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading at the Fund's net asset value determined after receipt of your request in good order, subject to any applicable sales charge. All share classes are currently not offered for sale in all states. Initial purchases must be effected through your financial intermediary. Subsequently, you may purchase or redeem shares either by having your financial intermediary process your purchase or redemption, or by telephone 1-888-310-0416, by overnight mail (1290 Funds, c/o DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. (f/k/a Boston Financial Data Services), 30 Dan Road, Canton, MA 02021-2809), or by mail (1290 Funds, PO Box 8947, Boston, MA 02266-8947). All redemption requests will be processed and payment with respect thereto will normally be made within seven days after tender.

The initial and subsequent minimums for purchasing shares of the Fund generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases:

	I Class
Minimum Initial Investment	\$1,000,000 for certain institutions and individuals. \$1,000 for certain employees (or their immediate family members) of AXA Financial or its subsidiaries. Class I shares are available to clients of registered investment advisers who have \$250,000 invested in the Fund.
Minimum Additional Investment	No subsequent minimum

Your financial intermediary may impose different investment minimums.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's dividends and other distributions generally will be subject to federal income tax, as ordinary income or long-term capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a retirement plan or account; in the latter case, you may be subject to that tax upon withdrawal from the plan or account.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares, shareholder services and other purposes. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your investment professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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