

EQ/PIMCO Global Real Return Portfolio – Class IB Shares

Summary Prospectus dated May 1, 2018

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio’s current Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), dated May 1, 2018, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, and the Portfolio’s audited financial statements included in its annual report to shareholders dated December 31, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Portfolio’s Prospectus, SAI and other information about the Portfolio online at www.axa-equitablefunds.com/allportfolios.aspx. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-877-222-2144 or by sending an e-mail request to service@axa.us.com. This Summary Prospectus is intended for use in connection with a variable contract as defined in Section 817(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (“Contracts”) and certain other eligible investors and is not intended for use by other investors.

Investment Objective: Seeks to achieve maximum real return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The table below does not reflect any fees and expenses associated with variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity certificates and contracts (“Contracts”), which would increase overall fees and expenses. See the Contract prospectus for a description of those fees and expenses.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
Not applicable

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

EQ/PIMCO Global Real Return Portfolio	Class IB Shares
Management Fee	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	0.25%
Other Expenses*	0.67%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.52%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement†	-0.23%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.29%

* Includes Interest Expense of 0.29% for Class IB shares.
 † Pursuant to a contract, AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC has agreed to make payments or waive its management, administrative and other fees to limit the expenses of the Portfolio 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 of the Portfolio (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, capitalized expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed an annual rate of average daily net assets of 1.00% for Class IB shares of the Portfolio. The Expense Limitation Arrangement may be terminated by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC at any time after April 30, 2019.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other portfolios. The Example

assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same, and that the Expense Limitation Arrangement is not renewed. This Example does not reflect any Contract-related fees and expenses including redemption fees (if any) at the Contract level. If such fees and expenses were reflected, the total expenses would be higher. 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 IB Shares	\$131	\$458	\$807	\$1,793

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was 127% of the average value of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategy: Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in inflation-indexed bonds of varying maturities issued by the U.S. (e.g., Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (“TIPS”)) and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, and corporations, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities that are structured to provide protection against inflation. Assets not invested in inflation-indexed bonds may be invested in other types of fixed income instruments, including bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. The value of the bond’s principal or the interest income paid on the bond is adjusted to track changes in an official inflation measure. The Portfolio invests primarily in investment grade securities, but may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities, also known as “junk bonds” rated B or higher by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or equivalently rated by

Standard & Poor's Global Rating ("S&P") or Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality (except that within such 10% limitation, the Portfolio may invest in mortgage-related securities rated below B).

The Portfolio normally invests a significant portion of its net assets in instruments that are economically tied to foreign (non-U.S.) countries. The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in securities that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The Portfolio may also invest without limitation in foreign currency transactions, including currency forward transactions. The Portfolio is non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater portion of its assets in the securities of one or more issuers and invests overall in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified portfolio.

Subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Portfolio's Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information, the Portfolio may invest all of its assets in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, or in mortgage or asset-backed securities. The Portfolio's investments in derivatives may be deemed to involve the use of leverage because the Portfolio is not required to invest the full market value of the contract upon entering into the contract but participates in gains and losses on the full contract price. The use of derivatives also may be deemed to involve the use of leverage because the heightened price sensitivity of some derivatives to market changes may magnify the Portfolio's gain or loss.

The Portfolio may, without limitation, seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts (such as contracts for derivative instruments) or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls). The Portfolio may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis. The Portfolio may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in preferred securities. The Portfolio may also invest, to a limited extent, in loan participations. The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

The Sub-Adviser manages the Portfolio's duration based on the Sub-Adviser's view of the market and interest rates. The Portfolio may invest in securities of any maturity. Duration also measures the sensitivity of the value of a bond or bond portfolio to changes in interest rates. Typically, a bond portfolio with a low (short) duration means that its value is less sensitive to interest rate changes, while a bond portfolio with a high (long) duration is more sensitive. Effective duration takes into account that for certain bonds expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change and is defined in nominal yield terms, which is market convention for most bond investors and managers. The Sub-Adviser may sell a security for a variety of reasons, such as to make other investments believed to offer superior investment opportunities. The effective duration of this Portfolio normally varies within three years (plus or minus) of the effective portfolio duration of the securities comprising the Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation-Linked Index (hedged), as calculated by the Sub-Adviser, which as of December 31, 2017, as converted, was 12.74 years.

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

Principal Risks: An investment in the Portfolio 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 Portfolio. Performance may be affected by one or more of the following risks.

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

Credit Risk: The Portfolio 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.

Derivatives Risk: The Portfolio's investments in derivatives may rise or fall in value more rapidly than other investments. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the underlying asset, reference rate or index, and the Portfolio could lose more than the principal amount invested. Some derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses. In addition, it may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to purchase or sell certain derivatives in sufficient amounts to achieve the desired level of exposure, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Derivatives also may be subject to certain other risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to honor its obligations, management risk and the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Derivatives also may not behave as anticipated by the Portfolio, especially in abnormal market conditions. Changing regulation may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability, impact the Portfolio's ability to maintain its investments in derivatives, disrupt markets, or otherwise adversely affect their value or performance.

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.

Focused Portfolio Risk: The Portfolio employs a strategy of investing in the securities of a limited number of companies, some of which may be in the same industry, sector or geographic region. As a result, the Portfolio, which is classified as "non-diversified," may incur more risk because changes in the value of a single security may have a more significant effect, either positive or negative, on the

Portfolio's net asset value. To the extent that the Portfolio concentrates, or invests a higher percentage of its assets, in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers in a particular country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the Portfolio may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, and may be more susceptible to adverse economic, market, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. A portfolio using such a focused or concentrated investment strategy may experience greater performance volatility than a portfolio that is more broadly invested.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities, including depositary 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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio's debt securities generally declines. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of the Portfolio'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 Portfolio'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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio.

Investment Grade Securities Risk. Debt securities generally are rated by national bond ratings agencies. The Portfolio considers securities to be investment grade if they are rated BBB or higher by S&P or Fitch or Baa or higher by Moody's, or, if unrated, determined by the 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.

Leveraging Risk: When the Portfolio leverages its holdings, the value of an investment in the Portfolio will be more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. For example, the Portfolio may take on leveraging risk when it engages in derivatives transactions (such as futures and options investments), invests collateral from securities loans or borrows money. The Portfolio may experience leveraging risk in connection with investments in derivatives because its investments in derivatives may be small relative to the investment exposure assumed, leaving more assets to be invested in other investments. Such investments may have the effect of leveraging the Portfolio because the Portfolio may experience gains or losses not only on its investments in derivatives, but also on the investments purchased with the remainder of the assets. If the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives is increasing, this could be offset by declining values of the Portfolio's other investments. Conversely, it is possible that a rise in the value of the Portfolio's non-derivative investments could be offset by a decline in the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives. In either scenario, the Portfolio may experience losses. In a market where the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives is declining and the value of its other investments is declining, the Portfolio may experience substantial losses.

Liquidity Risk: The Portfolio is subject to the risk that certain investments may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to purchase or sell at an advantageous time or price or in sufficient amounts to

achieve the desired level of exposure. The Portfolio may be required to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices to satisfy obligations, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing illiquid investments than investments with more active markets. Certain securities that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress.

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 Portfolio's having to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayments at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the Portfolio'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 Portfolio. 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.

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

Portfolio Turnover Risk: High portfolio turnover (generally, turnover in excess of 100% in any given fiscal year) may result in increased transaction costs to the Portfolio, which may result in higher fund expenses and lower total return.

Redemption Risk: The Portfolio may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Portfolio to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is

heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Heavy redemptions could hurt the Portfolio's performance.

Market developments and other factors, including a general rise in interest rates, have the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities. Such a move, coupled with a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to buy or hold fixed income securities, may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

Securities Lending Risk: The Portfolio 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 Portfolio's securities lending agent may indemnify the Portfolio against that risk. The Portfolio will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral, including any collateral invested in an affiliated money market fund. The Portfolio 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 Portfolio's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions.

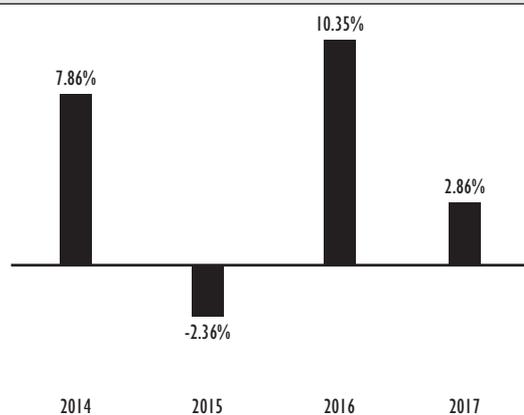
U.S. Government Securities Risk: Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage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

Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual total returns for the past one-year and since inception periods through December 31, 2017 compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

The performance results do not reflect any Contract-related fees and expenses, which would reduce the performance results.

Calendar Year Annual Total Returns — Class IB



Best quarter (% and time period) 4.15% (2016 3rd Quarter)
 Worst quarter (% and time period) -2.73% (2015 2nd Quarter)

Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Since Inception
EQ/PIMCO Global Real Return Portfolio — Class IB Shares (Inception Date: February 8, 2013)	2.86%	2.43%
Bloomberg Barclays World Government Inflation-Linked Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	3.32%	3.04%

WHO MANAGES THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Adviser: FMG LLC

Portfolio Managers: The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the selection, monitoring and oversight of the Portfolio's Sub-Adviser are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Kenneth T. Kozlowski, CFP®, CLU, ChFC	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	May 2011
Alwi Chan, CFA®	Senior Vice President and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	May 2009

Sub-Adviser: Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO")

Portfolio Managers: The individuals that are jointly and primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for the Portfolio are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Mihir P. Worah	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of PIMCO	February 2013
Jeremie Banet	Executive Vice President and Portfolio Manager of PIMCO	May 2015

AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC ("FMG LLC" or the "Adviser") has been granted relief by the Securities and Exchange Commission to hire, terminate and replace Sub-Advisers and amend sub-advisory agreements subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees and without obtaining shareholder approval. However, the Adviser may not enter into a sub-advisory agreement on behalf of the Portfolio with an "affiliated person" of the Adviser, such as AllianceBernstein L.P., unless the sub-advisory agreement is approved by the Portfolio's shareholders. The Adviser is responsible for overseeing Sub-Advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement to the Board of Trustees.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Portfolio's shares are currently sold only to insurance company separate accounts in connection with Contracts issued by AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company ("AXA Equitable"), AXA Life and Annuity Company, or other affiliated or unaffiliated insurance companies and to The AXA Equitable 401(k) Plan. Shares also may be sold to other tax-qualified retirement plans, to other portfolios managed by FMG LLC that currently sell their shares to such accounts and plans and to other investors eligible under applicable federal income tax regulations.

The Portfolio does not have minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements. Shares of the Portfolio are redeemable on any business day (which typically is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open) upon receipt of a request. All redemption requests will be processed and payment with respect thereto will normally be made within seven days after tender. Please refer to your Contract prospectus for more information on purchasing and redeeming Portfolio shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The Portfolio's shareholders are (or may include) insurance company separate accounts, qualified plans and other investors eligible under applicable federal income tax regulations. Distributions made by the Portfolio to such an account or plan, and exchanges and redemptions of Portfolio shares made by such an account or plan, ordinarily do not cause the holders of underlying Contracts or plan participants or beneficiaries to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes at the time of the distributions, exchanges or redemptions; the holders, plan participants or beneficiaries generally are taxed only on amounts they withdraw from their Contract or plan. See the prospectus for your Contract or your plan documentation for further tax information.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

This Portfolio is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for Contracts and retirement plans and to other eligible investors. The Portfolio and the Adviser and its affiliates may make payments to a sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) or other financial intermediary for distribution and/or

other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance company or other financial intermediary and your financial adviser to recommend the Portfolio over another investment or by influencing an insurance company to include the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in the Contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your Contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.