

## Summary Prospectus – April 29, 2024

### JNL/Goldman Sachs Managed Moderate Fund Class A Class I

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and most recent reports to shareholders, online at <https://www.jackson.com/fund-literature.html>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-644-4565 (Annuity and Life Service Center), 1-800-599-5651 (NY Annuity and Life Service Center), 1-800-777-7779 (for contracts purchased through a bank or financial institution) or 1-888-464-7779 (for NY contracts purchased through a bank or financial institution), or by sending an email request to [ProspectusRequest@jackson.com](mailto:ProspectusRequest@jackson.com). The current Prospectus and SAI, both dated April 29, 2024, as amended, are incorporated by reference into (which means they legally are a part of) this Summary Prospectus.

**Investment Objective.** The investment objective of the Fund is current income and capital growth.

**Expenses.** This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

The expenses do not reflect the expenses of the variable insurance contracts or the separate account through which you indirectly invest in the Fund, whichever may be applicable, and the total expenses would be higher if they were included.

You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.

#### Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Not Applicable

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <b>(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</b>	
	<b>Class A</b>
Management Fee	0.09%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.30%
Other Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.06%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>2</sup>	0.62%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%

<sup>1</sup> "Other Expenses" include an Administrative Fee of 0.05% which is payable to Jackson National Asset Management, LLC ("JNAM" or "Adviser").

<sup>2</sup> Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect expenses of investing in other investment companies. Accordingly, the expense ratio presented in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus will not correlate to the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses disclosed above.

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <b>(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</b>	
	<b>Class I</b>
Management Fee	0.09%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.06%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>2</sup>	0.62%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.77%

<sup>1</sup> "Other Expenses" include an Administrative Fee of 0.05% which is payable to Jackson National Asset Management, LLC ("JNAM" or "Adviser").

<sup>2</sup> Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect expenses of investing in other investment companies. Accordingly, the expense ratio presented in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus will not correlate to the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses disclosed above.

JNAM will voluntarily waive 0.02% of management fees on the Fund's assets up to \$500 million. There is no guarantee that JNAM will continue to provide the waiver in the future.

**Expense 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. Also, this example does not reflect the expenses of the variable insurance contracts or the separate account through which you indirectly invest in the Fund, whichever may be applicable, and the total expenses would be higher if they were included. The table below shows the expenses you would pay on a \$10,000 investment, assuming (1) 5% annual return; (2) redemption at the end of each time period; and (3) that the Fund operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

JNL/Goldman Sachs Managed Moderate Fund Class A			
1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
\$109	\$340	\$590	\$1,306

JNL/Goldman Sachs Managed Moderate Fund Class I			
1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
\$79	\$246	\$428	\$954

**Portfolio Turnover (% of average value of portfolio).** 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 Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Expense Example above, affect the Fund’s performance.

Period	
1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	14%

**Principal Investment Strategies.** The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in Class I shares of a diversified group of other Funds (“Underlying Funds”). The Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest are the Jackson Credit Opportunities Fund, the Jackson Real Assets Fund, and certain Funds that are part of the JNL Series Trust. Not all Funds of the JNL Series Trust are available as Underlying Funds. Please refer to the statutory prospectus for a list of available Underlying Funds.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund allocates approximately 30% to 50% of its assets to Underlying Funds that invest primarily in equity securities, 50% to 70% to Underlying Funds that invest primarily in fixed-income securities, 0%-25% to Underlying Funds that invest primarily in money market securities, and 0% to 20% of its assets to Underlying Funds that invest primarily in alternative assets and employ alternative strategies.

The Fund allocates its assets among Underlying Funds categorized by the Adviser into the following investment categories:

- Allocation
- Alternative
- Fixed Income
- International/Global Equity
- Sector Equity
- U.S. Equity

The Fund considers the Underlying Funds in the Fixed-Income investment category to be funds that invest primarily in fixed-income securities, and the Underlying Funds in the International/Global Equity, Sector Equity, and U.S. Equity investment categories to be funds that invest primarily in equity securities. The Underlying Funds in the Allocation investment category include funds that can invest in a variety of asset classes in various proportions, may take measures to manage risk and/or adapt to prevailing market conditions and may have significant exposure to both fixed-income and equity securities. To the extent the Fund invests in one of these Underlying Funds, the Fund’s exposure to fixed-income securities and equity securities will be allocated according to the Underlying Fund’s relative exposure to these asset classes. The Fund considers the Underlying Funds in the Alternative investment category to be funds that invest primarily in alternative assets and employ alternative strategies.

Two Underlying Funds, the Jackson Credit Opportunities Fund and the Jackson Real Assets Fund, each operate as an interval fund pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

In determining allocations to any particular Underlying Fund, the Fund’s investment adviser considers, among other things, long-term market and economic conditions, historical performance of each Underlying Fund, and expected long-term performance of each Underlying Fund, as well as diversification to control overall portfolio risk exposure.

The Adviser may change the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests from time to time at its discretion without notice or shareholder approval. Therefore, the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that are not listed in the statutory prospectus.

The Fund does not take direct positions in derivatives, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities or junk bonds. Through the implementation of the Fund’s asset allocation model, the Fund may seek exposure to derivatives, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities or junk bonds by purchasing shares of funds that may have direct or indirect exposure to these asset classes. Consequently, the risks to the Fund are limited to the risks associated with investing in funds that have investments in these asset classes. The principal risks to investing in the Fund, including those that may arise from indirect exposure to derivatives, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities or junk bonds are detailed in the “Principal Risks of Investing” and “Glossary of Risks” sections of the Fund’s prospectus.

In addition, while the Fund will generally not invest in Underlying Funds that are sub-advised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. ("GSAM") or an affiliate of GSAM (each an "Affiliated Underlying Fund"), it may invest in an Affiliated Underlying Fund over other Underlying Funds when the Affiliated Underlying Fund is the only option available under the Fund's asset allocation model.

**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund.** An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed. As with any mutual fund, the value of the Fund's shares will change, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The principal risks associated with investing in the Underlying Funds include:

- *Allocation risk* – The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends upon the investment manager's analysis of such factors as macroeconomic trends, outlooks for various industries and asset class valuations, and its ability to select an appropriate mix of asset classes and Underlying Funds based on its analysis of such factors. The Fund is subject to the risk of changes in market, investment, and economic conditions in the selection and percentages of allocations among Underlying Funds.
- *Underlying funds risk* – The ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective will depend in part upon the allocations of investments in the Underlying Funds and their ability to achieve their investment objectives.
- *Market risk* – Portfolio securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment, public health issues, including widespread disease and virus epidemics or pandemics, war, terrorism or natural disasters, among others. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The values of securities may fall due to factors affecting a particular issuer, industry or the securities market as a whole.
- *Investment strategy risk* – The Sub-Adviser uses the principal investment strategies and other investment strategies to seek to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Investment decisions made by the Sub-Adviser in accordance with these investment strategies may not produce the returns the Sub-Adviser expected, and may cause the Fund's shares to decline in value or may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.
- *Investment style risk* – The returns from a certain investment style may be lower than the returns from the overall stock market. Value stocks may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the factors that are expected to increase the price of the security do not occur. Growth stock prices frequently reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and if earnings growth expectations are not met, their stock prices will likely fall, which may reduce the value of a Fund's investment in those stocks. Over market cycles, different investment styles may sometimes outperform other investment styles (for example, growth investing may outperform value investing).
- *Fixed-income risk* – The price of fixed-income securities responds to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the credit risk of individual issuers. Rising interest rates generally will cause the price of bonds and other fixed-income debt securities to fall. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a security before its stated maturity, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Bonds and other fixed-income debt securities are subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer will weaken and/or an issuer of a fixed-income security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default.
- *Interest rate risk* – When interest rates increase, fixed-income securities generally will decline in value. Long-term fixed income securities normally have more price volatility than short-term fixed income securities. The value of certain equity investments, such as utilities and real estate-related securities, may also be sensitive to interest rate changes.
- *Credit risk* – Credit risk is the actual or perceived risk that the issuer of a bond, borrower, guarantor, counterparty, or other entity responsible for payment will not pay interest and principal payments when due. The price of a debt instrument can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, guarantor, counterparty, or other entity responsible for payment. An Underlying Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Equity securities risk* – Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. Stock markets are volatile, and equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed-income securities. The price of equity or equity-related securities will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of a portfolio investing in equity or equity-related securities. The value of equity or equity-related securities purchased or held by an Underlying Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies an Underlying Fund invests in decline or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. They may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or an increase in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, they may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a company or industry, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or generally adverse investor sentiment.
- *Large-capitalization investing risk* – Large-capitalization stocks as a group could fall out of favor with the market, which may cause the Fund to underperform funds that focus on other types of stocks.
- *Foreign securities risk* – Investments in, or exposure to, foreign securities involve risks not typically associated with U.S. investments. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, possible imposition of foreign

withholding or other taxes on income payable on the securities, as well as adverse political, social and economic developments, such as political upheaval, acts of terrorism, financial troubles, sanctions or the threat of new or modified sanctions, or natural disasters. Many foreign securities markets, especially those in emerging market countries, are less stable, smaller, less liquid, and less regulated than U.S. securities markets, and the costs of trading in those markets is often higher than in U.S. securities markets. There may also be less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities compared to issuers of U.S. securities. In addition, the economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to issues such as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position.

- *U.S. Government securities risk* – Obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government vary in the level of support they receive from the U.S. Government. They may be: (i) supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; (ii) supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (iii) supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the issuer's obligations; or (iv) supported only by the credit of the issuer. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities may greatly exceed their current resources, or their legal right to receive support from the U.S. Treasury.
- *Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities risk* – Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates and exhibit increased volatility. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages or other loans sooner than expected, which can reduce the returns.
- *High-yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities risk* – High-yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities are broadly referred to as “junk bonds,” and are considered below “investment-grade” by national ratings agencies. Junk bonds are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. As a result, an investment in junk bonds is considered speculative. High-yield bonds may be subject to liquidity risk, and the Fund may not be able to sell a high-yield bond at the price at which it is currently valued.
- *TIPS and inflation-linked bonds risk* – The value of inflation-protected securities generally fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates, which are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. As a result, if inflation rates were to rise at a faster rate than nominal rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in the value of inflation-protected securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in the value of inflation-protected securities.
- *Mid-capitalization investing risk* – The stocks of mid-capitalization companies can be more volatile and their shares can be less liquid than those of larger companies. Mid-capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on the expertise of a few people and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.
- *Small-capitalization investing risk* – Investing in smaller companies, some of which may be newer companies or start-ups, generally involves greater risks than investing in larger, more established ones. The securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations often are less widely held and trade less frequently and in lesser quantities, and their market prices often fluctuate more, than the securities of companies with larger market capitalizations.
- *Emerging markets and less developed countries risk* – Emerging market and less developed countries generally are located in Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Central and South America and Africa. Investments in, or exposure to, securities that are tied economically to emerging market and less developed countries are subject to all of the risks of investments in, or exposure to, foreign securities, generally to a greater extent than in developed markets, among other risks. Investments in securities that are tied economically to emerging markets involve greater risk from economic and political systems that typically are less developed, and likely to be less stable, than those in more advanced countries. The Fund also will be subject to the risk of adverse foreign currency rate fluctuations. Emerging market and less developed countries may also have economies that are predominantly based on only a few industries or dependent on revenues from particular commodities. The risks of nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation of assets of non-U.S. issuers is also greater in emerging and less developed countries. As a result of these risks, investments in securities tied economically to emerging markets tend to be more volatile than investments in securities of developed countries.
- *Concentration risk* – The Fund may concentrate its investments in certain securities. To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors, issuers, types of investment or limited number of securities from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse economic, business or political developments in the area of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.
- *Derivatives risk* – Investments in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of underlying assets, reference rates, or indices, can be highly volatile and may be subject to transaction costs and certain risks, such as unanticipated changes in securities prices and global currency investment. Derivatives also are subject to leverage risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, interest rate or index. Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost.

**Performance.** The performance information shown provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing

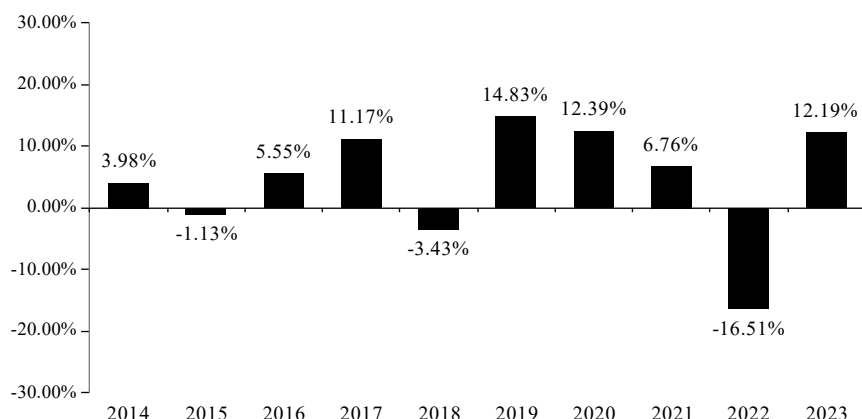
changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compared with those of a broad-based securities market index and an additional index that the Adviser believes more closely reflects the market segments in which the Fund invests. Performance prior to on or about July 1, 2019 reflects the Fund's results when managed by the former sub-adviser, Standard & Poor's Investment Advisory Services LLC. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The returns shown in the bar chart and table do not include charges that will be imposed by variable insurance products. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown.

Effective April 29, 2024, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index replaced the Morningstar® Moderately Conservative Target Risk Index<sup>SM</sup> as the Fund's broad-based securities market index in accordance with new regulatory disclosure requirements. The Morningstar® Moderately Conservative Target Risk Index<sup>SM</sup> is included as an additional index for the Fund because the Adviser believes it more closely reflects the market segments in which the Fund invests.

#### Annual Total Returns as of December 31

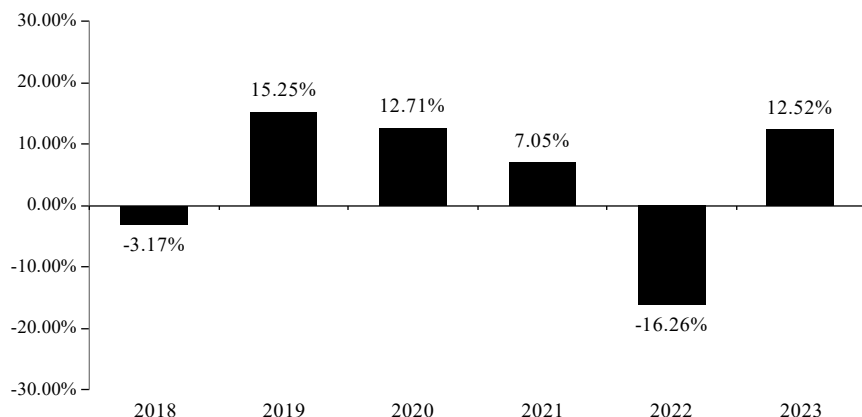
##### Class A



**Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 11.55%; Worst Quarter (ended 6/30/2022): -10.63%**

#### Annual Total Returns as of December 31

##### Class I



**Best Quarter (ended 6/30/2020): 11.66%; Worst Quarter (ended 6/30/2022): -10.54%**

**Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/2023**

	<b>1 year</b>	<b>5 year</b>	<b>10 year</b>
JNL/Goldman Sachs Managed Moderate Fund (Class A)	12.19%	5.23%	4.16%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	5.53%	1.10%	1.81%
Morningstar Moderately Conservative Target Risk Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	10.89%	5.55%	4.50%
60% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index, 30% S&P 500 Index, 10% Morningstar Developed Markets ex-North America Target Market Exposure Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	12.78%	6.35%	5.30%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.29%	15.69%	12.03%
Morningstar Developed Markets ex-North America Target Market Exposure Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.17%	8.25%	4.31%

**Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/2023**

	<b>1 year</b>	<b>5 year</b>	<b>Life of Class (September 25, 2017)</b>
JNL/Goldman Sachs Managed Moderate Fund (Class I)	12.52%	5.55%	4.28%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	5.53%	1.10%	0.93%
Morningstar Moderately Conservative Target Risk Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	10.89%	5.55%	4.36%
60% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index, 30% S&P 500 Index, 10% Morningstar Developed Markets ex-North America Target Market Exposure Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	12.78%	6.35%	5.08%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	26.29%	15.69%	12.80%
Morningstar Developed Markets ex-North America Target Market Exposure Index (Net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.17%	8.25%	4.78%

**Portfolio Management.****Investment Adviser to the Fund:**

Jackson National Asset Management, LLC (“JNAM”)

**Sub-Adviser:**

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (“GSAM”)

**Portfolio Managers:**

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Joined Fund Management Team In:</b>	<b>Title:</b>
William Harding, CFA	May 2023	Senior Vice President, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager, JNAM
Sean Hynes, CFA, CAIA	May 2023	Vice President and Portfolio Manager, JNAM
Mark Pliska, CFA	May 2023	Vice President and Portfolio Manager, JNAM
Kyle Ottwell, CFA, CAIA	May 2023	Director and Portfolio Manager, JNAM
Neill Nuttall	May 2021	Managing Director, GSAM
Alexandra Wilson-Elizondo	January 2022	Managing Director, GSAM

**Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares**

Only separate accounts of Jackson National Life Insurance Company (“Jackson”) or Jackson National Life Insurance Company of New York (“Jackson NY”) and series, including fund of funds, of registered investment companies in which either or both of those insurance companies invest may purchase shares of the Fund. You may invest indirectly in the Fund through your purchase of a variable annuity or life insurance contract issued by a separate account of Jackson or Jackson NY that invests directly, or through a fund of funds, in this Fund. Any minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements and redemption procedures are governed by the applicable separate account through which you invest indirectly.

This Fund serves as an underlying investment by insurance companies, affiliated investment companies, and retirement plans for funding variable annuity and life insurance contracts and retirement plans.

**Tax Information**

The Fund expects to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and does not expect to make regular distributions (other than in redemption of Fund shares) to shareholders, which generally are the participating insurance companies investing in the Fund through separate accounts of Jackson or Jackson NY and mutual funds owned directly or indirectly by such separate accounts. You should consult the prospectus of the appropriate separate account or description of the plan for a discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of your contract, policy, or plan.

**Payments to Broker-Dealers and Financial Intermediaries**

If you invest in the Fund under a variable insurance contract or a plan that offers a variable insurance contract as a plan option through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a financial institution), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Website for more information.