



Summary Prospectus

dated March 1, 2021

1290 Retirement 2040 Fund – Class I (TNNIX) 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, 2021, 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@dfinsolutions.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, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.** 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 2040 Fund	Class A Shares	Class T Shares	Class I Shares	Class R Shares
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	2.50%	None	None
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	1.00% ¹	None	None	None
Maximum account fee (deducted from accounts with a balance of less than \$1,000)	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)				
1290 Retirement 2040 Fund	Class A Shares	Class T Shares	Class I Shares	Class R Shares
Management Fee	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%	0.50%
Other Expenses	3.36% ²	3.36% ²	3.36%	3.36% ²
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.12% ²	0.12% ²	0.12%	0.12% ²
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	4.23%	4.23%	3.98%	4.48%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ³	-3.33%	-3.33%	-3.33%	-3.33%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.90%	0.90%	0.65%	1.15%

¹ On shares purchased without an initial sales charge and redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

² Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

³ Pursuant to a contract, Equitable Investment Management Group, LLC (the “Adviser”) has agreed to make payments or waive its management, administrative and other fees to limit the expenses of the Fund through April 30, 2021 (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, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business) do not exceed an annual rate of average daily net assets of 0.65% for Class A shares, Class T shares, Class I shares and Class R shares of the Fund. The Expense Limitation Arrangement may be terminated by the Adviser at any time after April 30, 2022. The Adviser may be reimbursed the amount of any such payments or waivers in the future provided that the payments or waivers are reimbursed within three years of the payments or waivers being recorded and the Fund’s expense ratio, after the reimbursement is taken into account, does not exceed the Fund’s expense cap at the time of the waiver or the Fund’s expense cap at the time of the reimbursement, whichever is lower.

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 A Shares	\$637	\$1,475	\$2,327	\$4,514
Class T Shares	\$340	\$1,205	\$2,084	\$4,340
Class I Shares	\$ 66	\$ 906	\$1,762	\$3,980
Class R Shares	\$117	\$1,053	\$1,998	\$4,404

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

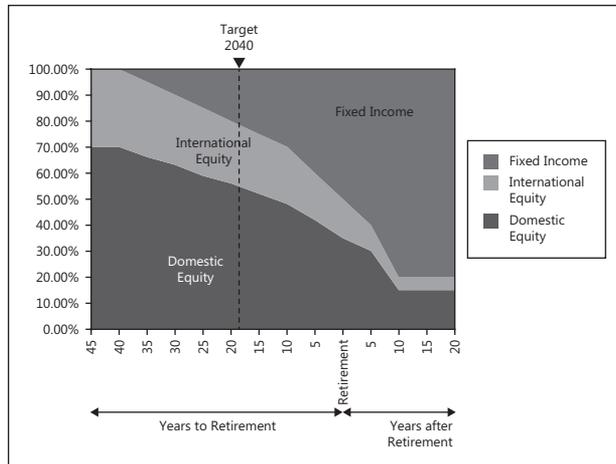
Principal Investment Strategy: The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in exchange traded securities of other investment companies or investment vehicles (the “Underlying ETFs”), which represent a variety of asset classes. The Fund is managed to target 2040 as the specific year of planned 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 longer a security’s duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates, which may increase the volatility of the security’s value and may lead to losses. 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. The Fund’s target allocation is measured with reference to the principal investment strategies of the Underlying ETFs; actual exposure to equity securities and fixed income securities will vary from the target allocation if an Underlying ETF is not substantially invested in accordance with its principal investment strategies.

1290 Retirement 2040 Fund Targets

Approximate Number of Years Before/After Retirement Year	19 Years Before	15 Years Before	10 Years Before	5 Years Before	Retirement	5 Years After	10 Years After
Asset Class							
Domestic Equity	55%	52%	50%	42%	35%	30%	15%
International Equity	24%	23%	20%	18%	15%	10%	5%
Fixed Income	21%	25%	30%	40%	50%	60%	80%

The following chart shows the Fund's glide path and illustrates how the asset mix of the Fund will change 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 asset mix of the Fund will become more conservative each year until reaching the year approximately 10 years after the retirement year, at which time the asset mix will become relatively stable.



The Fund's investment adviser, Equitable Investment Management Group, LLC ("EIM" or 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 Barclays) 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. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund is also subject to the risks associated with the Underlying ETFs' investments; please see the "Information Regarding the Underlying ETFs" section of the Fund's Prospectus, and the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information for the Underlying ETFs for additional information about these risks.

The following risks can negatively affect the Fund's performance. The most significant risks as of the date of this Prospectus are presented first, followed by additional principal risks in alphabetical order. In this section, the term "Fund" may include the Fund, an Underlying ETF, or both.

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, which may negatively affect Fund performance. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact a 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. Events such as natural disasters, public health crises (such as epidemics and pandemics) and social unrest, and governments' reactions to such events, could cause uncertainty in the markets and may adversely affect the performance of the global economy. Adverse market conditions may not have the same impact on all types of securities. In addition, markets and market participants are increasingly reliant on information data systems. Inaccurate data, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, unauthorized use or access, and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems and may have an adverse impact upon a single issuer, a group of issuers, or the market at-large.

Asset Allocation Risk: The Fund's investment performance depends upon how its assets are allocated across various asset classes and how its assets are invested within those asset classes. Some asset classes and investments may perform below expectations or the securities markets generally over short and extended periods. The allocation strategies used and the allocation and investment decisions made could cause the Fund to lose value and may not produce the desired results.

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 may decline in value and 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.

Equity Risk: In general, the values of stocks and other equity securities 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.

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. Very low or negative interest rates

may magnify interest rate risk. A significant or rapid rise in interest rates also could result in losses to the Fund.

Credit Risk: The Fund is subject to the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a transaction, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived as unable or unwilling, to make timely interest or principal payments, or otherwise honor its obligations, which may cause the Fund's holdings to lose value. The downgrade of a security's credit rating 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. The credit quality of a security can deteriorate suddenly and rapidly.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign securities involve risks in addition to those 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, and it may take more time to clear and settle trades involving foreign securities, which could negatively impact the Fund's investments and cause it to lose money. 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, as well as trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those of the U.S.), governmental instability, or other political or economic actions, also may adversely impact security values. World markets, or those in a particular region, may all react in similar fashion to important economic, political or other developments. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable and make such investments riskier and more volatile. Regardless of where a company is organized or its stock is traded, its performance may be significantly affected by events in regions from which it derives its profits or in which it conducts significant operations.

Currency Risk: Investments that are denominated in or 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.

Emerging Markets Risk: Investments in emerging market countries are more susceptible to loss than investments in more developed foreign countries and

may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in more developed foreign countries. Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience rapid and significant adverse developments in their political or economic structures, intervene in financial markets, restrict foreign investments, impose high withholding or other taxes on foreign investments, impose restrictive exchange control regulations, or nationalize or expropriate the assets of private companies, which may have negative impacts on transaction costs, market price, investment returns and the legal rights and remedies available to the Fund. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries generally are smaller, less liquid and more volatile than those of more developed foreign countries, and emerging market countries often have less uniformity in regulatory, accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements or standards, which may impact the availability and quality of information about issuers, and less reliable clearance and settlement, registration and custodial procedures. Securities of issuers traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended. The likelihood of such suspensions may be higher for securities of issuers in emerging market countries than in countries with more developed markets. The risks associated with investments in emerging market countries often are significant, and vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and company to company.

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 performance depends upon a favorable allocation by the Adviser among the Underlying ETFs, as well as the ability of the Underlying ETFs to generate favorable performance. The Underlying ETFs' investment programs may not be complementary, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. 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.

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. An investment manager's judgments or decisions about the quality, relative yield or value of, or market trends affecting, a particular security or issuer, industry, sector, region or market segment, or about the economy or interest rates, may be incorrect or otherwise may not produce the intended results, which may result in losses to the Fund. In addition, many processes used in Fund management, including security selection, rely, in whole or in part, on the use of various technologies. The Fund may suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, or the analyses employed or relied on, by an investment manager, or if such tools, resources, information or data are used incorrectly, fail to produce the desired results, or otherwise do not work as intended. There can be no assurance that the use of these technologies will result in effective investment decisions for the Fund.

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 can be unpredictable 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.

Investment Grade Securities Risk: 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, which may lead to a decline in their market price. 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.

Large Shareholder Risk: A significant percentage of the Fund's shares may be owned or controlled by the Adviser and its affiliates or other large shareholders. Accordingly, the Fund is subject to the potential for large-scale inflows and outflows as a result of purchases and redemptions of its shares by such shareholders. These inflows and outflows could negatively affect the Fund's net asset value and performance.

Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk: Mid-cap and small-cap companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies, all of which can negatively affect their value. In general, these risks are greater for small-cap companies than for mid-cap companies.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk: 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 decrease the value of such securities, which could result in losses to the Fund, and may reduce the liquidity of such securities and make such securities more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. In addition, borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. The risk of defaults by borrowers generally is greater during times of rising interest rates and/or unemployment rates. The impairment (or loss) of the value of collateral or other assets underlying mortgage-related and other asset backed securities will result in a reduction in the value of the securities. Certain collateral may be difficult to locate in the event of default, or may be lost, and recoveries of depreciated or damaged collateral may not fully cover payments due on such collateral. Asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to that of mortgage assets, resulting in additional credit risk.

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 by borrowers is generally higher in the case of asset or mortgage pools that include subprime assets or mortgages, and the liquidity and value of subprime mortgages and non-investment grade mortgage-backed securities that are not guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac could change dramatically over time.

Furthermore, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to decrease because borrowers are less likely to prepay debt (such as mortgage debt or automobile loans). 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 and increase the security's duration and interest rate sensitivity, which may increase the volatility of the security's value and may lead to losses. 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.

Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk: Bonds rated below BBB by S&P or Fitch or below Baa 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.

Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a security held by the Fund may pay off principal more quickly than originally anticipated. This may occur when interest rates fall. The Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates and may lose any premium it paid to acquire the security. Extension risk is the risk that the issuer of a security held by the Fund may pay off principal more slowly than originally anticipated. This may occur when interest rates rise. The Fund may be prevented from reinvesting the proceeds it would have received at a given time in an investment offering a higher yield.

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. The Fund will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral and 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. Securities lending may introduce leverage into the Fund. In addition, delays may occur in the recovery of loaned securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the Fund's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions.

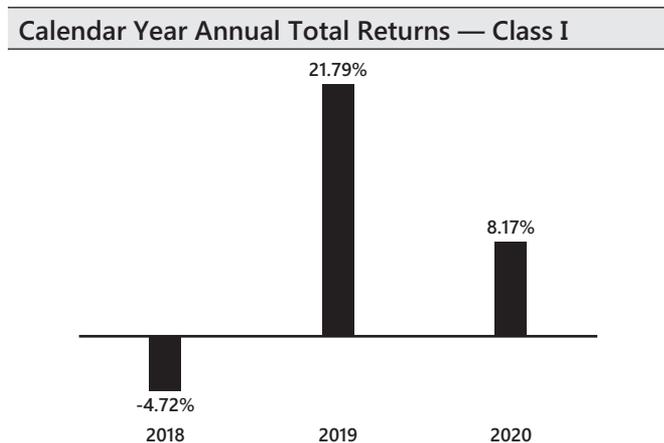
Volatility Risk: The Underlying ETFs selected by the Adviser may be unsuccessful in maintaining portfolios of investments that minimize volatility, and there is a risk that the Fund may experience more than minimum volatility.

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 bar chart and table below provide 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 total returns for the past one-year and since inception periods through December 31, 2020, compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

The performance results shown in the bar chart do not reflect any account fees, which would reduce the performance results. Class A, Class T and Class R shares of the Fund have not commenced operations. Performance information for Class A, Class T and Class R shares will be available after Class A, Class T and Class R shares have been in operation for one full calendar year.



Best quarter (% and time period) 12.07% (2020 2nd Quarter)	Worst quarter (% and time period) -16.68% (2020 1st Quarter)
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Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Since Inception
1290 Retirement 2040 Fund — Class I (Inception Date: February 27, 2017) returns before taxes	8.17%	9.22%
1290 Retirement 2040 Fund — Class I (Inception Date: February 27, 2017) returns after taxes on distributions	6.92%	8.22%
1290 Retirement 2040 Fund — Class I (Inception Date: February 27, 2017) returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	5.17%	6.79%
S&P Target Date 2040 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	13.37%	10.58%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs). After-tax returns are shown only for Class I shares. After-tax returns for other Classes may vary.

WHO MANAGES THE FUND

Investment Adviser: EIM

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®	Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	March 2017
Miao Hu, CFA®	Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	March 2017
Kevin McCarthy	Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	March 2019

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., 430 W. 7th Street, Suite 219166, Kansas City, MO 64105-1407), or by mail (1290 Funds, PO Box 219166, Kansas City, MO 64121-9166). All redemption requests will be processed and payment with respect thereto will normally be made within seven days after receipt of your request in good order.

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:

	A Class	T Class	I Class	R Class
Minimum Initial Investment	\$1,000 for all accounts except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$500 for certain fee-based programs. • \$500, if establishing an Automatic Bank Draft Plan. • \$250 minimum for purchases by accounts through eligible financial intermediary platforms that have entered into selling or service agreements with the Distributor and that are eligible to purchase Class A shares without a sales charge. • No minimum for certain employer-sponsored retirement plans and certain wrap fee based programs. 	\$1,000 for all accounts except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$500 for certain fee based programs. • \$500, if establishing an Automatic Bank Draft Plan. • No minimum for certain employer sponsored retirement plans and certain wrap fee based programs. 	\$1,000,000 for certain institutions and individuals. \$1,000 for certain employees (or their immediate family members) of Equitable Holdings, Inc. or its subsidiaries. Class I shares are available to clients of registered investment advisers who have \$250,000 invested in the Fund. No minimum investment for a wrap account client of an eligible broker-dealer or a client of a fee-based planner that is unaffiliated with a broker-dealer, or a client of an investment adviser, trustee, administrator or institution acting in a similar capacity that invests in the Fund through a retirement plan where the administrator or service provider of such retirement plan has entered into a services agreement with the Fund's distributor and/or investment adviser.	No minimum
Minimum Additional Investment	\$50 for all accounts	\$50 for all accounts	No subsequent minimum	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 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.