

ALGER

PROSPECTUSES ENCLOSED

May 1, 2024

This is not part of the prospectus.

Inspired by Change, Driven by Growth.

THE ALGER PORTFOLIOS

Prospectus May 1, 2024

	Class	Ticker Symbol
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio	I-2	ALVOX
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio	I-2	AAGOX
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio	I-2	AMGOX
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio	I-2	AASOX
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio	I-2	AIGOX
Alger Balanced Portfolio	I-2	ABLOX

- A pooled funding vehicle for:
- qualified pension plans
 - qualified retirement plans
 - variable annuity contracts
 - variable life insurance policies

ALGER

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if the information in this Prospectus is accurate or complete, nor has it approved or disapproved these securities. It is a criminal offense to represent otherwise.

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Summary Sections

ALGER CAPITAL APPRECIATION PORTFOLIO

Investment Objective

Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Portfolio. The table does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If it did, the fees would be higher. Please refer to your variable annuity contract or your variable life insurance policy (the “Contract”) prospectus for information on these fees associated with your Contract.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class I-2
	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Class I-2
Advisory Fees*	.81%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	.95%

* The Portfolio and Fred Alger Management, LLC (the “Manager”) have adopted fee breakpoints for the Portfolio. The advisory fee for assets up to \$2 billion is .81%, for assets between \$2 billion and \$3 billion is .65%, for assets between \$3 billion and \$4 billion is .60%, for assets between \$4 billion and \$5 billion is .55%, and for assets in excess of \$5 billion is .45%. The actual rate paid as a percentage of average daily net assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 was .81%.

Example

The following example, which reflects the shareholder fees and operating expenses listed above, is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class I-2 shares of the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by the separate accounts of life insurance companies or qualified pension or retirement plans. If it did, the expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions you would pay the following expenses whether or not you redeemed your shares at the end of each period:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I-2	\$97	\$303	\$525	\$1,166

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 turnover rate was 79.29% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Manager believes companies undergoing Positive Dynamic Change offer the best opportunities. Positive Dynamic Change refers to companies realizing High Unit Volume Growth or companies undergoing Positive Lifecycle Change. High Unit Volume Growth companies are traditional growth companies experiencing, for example, rapidly growing demand or market dominance. Positive Lifecycle Change companies are, for example, companies benefitting from new regulations, a new product innovation or new management.

Under normal market circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 85% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies of any market capitalization that the Manager believes demonstrate promising growth potential. Equity securities include common or preferred stocks that are listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges.

The Portfolio may sell a stock when it reaches a target price, it fails to perform as expected, or other opportunities appear more attractive.

The Portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources, including the information technology, health care, consumer discretionary, and communication services sectors.

The Portfolio can invest in foreign securities.

The Portfolio invests in cash (and cash equivalents) when the Portfolio is unable to find enough attractive long-term investments to meet its investment objective, to meet redemptions and/or when the Manager believes it is advisable to do so during times of short-term market volatility. During these times, cash (and cash equivalents) will not exceed 15% of the Portfolio's net assets.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Portfolio involves risks. The Portfolio's share price may go down, which means you could lose money. 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. The following is a summary description of principal risks involved in investing in the Portfolio.

Investment Risk – An investment in the Portfolio is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Market Risk – Your investment in Portfolio shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Portfolio. The value of these securities, like other investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Your Portfolio shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Portfolio dividends and distributions. Local, regional or global events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Portfolio and its investments.

Equity Securities Risk – As with any fund that invests in stocks, your investment will fluctuate in value, and the loss of your investment is a risk of investing. The Portfolio's price per share will fluctuate due to changes in the market prices of its investments. Also, the Portfolio's investments may not grow as fast as the rate of inflation and stocks tend to be more volatile than some other investments you could make, such as bonds.

Growth Securities Risk – Prices of growth stocks tend to be higher in relation to their companies' earnings and may be more sensitive to market, political and economic developments than other stocks, making their prices more volatile. An investment in the Portfolio may be better suited to investors who seek long-term capital growth and can tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value.

Sector Risk – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Portfolio more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that sector than a fund that has a more diversified portfolio. Generally, the more broadly the Portfolio invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of technology-related companies. Therefore, the Portfolio may be more susceptible to particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector and technology-related sectors than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. At times, the performance of such companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole. Certain technology related companies may face special risks that their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Technology related companies are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. These factors may lead to limited earnings and/or failing profit margins. As a result, the value of technology related companies' securities may fall or fail to rise. Many technology related companies' securities have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk** – The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

- **Health Care Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of healthcare companies. At times, the performance of healthcare companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole, and the performance of such companies may be more volatile. Healthcare companies may also be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, government regulation, technological innovations, product obsolescence, patent considerations, product compatibility and consumer preferences.
- **Communication Services Sector Risk** – Communication services companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. Additionally, fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. While all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

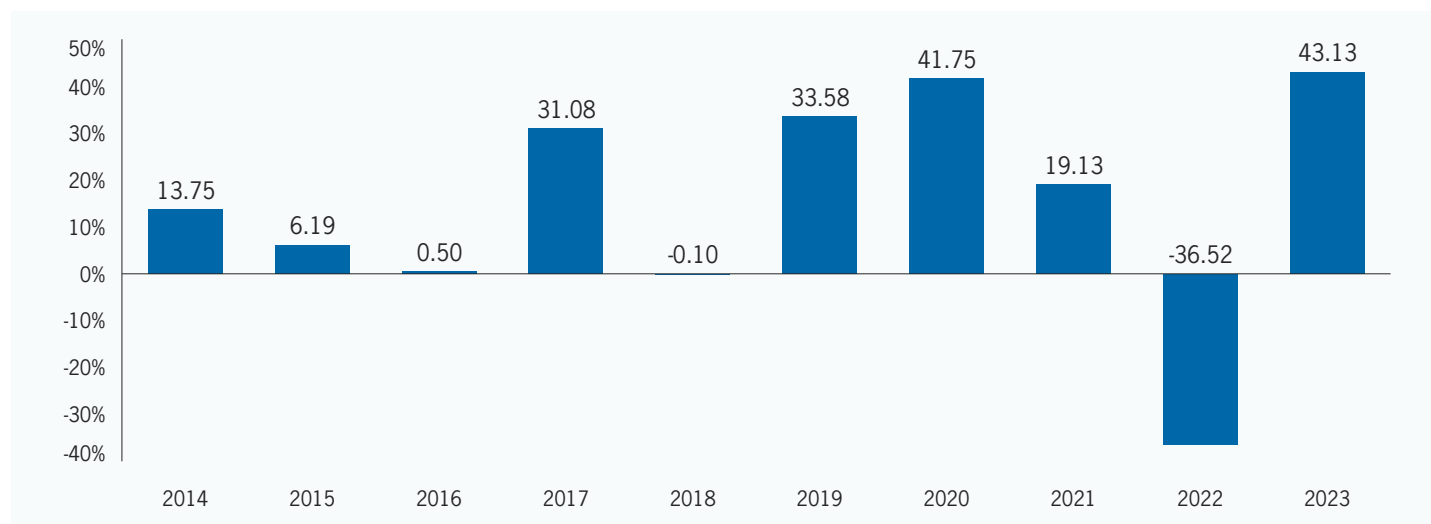
Foreign Securities Risk – The Portfolio's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, lack of liquidity, potential for market manipulation, less developed or less efficient trading markets, limited access to reliable capital, lack of comprehensive company information, political instability, differing audit, regulatory, and legal standards and lack of financial reporting standards.

Cash Position Risk – At times, the Portfolio may hold up to 15% of its net assets in cash (and cash equivalents), which may underperform relative to equity securities.

Performance

The following bar chart and the table beneath it 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 returns for the indicated periods compare with those of an appropriate benchmark of market performance. The Russell 1000 Growth Index is an index of common stocks designed to track performance of large capitalization companies with greater than average growth orientation. The performance numbers do not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If they did, the performance numbers would be lower. Remember that the Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Portfolio's website www.alger.com.

Annual Total Return for Class I-2 Shares as of December 31 (%)



Best Quarter: Q2 2020 27.98%

Worst Quarter: Q2 2022 -24.82%

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class I-2	43.13%	15.43%	12.54%	1/25/95
Russell 1000 Growth Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	42.68%	19.50%	14.86%	

Management

Investment Manager	Portfolio Managers Jointly and Primarily Responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the Portfolio
Fred Alger Management, LLC	Dan C. Chung, CFA Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager Since February 2021
	Patrick Kelly, CFA Executive Vice President, Head of Alger Capital Appreciation and Spectra Strategies and Portfolio Manager Since September 2004
	Ankur Crawford, Ph.D. Executive Vice President and Portfolio Manager From June 2015 to February 2021; and From March 2021 to Present

As the Portfolio is co-managed, the responsibilities of such portfolio managers may be shared, divided or otherwise assigned based on various factors including, but not limited to, the level of Portfolio assets to be managed, their overall experience, their sector expertise, and such other factors as the Manager believes are most efficient and effective. In all cases, each portfolio manager collaborates with the other portfolio manager(s) and analysts to develop overall strategy, outlook, and themes, which impact industry, sector and security allocations in the Portfolio. Responsibilities amongst portfolio managers may be fully or partially allocated to one of the portfolio managers for the purposes of day-to-day portfolio management and stock selection, implementation of trades, strategic and performance oversight, risk management, or oversight of guidelines, whether externally driven or internally developed by the Manager.

Shareholder Information

Purchasing and Redeeming Shares

Because the Portfolio is an investment vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of life insurance companies, as well as qualified pension or retirement plans, an individual cannot invest in the Portfolio directly, but may do so only through one of these sources. The Portfolio shares are held in the names of the separate accounts and plans. The minimum initial investment for the separate accounts and plans is generally \$500,000.

Tax Information

If you have invested through the separate account of a life insurance company or through a qualified pension or retirement plan, please consult the Prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating life insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan regarding the federal income taxation of your policy or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or insurance company), the Portfolio and/or the Manager or the Portfolio's distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ALGER LARGE CAP GROWTH PORTFOLIO

Investment Objective

Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Portfolio. The table does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If it did, the fees would be higher. Please refer to your variable annuity contract or your variable life insurance policy (the "Contract") prospectus for information on these fees associated with your Contract.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class I-2
	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Class I-2
Advisory Fees*	.71%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	.13%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses**	.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses**	.87%
Fee Waiver***	(.03)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	.84%

* The Alger Portfolios (the "Trust") and Fred Alger Management, LLC (the "Manager") have adopted fee breakpoints for the Portfolio. The advisory fee for assets up to \$1 billion is .71%, and for assets in excess of \$1 billion is .60%.

** Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets given in the Portfolio's most recent annual report, which does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

*** The Manager has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee in an amount equal to the advisory fees earned on the Portfolio's investment in any affiliated investment company. This commitment will remain in effect for the life of any such investment, can only be amended or terminated by agreement of the Trust's Board of Trustees and the Manager, and will terminate automatically in the event of termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Portfolio, and the Manager. As a result of this waiver, the actual advisory fee rate paid as a percentage of average daily net assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 was .68%.

Example

The following example, which reflects the shareholder fees and operating expenses listed above, is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class I-2 shares of the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The expense example is based on net operating expenses, which reflect the contractual fee waiver agreed to by the Manager. The example does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by the separate accounts of life insurance companies or qualified pension or retirement plans. If it did, the expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions you would pay the following expenses whether or not you redeemed your shares at the end of each period:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I-2	\$89	\$278	\$482	\$1,073

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 turnover rate was 103.22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Manager believes companies undergoing Positive Dynamic Change offer the best opportunities. Positive Dynamic Change refers to companies realizing High Unit Volume Growth or companies undergoing Positive Lifecycle Change. High Unit Volume Growth companies are traditional growth companies experiencing, for example, rapidly growing demand or market dominance. Positive Lifecycle Change companies are, for example, companies benefitting from new regulations, a new product innovation or new management.

The Portfolio focuses on growing companies that generally have broad product lines, markets, financial resources and depth of management. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of companies that, at the time of purchase of the securities, have a market capitalization equal to or greater than the market capitalization of companies included in the Russell 1000 Growth Index, updated quarterly as reported by the index as of the most recent quarter-end. This index is designed to track the performance of large-capitalization growth stocks. At December 31, 2023, the market capitalization of the companies in this index ranged from \$978 million to \$2.99 trillion. Equity securities include common or preferred stocks that are listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges.

The Portfolio may sell a stock when it reaches a target price, it fails to perform as expected, or other opportunities appear more attractive. As a result, the Portfolio may engage in active trading of portfolio securities.

The Portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources, including the information technology, consumer discretionary, and health care sectors.

The Portfolio can invest in foreign securities.

The Portfolio invests in cash (and cash equivalents) when the Portfolio is unable to find enough attractive long-term investments to meet its investment objective, to meet redemptions and/or when the Manager believes it is advisable to do so during times of short-term market volatility. During these times, cash (and cash equivalents) will not exceed 15% of the Portfolio's net assets.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Portfolio involves risks. The Portfolio's share price may go down, which means you could lose money. 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. The following is a summary description of principal risks involved in investing in the Portfolio.

Investment Risk – An investment in the Portfolio is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Market Risk – Your investment in Portfolio shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Portfolio. The value of these securities, like other investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Your Portfolio shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Portfolio dividends and distributions. Local, regional or global events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Portfolio and its investments.

Equity Securities Risk – As with any fund that invests in stocks, your investment will fluctuate in value, and the loss of your investment is a risk of investing. The Portfolio's price per share will fluctuate due to changes in the market prices of its investments. Also, the Portfolio's investments may not grow as fast as the rate of inflation and stocks tend to be more volatile than some other investments you could make, such as bonds.

Growth Securities Risk – Prices of growth stocks tend to be higher in relation to their companies' earnings and may be more sensitive to market, political and economic developments than other stocks, making their prices more volatile. An investment in the Portfolio may be better suited to investors who seek long-term capital growth and can tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value.

Sector Risk – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Portfolio more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that sector than a fund that has a more diversified portfolio. Generally, the more broadly the Portfolio invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of technology-related companies. Therefore, the Portfolio may be more susceptible to particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector and technology-related sectors than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. At times, the performance of such companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader

market as a whole. Certain technology related companies may face special risks that their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Technology related companies are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. These factors may lead to limited earnings and/or failing profit margins. As a result, the value of technology related companies' securities may fall or fail to rise. Many technology related companies' securities have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

- **Health Care Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of healthcare companies. At times, the performance of healthcare companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole, and the performance of such companies may be more volatile. Healthcare companies may also be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, government regulation, technological innovations, product obsolescence, patent considerations, product compatibility and consumer preferences.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk** – The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

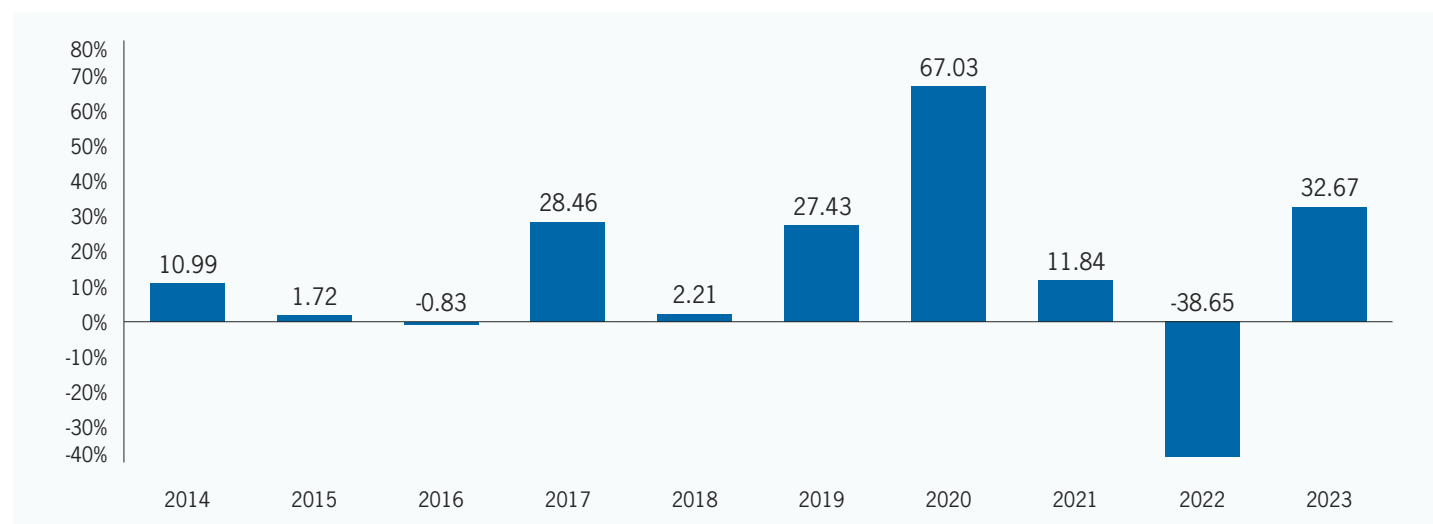
Foreign Securities Risk – The Portfolio's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, lack of liquidity, potential for market manipulation, less developed or less efficient trading markets, limited access to reliable capital, lack of comprehensive company information, political instability, differing audit, regulatory, and legal standards and lack of financial reporting standards.

Cash Position Risk – At times, the Portfolio may hold up to 15% of its net assets in cash (and cash equivalents), which may underperform relative to equity securities.

Portfolio Turnover (Active Trading) Risk – Because the Portfolio may engage in active trading of portfolio securities, it may incur increased transaction costs and brokerage commissions, both of which can lower the actual return on an investment. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which may affect the taxes a shareholder has to pay.

Performance

The following bar chart and the table beneath it 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 returns for the indicated periods compare with those of an appropriate benchmark of market performance. The Russell 1000 Growth Index is an index of common stocks designed to track performance of large-capitalization companies with greater than average growth orientation. The performance numbers do not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If they did, the performance numbers would be lower. Remember that the Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Portfolio's website www.alger.com.

Annual Total Return for Class I-2 Shares as of December 31 (%)

Best Quarter: Q2 2020 34.04%

Worst Quarter: Q2 2022 -24.49%

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class I-2	32.67%	14.14%	11.03%	1/6/89
Russell 1000 Growth Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	42.68%	19.50%	14.86%	

Management

Investment Manager	Portfolio Managers Jointly and Primarily Responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the Portfolio
Fred Alger Management, LLC	Dan C. Chung, CFA Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager Since September 2001
	Sanjiv Talwar, M.D., Ph.D. Senior Vice President, Head of Healthcare, Portfolio Manager and Senior Analyst Since July 2021

As the Portfolio is co-managed, the responsibilities of such portfolio managers may be shared, divided or otherwise assigned based on various factors including, but not limited to, the level of Portfolio assets to be managed, their overall experience, their sector expertise, and such other factors as the Manager believes are most efficient and effective. In all cases, each portfolio manager collaborates with the other portfolio manager(s) and analysts to develop overall strategy, outlook, and themes, which impact industry, sector and security allocations in the Portfolio. Responsibilities amongst portfolio managers may be fully or partially allocated to one of the portfolio managers for the purposes of day-to-day portfolio management and stock selection, implementation of trades, strategic and performance oversight, risk management, or oversight of guidelines, whether externally driven or internally developed by the Manager.

Shareholder Information**Purchasing and Redeeming Shares**

Because the Portfolio is an investment vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of life insurance companies, as well as qualified pension or retirement plans, an individual cannot invest in the Portfolio directly, but may do so only through one of these sources. The Portfolio shares are held in the names of the separate accounts and plans. The minimum initial investment for the separate accounts and plans is generally \$500,000.

Tax Information

If you have invested through the separate account of a life insurance company or through a qualified pension or retirement plan, please consult the Prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating life insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan regarding the federal income taxation of your policy or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or insurance company), the Portfolio and/or the Manager or the Portfolio's distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ALGER MID CAP GROWTH PORTFOLIO

Investment Objective

Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Portfolio. The table does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If it did, the fees would be higher. Please refer to your variable annuity contract or your variable life insurance policy (the "Contract") prospectus for information on these fees associated with your Contract.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class I-2
	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Class I-2
Advisory Fees*	.76%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses**	.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses**	.98%
Fee Waiver***	(.02)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	.96%

* The Portfolio and Fred Alger Management, LLC (the "Manager") have adopted fee breakpoints for the Portfolio. The advisory fee for assets up to \$1 billion is .76%, and for assets in excess of \$1 billion is .70%.

** Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of gross expenses to average net assets given in the Portfolio's most recent annual report, which does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

*** The Manager has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee in an amount equal to the advisory fees earned on the Portfolio's investment in any affiliated investment company. This commitment will remain in effect for the life of any such investment, can only be amended or terminated by agreement of the Trust's Board of Trustees and the Manager, and will terminate automatically in the event of termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Portfolio, and the Manager. As a result of this waiver, the actual advisory fee rate paid as a percentage of average daily net assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 was .74%.

Example

The following example, which reflects the shareholder fees and operating expenses listed above, is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class I-2 shares of the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The expense example is based on net operating expenses, which reflect the contractual fee waiver agreed to by the Manager. The example does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by the separate accounts of life insurance companies or qualified pension or retirement plans. If it did, the expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions you would pay the following expenses whether or not you redeemed your shares at the end of each period:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I-2	\$100	\$312	\$542	\$1,201

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 turnover rate was 71.82% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Manager believes companies undergoing Positive Dynamic Change offer the best opportunities. Positive Dynamic Change refers to companies realizing High Unit Volume Growth or companies undergoing Positive Lifecycle Change. High Unit Volume Growth companies are traditional growth companies experiencing, for example, rapidly growing demand or market dominance. Positive Lifecycle Change companies are, for example, companies benefitting from new regulations, a new product innovation or new management.

The Portfolio focuses on mid-sized companies that the Manager believes demonstrate promising growth potential. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of companies that, at the time of purchase of the securities, have total market capitalization within the range of companies included in the Russell Midcap Growth Index or the S&P MidCap 400 Index, as reported by the indexes as of the most recent quarter-end. Both indexes are designed to track the performance of medium-capitalization stocks. At December 31, 2023, the market capitalization of the companies in these indexes ranged from \$978 million to \$73.3 billion. Because of the Portfolio's long-term approach to investing, it could have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of issuers that have appreciated beyond the market capitalization thresholds noted. Equity securities include common or preferred stocks that are listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges.

The Portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources, including the information technology, health care, consumer discretionary, and industrials sectors.

The Portfolio may sell a stock when it reaches a target price, it fails to perform as expected, or other opportunities appear more attractive. As a result, the Portfolio may engage in active trading of portfolio securities.

The Portfolio can invest in foreign securities.

The Portfolio invests in cash (and cash equivalents) when the Portfolio is unable to find enough attractive long-term investments to meet its investment objective, to meet redemptions and/or when the Manager believes it is advisable to do so during times of short-term market volatility. During these times, cash (and cash equivalents) will not exceed 15% of the Portfolio's net assets.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Portfolio involves risks. The Portfolio's share price may go down, which means you could lose money. 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. The following is a summary description of principal risks involved in investing in the Portfolio.

Investment Risk – An investment in the Portfolio is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Market Risk – Your investment in Portfolio shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Portfolio. The value of these securities, like other investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Your Portfolio shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Portfolio dividends and distributions. Local, regional or global events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Portfolio and its investments.

Equity Securities Risk – As with any fund that invests in stocks, your investment will fluctuate in value, and the loss of your investment is a risk of investing. The Portfolio's price per share will fluctuate due to changes in the market prices of its investments. Also, the Portfolio's investments may not grow as fast as the rate of inflation and stocks tend to be more volatile than some other investments you could make, such as bonds.

Growth Securities Risk – Prices of growth stocks tend to be higher in relation to their companies' earnings and may be more sensitive to market, political and economic developments than other stocks, making their prices more volatile. An investment in the Portfolio may be better suited to investors who seek long-term capital growth and can tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value.

Mid Cap Securities Risk – There may be greater risk in investing in medium-capitalization companies rather than larger, more established companies due to such factors as inexperienced management and limited product lines or financial resources. It may also be difficult or impossible to liquidate a security position at a time and price acceptable to the Portfolio because of the potentially less frequent trading of stocks of smaller market capitalization.

Sector Risk – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Portfolio more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in

that sector than a fund that has a more diversified portfolio. Generally, the more broadly the Portfolio invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of technology-related companies. Therefore, the Portfolio may be more susceptible to particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector and technology-related sectors than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. At times, the performance of such companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole. Certain technology related companies may face special risks that their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Technology related companies are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. These factors may lead to limited earnings and/or failing profit margins. As a result, the value of technology related companies' securities may fall or fail to rise. Many technology related companies' securities have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.
- **Health Care Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of healthcare companies. At times, the performance of healthcare companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole, and the performance of such companies may be more volatile. Healthcare companies may also be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, government regulation, technological innovations, product obsolescence, patent considerations, product compatibility and consumer preferences.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk** – The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.
- **Industrials Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies in the industrials sector. Industrial companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector products in general. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrials sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely, to a significant extent, on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services.

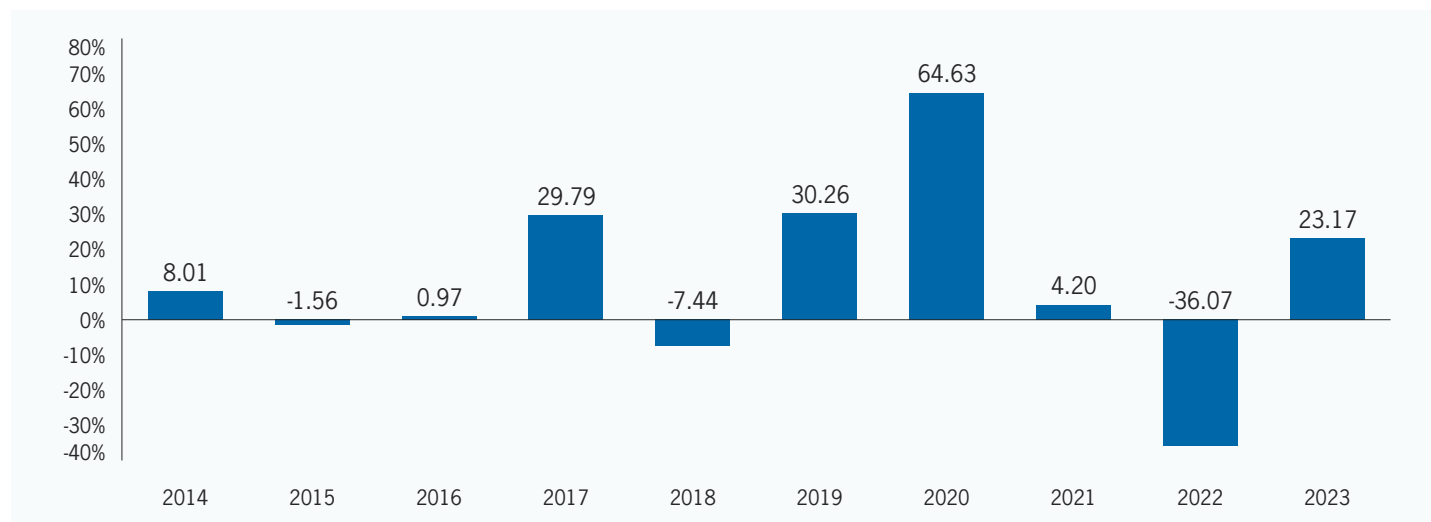
Foreign Securities Risk – The Portfolio's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, lack of liquidity, potential for market manipulation, less developed or less efficient trading markets, limited access to reliable capital, lack of comprehensive company information, political instability, differing audit, regulatory, and legal standards and lack of financial reporting standards.

Portfolio Turnover (Active Trading) Risk – Because the Portfolio may engage in active trading of portfolio securities, it may incur increased transaction costs and brokerage commissions, both of which can lower the actual return on an investment. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which may affect the taxes a shareholder has to pay.

Cash Position Risk – At times, the Portfolio may hold up to 15% of its net assets in cash (and cash equivalents), which may underperform relative to equity securities.

Performance

The following bar chart and the table beneath it 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 returns for the indicated periods compare with those of an appropriate benchmark of market performance. The Russell Midcap Growth Index is an index of common stocks designed to track performance of medium-capitalization companies with greater than average growth orientation. The performance numbers do not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If they did, the performance numbers would be lower. Remember that the Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Portfolio's website www.alger.com.

Annual Total Return for Class I-2 Shares as of December 31 (%)**Best Quarter:** Q2 2020 34.34%**Worst Quarter:** Q2 2022 -24.23%**Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2023**

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class I-2	23.17%	11.96%	8.54%	5/3/93
Russell Midcap Growth Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.87%	13.81%	10.57%	

Management

Investment Manager	Portfolio Managers Jointly and Primarily Responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the Portfolio
Fred Alger Management, LLC	Dan C. Chung, CFA Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager Since January 2018
	Brandon A. Geisler Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager Since August 2022

As the Portfolio is co-managed, the responsibilities of such portfolio managers may be shared, divided or otherwise assigned based on various factors including, but not limited to, the level of Portfolio assets to be managed, their overall experience, their sector expertise, and such other factors as the Manager believes are most efficient and effective. In all cases, each portfolio manager collaborates with the other portfolio manager(s) and analysts to develop overall strategy, outlook, and themes, which impact industry, sector and security allocations in the Portfolio. Responsibilities amongst portfolio managers may be fully or partially allocated to one of the portfolio managers for the purposes of day-to-day portfolio management and stock selection, implementation of trades, strategic and performance oversight, risk management, or oversight of guidelines, whether externally driven or internally developed by the Manager.

Shareholder Information**Purchasing and Redeeming Shares**

Because the Portfolio is an investment vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of life insurance companies, as well as qualified pension or retirement plans, an individual cannot invest in the Portfolio directly, but may do so only through one of these sources. The Portfolio shares are held in the names of the separate accounts and plans. The minimum initial investment for the separate accounts and plans is generally \$500,000.

Tax Information

If you have invested through the separate account of a life insurance company or through a qualified pension or retirement plan, please consult the Prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating life insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan regarding the federal income taxation of your policy or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or insurance company), the Portfolio and/or the Manager or the Portfolio's distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ALGER SMALL CAP GROWTH PORTFOLIO

Investment Objective

Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Portfolio. The table does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If it did, the fees would be higher. Please refer to your variable annuity contract or your variable life insurance policy (the “Contract”) prospectus for information on these fees associated with your Contract.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class I-2
	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Class I-2
Advisory Fees*	.81%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	.21%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.02%

* The Portfolio and Fred Alger Management, LLC (the “Manager”) have adopted fee breakpoints for the Portfolio. The advisory fee for assets up to \$1 billion is .81%, and for assets in excess of \$1 billion is .75%. The actual rate paid as a percentage of average daily net assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 was .81%.

Example

The following example, which reflects the shareholder fees and operating expenses listed above, is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class I-2 shares of the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by the separate accounts of life insurance companies or qualified pension or retirement plans. If it did, the expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions you would pay the following expenses whether or not you redeemed your shares at the end of each period:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I-2	\$104	\$325	\$563	\$1,248

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 turnover rate was 34.48% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Manager believes companies undergoing Positive Dynamic Change offer the best opportunities. Positive Dynamic Change refers to companies realizing High Unit Volume Growth or companies undergoing Positive Lifecycle Change. High Unit Volume Growth companies are traditional growth companies experiencing, for example, rapidly growing demand or market dominance. Positive Lifecycle Change companies are, for example, companies benefitting from new regulations, a new product innovation or new management.

The Portfolio focuses on small, fast-growing companies that the Manager believes offer innovative products, services or technologies to a rapidly-expanding marketplace. The Portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that, at the time of purchase of the securities, have a total market

capitalization range of the Russell 2000 Growth Index. The Russell 2000 Growth Index is a broad-based index of small capitalization stocks. At December 31, 2023, the market capitalization of the companies in the Russell 2000 Growth Index ranged from \$19.7 million to \$15.8 billion. Because of the Portfolio's long-term approach to investing, it could have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of issuers that have appreciated beyond the market capitalization threshold noted. Equity securities include common or preferred stocks that are listed on U.S. exchanges.

The Portfolio may sell a stock when it reaches a target price, it fails to perform as expected, or other opportunities appear more attractive.

The Portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources, including the consumer discretionary, information technology and health care sectors.

The Portfolio can invest in foreign securities.

The Portfolio invests in cash (and cash equivalents) when the Portfolio is unable to find enough attractive long-term investments to meet its investment objective, to meet redemptions and/or when the Manager believes it is advisable to do so during times of short-term market volatility. During these times, cash (and cash equivalents) will not exceed 15% of the Portfolio's net assets.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Portfolio involves risks. The Portfolio's share price may go down, which means you could lose money. 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. The following is a summary description of principal risks involved in investing in the Portfolio.

Investment Risk – An investment in the Portfolio is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Market Risk – Your investment in Portfolio shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Portfolio. The value of these securities, like other investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Your Portfolio shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Portfolio dividends and distributions. Local, regional or global events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Portfolio and its investments.

Equity Securities Risk – As with any fund that invests in stocks, your investment will fluctuate in value, and the loss of your investment is a risk of investing. The Portfolio's price per share will fluctuate due to changes in the market prices of its investments. Also, the Portfolio's investments may not grow as fast as the rate of inflation and stocks tend to be more volatile than some other investments you could make, such as bonds.

Growth Securities Risk – Prices of growth stocks tend to be higher in relation to their companies' earnings and may be more sensitive to market, political and economic developments than other stocks, making their prices more volatile. An investment in the Portfolio may be better suited to investors who seek long-term capital growth and can tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value.

Small Cap Securities Risk – There may be greater risk in investing in companies with small market capitalizations rather than larger, more established companies owing to such factors as more limited product lines or financial resources or lack of management depth. It may also be difficult or impossible to liquidate a security position at a time and price acceptable to the Portfolio because of the potentially less frequent trading of stocks of smaller market capitalization.

Sector Risk – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Portfolio more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that sector than a fund that has a more diversified portfolio. Generally, the more broadly the Portfolio invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of technology-related companies. Therefore, the Portfolio may be more susceptible to particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector and technology-related sectors than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. At times, the performance of such companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole. Certain technology related companies may face special risks that their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Technology related companies are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. These factors may lead to limited earnings and/or

failing profit margins. As a result, the value of technology related companies' securities may fall or fail to rise. Many technology related companies' securities have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

- **Health Care Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of healthcare companies. At times, the performance of healthcare companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole, and the performance of such companies may be more volatile. Healthcare companies may also be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, government regulation, technological innovations, product obsolescence, patent considerations, product compatibility and consumer preferences.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk** – The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, competition, consumers' disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.

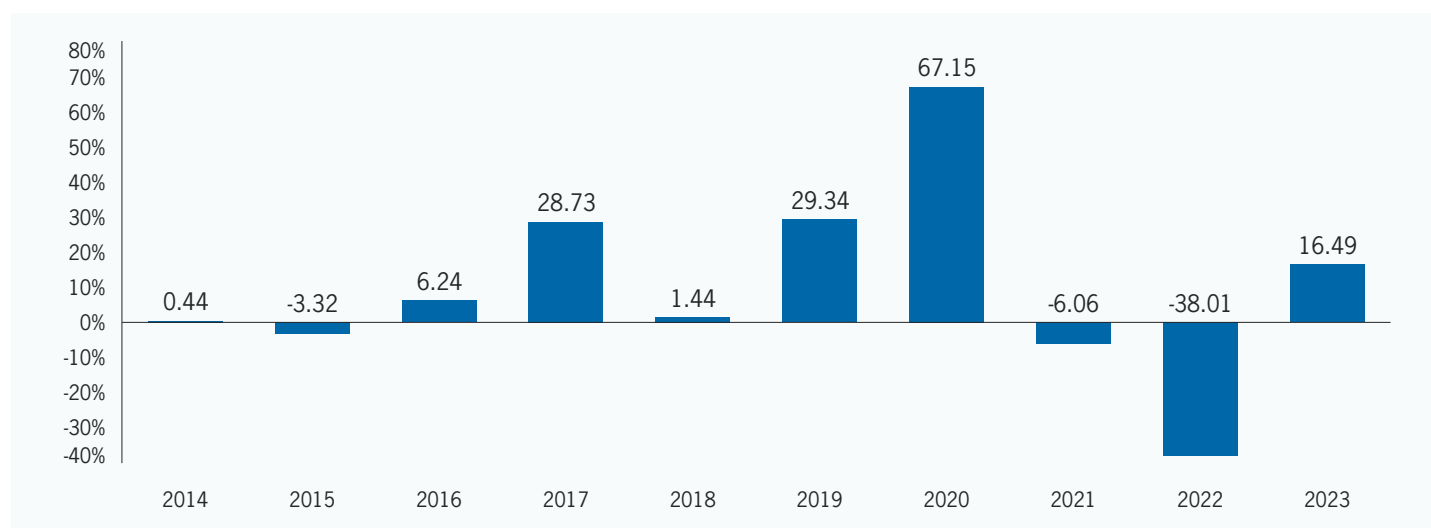
Foreign Securities Risk – The Portfolio's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign companies. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, lack of liquidity, potential for market manipulation, less developed or less efficient trading markets, limited access to reliable capital, lack of comprehensive company information, political instability, differing audit, regulatory, and legal standards and lack of financial reporting standards.

Cash Position Risk – At times, the Portfolio may hold up to 15% of its net assets in cash (and cash equivalents), which may underperform relative to equity securities.

Performance

The following bar chart and the table beneath it 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 returns for the indicated periods compare with those of an appropriate benchmark of market performance. The Russell 2000 Growth Index is an index of common stocks designed to track performance of small-capitalization companies with greater than average growth orientation. The performance numbers do not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If they did, the performance numbers would be lower. Remember that the Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Portfolio's website www.alger.com.

Annual Total Return for Class I-2 Shares as of December 31 (%)



Best Quarter: Q2 2020 41.25% **Worst Quarter:** Q2 2022 -24.62%

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class I-2	16.49%	7.96%	7.05%	9/21/88
Russell 2000 Growth Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.66%	9.22%	7.16%	

Management

Investment Manager	Portfolio Managers Jointly and Primarily Responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the Portfolio
Fred Alger Management, LLC	Dan C. Chung, CFA Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager Since January 2016
	Amy Y. Zhang, CFA Executive Vice President and Portfolio Manager Since February 2015

As the Portfolio is co-managed, the responsibilities of such portfolio managers may be shared, divided or otherwise assigned based on various factors including, but not limited to, the level of Portfolio assets to be managed, their overall experience, their sector expertise, and such other factors as the Manager believes are most efficient and effective. In all cases, each portfolio manager collaborates with the other portfolio manager(s) and analysts to develop overall strategy, outlook, and themes, which impact industry, sector and security allocations in the Portfolio. Responsibilities amongst portfolio managers may be fully or partially allocated to one of the portfolio managers for the purposes of day-to-day portfolio management and stock selection, implementation of trades, strategic and performance oversight, risk management, or oversight of guidelines, whether externally driven or internally developed by the Manager.

Shareholder Information

Purchasing and Redeeming Shares

Because the Portfolio is an investment vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of life insurance companies, as well as qualified pension or retirement plans, an individual cannot invest in the Portfolio directly, but may do so only through one of these sources. The Portfolio shares are held in the names of the separate accounts and plans. The minimum initial investment for the separate accounts and plans is generally \$500,000.

Tax Information

If you have invested through the separate account of a life insurance company or through a qualified pension or retirement plan, please consult the Prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating life insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan regarding the federal income taxation of your policy or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or insurance company), the Portfolio and/or the Manager or the Portfolio's distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ALGER GROWTH & INCOME PORTFOLIO

Investment Objective

Alger Growth & Income Portfolio seeks to provide capital appreciation and current income.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Portfolio. The table does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If it did, the fees would be higher. Please refer to your variable annuity contract or your variable life insurance policy (the “Contract”) prospectus for information on these fees associated with your Contract.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Class I-2	
	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Class I-2	
Advisory Fees	.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	.43%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	.93%

Example

The following example, which reflects the shareholder fees and operating expenses listed above, is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class I-2 shares of the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by the separate accounts of life insurance companies or qualified pension or retirement plans. If it did, the expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions you would pay the following expenses whether or not you redeemed your shares at the end of each period:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I-2	\$95	\$296	\$515	\$1,143

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 turnover rate was 2.81% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

Fred Alger Management, LLC (the “Manager”) believes companies undergoing Positive Dynamic Change offer the best opportunities. Positive Dynamic Change refers to companies realizing High Unit Volume Growth or companies undergoing Positive Lifecycle Change. High Unit Volume Growth companies are traditional growth companies experiencing, for example, rapidly growing demand or market dominance. Positive Lifecycle Change companies are, for example, companies benefitting from new regulations, a new product innovation or new management.

The Portfolio invests primarily in equity securities such as common or preferred stocks which the Manager believes offer opportunities for capital appreciation and which also pay dividends. In considering such companies, the Manager classifies them into three categories: Dividend Leaders – companies that generate high dividend yields; Dividend Growers – companies that have a history of strong and consistent dividend growth; and Kings of Cash Flow – companies that have strong potential for generating capital appreciation and the ability to return significant amounts of cash to investors as a result of their free cash flow. It is a fundamental policy of the Portfolio to invest at least 65% of its total assets in dividend paying equity securities. The Portfolio may

invest up to 35% of its total assets in equity securities that do not pay dividends or in money market instruments and repurchase agreements. The Portfolio focuses on growing companies that, at the time of purchase of the securities, have a market capitalization equal to or greater than the market capitalization of companies included in the S&P 500 Index, as reported by the index as of the most recent quarter-end. The index is designed to track the performance of large-capitalization stocks. At December 31, 2023, the market capitalization of the companies in this index ranged from \$6.5 billion to \$3 trillion.

The Portfolio may sell a stock when it reaches a target price, it fails to perform as expected, or other opportunities appear more attractive.

The Portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources, including the information technology, health care, and financials sectors.

The Portfolio invests in cash (and cash equivalents) when the Portfolio is unable to find enough attractive long-term investments to meet its investment objective, to meet redemptions and/or when the Manager believes it is advisable to do so during times of short-term market volatility. During these times, cash (and cash equivalents) will not exceed 35% of the Portfolio's net assets.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Portfolio involves risks. The Portfolio's share price may go down, which means you could lose money. 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. The following is a summary description of principal risks involved in investing in the Portfolio.

Investment Risk – An investment in the Portfolio is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Market Risk – Your investment in Portfolio shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Portfolio. The value of these securities, like other investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Your Portfolio shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Portfolio dividends and distributions. Local, regional or global events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Portfolio and its investments.

Equity Securities Risk – As with any fund that invests in stocks, your investment will fluctuate in value, and the loss of your investment is a risk of investing. The Portfolio's price per share will fluctuate due to changes in the market prices of its investments. Also, the Portfolio's investments may not grow as fast as the rate of inflation and stocks tend to be more volatile than some other investments you could make, such as bonds. In addition, there are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including deferral and omission of distributions, subordination to bonds and other debt securities in a company's capital structure, limited liquidity, limited voting rights and special redemption rights. The market value of preferred stocks is generally more sensitive to changes in interest rates than the market value of common stocks.

Growth Securities Risk – Prices of growth stocks tend to be higher in relation to their companies' earnings and may be more sensitive to market, political and economic developments than other stocks, making their prices more volatile. An investment in the Portfolio may be better suited to investors who seek long-term capital growth and can tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value.

Income-Producing Securities Risk – Companies may cut or fail to declare dividends due to market downturns or other reasons. Income producing securities may become generally less favored by market participants, potentially leading such securities to underperform the broader stock market.

Sector Risk – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Portfolio more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that sector than a fund that has a more diversified portfolio. Generally, the more broadly the Portfolio invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of technology-related companies. Therefore, the Portfolio may be more susceptible to particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector and technology-related sectors than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. At times, the performance of such companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole. Certain technology related companies may face special risks that their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Technology related companies are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. These factors may lead to limited earnings and/or

failing profit margins. As a result, the value of technology related companies' securities may fall or fail to rise. Many technology related companies' securities have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

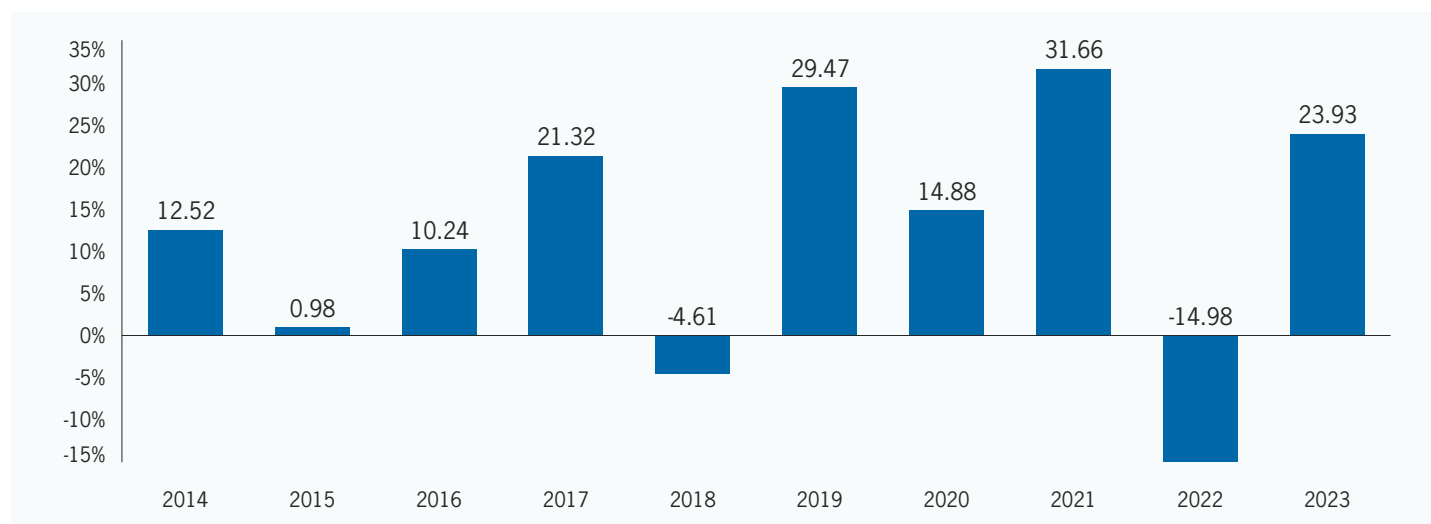
- **Health Care Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of healthcare companies. At times, the performance of healthcare companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole, and the performance of such companies may be more volatile. Healthcare companies may also be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, government regulation, technological innovations, product obsolescence, patent considerations, product compatibility and consumer preferences.
- **Financials Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of financial services companies, which means the Portfolio may be more affected by the performance of the financials sector than a fund that is more diversified. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Certain events in the financials sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses.

Cash Position Risk – At times, the Portfolio may hold up to 35% of its net assets in cash (and cash equivalents), which may underperform relative to equity securities.

Performance

The following bar chart and the table beneath it 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 returns for the indicated periods compare with those of an appropriate benchmark of market performance. The S&P 500 Index is an index of large company common stocks considered to be representative of the U.S. stock market. The performance numbers do not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If they did, the performance numbers would be lower. Remember that the Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Portfolio's website www.alger.com.

Annual Total Return for Class I-2 Shares as of December 31 (%)



Best Quarter: Q2 2020 19.31%

Worst Quarter: Q1 2020 -19.89%

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class I-2	23.93%	15.59%	11.58%	11/15/88
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.29%	15.69%	12.03%	

Management

Investment Manager	Portfolio Manager Primarily Responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the Portfolio
Fred Alger Management, LLC	Gregory S. Adams, CFA Senior Vice President, Director of Quantitative & Risk Management and Portfolio Manager Since April 2012

Shareholder Information

Purchasing and Redeeming Shares

Because the Portfolio is an investment vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of life insurance companies, as well as qualified pension or retirement plans, an individual cannot invest in the Portfolio directly, but may do so only through one of these sources. The Portfolio shares are held in the names of the separate accounts and plans. The minimum initial investment for the separate accounts and plans is generally \$500,000.

Tax Information

If you have invested through the separate account of a life insurance company or through a qualified pension or retirement plan, please consult the Prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating life insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan regarding the federal income taxation of your policy or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or insurance company), the Portfolio and/or the Manager or the Portfolio's distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ALGER BALANCED PORTFOLIO

Investment Objective

Alger Balanced Portfolio seeks current income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Portfolio. The table does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If it did, the fees would be higher. Please refer to your variable annuity contract or your variable life insurance policy (the “Contract”) prospectus for information on these fees associated with your Contract.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class I-2
	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Class I-2
Advisory Fees*	.71%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	.36%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%

* The Portfolio and Fred Alger Management, LLC (the “Manager”) have adopted fee breakpoints for the Portfolio. The advisory fee for assets up to \$1 billion is .71%, and for assets in excess of \$1 billion is .55%. The actual rate paid as a percentage of average daily net assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 was .71%.

Example

The following example, which reflects the shareholder fees and operating expenses listed above, is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class I-2 shares of the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by the separate accounts of life insurance companies or qualified pension or retirement plans. If it did, the expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions you would pay the following expenses whether or not you redeemed your shares at the end of each period:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I-2	\$109	\$340	\$590	\$1,306

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 turnover rate was 6.05% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Manager believes companies undergoing Positive Dynamic Change offer the best opportunities. Positive Dynamic Change refers to companies realizing High Unit Volume Growth or companies undergoing Positive Lifecycle Change. High Unit Volume Growth companies are traditional growth companies experiencing, for example, rapidly growing demand or market dominance. Positive Lifecycle Change companies are, for example, companies benefitting from new regulations, a new product innovation or new management.

The Portfolio focuses on stocks of companies that the Manager believes demonstrate growth potential and on fixed-income securities, with emphasis on income-producing securities that appear to have potential for capital appreciation. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests in equity securities and in fixed-income securities, which may include corporate bonds,

debentures and notes, U.S. Government securities, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, commercial paper and other fixed-income securities. Most of the Portfolio's fixed-income investments will be concentrated within the four highest rating categories as determined by one of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSROs") (or, if unrated, will have been determined to be of comparable quality by the Manager). Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 25% of its net assets in fixed-income securities and at least 25% of its net assets in equity securities.

The Portfolio may sell a stock when it reaches a target price, it fails to perform as expected, or other opportunities appear more attractive.

The Portfolio may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources, including the financial, information technology, and health care sectors.

The Portfolio invests in cash (and cash equivalents) when the Portfolio is unable to find enough attractive long-term investments to meet its investment objective, to meet redemptions and/or when the Manager believes it is advisable to do so during times of short-term market volatility. During these times, cash (and cash equivalents) will not exceed 15% of the Portfolio's net assets.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Portfolio involves risks. The Portfolio's share price may go down, which means you could lose money. 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. The following is a summary description of principal risks involved in investing in the Portfolio.

Investment Risk – An investment in the Portfolio is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Market Risk – Your investment in Portfolio shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Portfolio. The value of these securities, like other investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Your Portfolio shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Portfolio dividends and distributions. Local, regional or global events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Portfolio and its investments.

Equity Securities Risk – As with any fund that invests in stocks, your investment will fluctuate in value, and the loss of your investment is a risk of investing. The Portfolio's price per share will fluctuate due to changes in the market prices of its investments. Also, the Portfolio's investments may not grow as fast as the rate of inflation and stocks tend to be more volatile than some other investments you could make, such as bonds.

Growth Securities Risk – Prices of growth stocks tend to be higher in relation to their companies' earnings and may be more sensitive to market, political and economic developments than other stocks, making their prices more volatile. An investment in the Portfolio may be better suited to investors who seek long-term capital growth and can tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk – Fixed-income securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

Interest Rate Risk: The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise.

If rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. The Portfolio may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy. It is difficult to predict the pace at which central banks or monetary authorities may increase interest rates or the timing, frequency, or magnitude of such increases. Any such changes could be sudden and could expose debt markets to significant volatility and reduced liquidity for Portfolio investments.

To the extent the Portfolio invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Portfolio) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Portfolio to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has 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. Heavy redemptions could cause the Portfolio to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Portfolio's performance.

Credit Risk: Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Portfolio's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Extension Risk: When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk: When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Portfolio may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

Income-Producing Securities Risk – Companies may cut or fail to declare dividends due to market downturns or other reasons. Income producing securities may become generally less favored by market participants, potentially leading such securities to underperform the broader stock market.

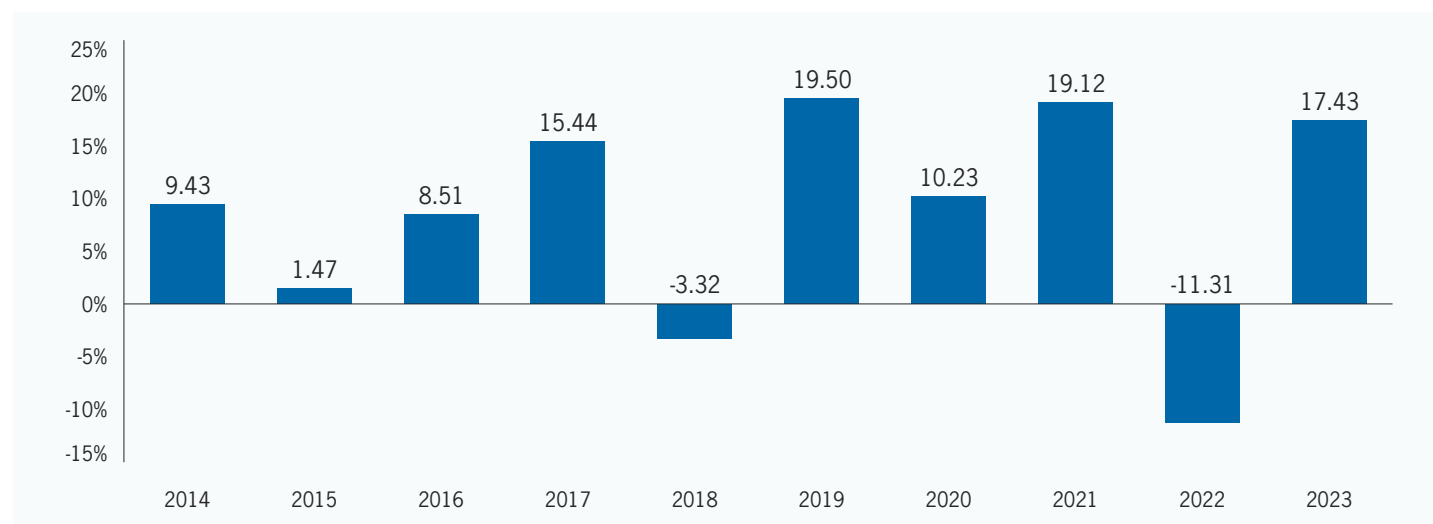
Sector Risk – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Portfolio more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that sector than a fund that has a more diversified portfolio. Generally, the more broadly the Portfolio invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of technology-related companies. Therefore, the Portfolio may be more susceptible to particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector and technology-related sectors than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. At times, the performance of such companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole. Certain technology related companies may face special risks that their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Technology related companies are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. These factors may lead to limited earnings and/or failing profit margins. As a result, the value of technology related companies' securities may fall or fail to rise. Many technology related companies' securities have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.
- **Financials Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of financial services companies, which means the Portfolio may be more affected by the performance of the financials sector than a fund that is more diversified. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Certain events in the financials sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses.
- **Health Care Sector Risk** – The Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of healthcare companies. At times, the performance of healthcare companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole, and the performance of such companies may be more volatile. Healthcare companies may also be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, government regulation, technological innovations, product obsolescence, patent considerations, product compatibility and consumer preferences.

Cash Position Risk – At times, the Portfolio may hold up to 15% of its net assets in cash (and cash equivalents), which may underperform relative to equity securities.

Performance

The following bar chart and the table beneath it 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 returns for the indicated periods compare with those of an appropriate benchmark of market performance. The S&P 500 is an index of large company common stocks considered to be representative of the U.S. stock market. The Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index is an index designed to track performance of government and corporate bonds. The performance numbers do not reflect fees, expenses, or charges that may be imposed by qualified pension or retirement plans or under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If they did, the performance numbers would be lower. Remember that the Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Portfolio's website www.alger.com.

Annual Total Return for Class I-2 Shares as of December 31 (%)**Best Quarter:** Q2 2020 12.39%**Worst Quarter:** Q1 2020 -12.67%**Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2023**

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class I-2	17.43%	10.32%	8.19%	9/5/89
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.29%	15.69%	12.03%	
Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.72%	1.41%	1.97%	

Management

Investment Manager	Portfolio Manager Primarily Responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the Portfolio
Fred Alger Management, LLC	Gregory S. Adams, CFA Senior Vice President, Director of Quantitative & Risk Management and Portfolio Manager Since February 2013

Shareholder Information**Purchasing and Redeeming Shares**

Because the Portfolio is an investment vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of life insurance companies, as well as qualified pension or retirement plans, an individual cannot invest in the Portfolio directly, but may do so only through one of these sources. The Portfolio shares are held in the names of the separate accounts and plans. The minimum initial investment for the separate accounts and plans is generally \$500,000.

Tax Information

If you have invested through the separate account of a life insurance company or through a qualified pension or retirement plan, please consult the Prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating life insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan regarding the federal income taxation of your policy or plan.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Portfolio through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or insurance company), the Portfolio and/or the Manager or the Portfolio's distributor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio 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 Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial professional or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks

The investment objective, principal strategy and primary risks of each Portfolio are discussed individually in each Portfolio's Summary Section in this Prospectus. Each of Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio, and Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio has adopted a policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in specified securities appropriate to its name (as described in the Portfolio's Summary Section in this Prospectus) and to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change with respect to this policy. Each Portfolio's investment objective is a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") without shareholder approval. A Portfolio will provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change to its investment objective. A Portfolio may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Portfolio's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. A Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective while in a temporary defensive position.

A Portfolio's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future.

Each index used in the Summary Sections is a broad-based index designed to track a particular market or market segment. No expenses, fees or taxes are reflected in the returns for the indexes, which are unmanaged. All returns for the indexes assume reinvestment of dividends and interest of the underlying securities that make up the respective index. Investors cannot invest directly in any index.

- Russell 1000 Growth Index: measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with higher growth earning potential as defined by Russell's leading style methodology. The Russell 1000 Growth Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the large-cap growth segment.
- Russell 2000 Growth Index: measures the performance of the small-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 Index companies with higher growth earning potential as defined by Russell's leading style methodology. The Russell 2000 Growth Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the small-cap growth segment.
- Russell Midcap Growth Index: measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell Midcap Index companies with higher growth earning potential as defined by Russell's leading style methodology. The Russell Midcap Growth Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the mid-cap growth market.
- S&P 500 Index: An index of large company stocks considered to be representative of the U.S. stock market.
- Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index: A broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the non-securitized component of the U.S. Aggregate Index. The index includes investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate treasuries, government-related and corporate securities.

Additional Information About the Portfolios' Investment Strategies and Investments

Investment Objectives

Each of Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio, Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio, and Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation. Alger Growth & Income Portfolio seeks to provide capital appreciation and current income. Alger Balanced Portfolio seeks current income and long-term capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

The following are each Portfolio's investment process and principal investment strategies. Each Portfolio may invest in other securities that are not its principal strategy, and such strategies and related risks are described in more detail in the Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Each Portfolio (except for the fixed-income portion of Alger Balanced Portfolio) invests primarily in equity securities. Each Portfolio's investments in equity securities are primarily in common or preferred stocks, but its equity investments may also include securities convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities (including warrants and rights) and depositary receipts. Each Portfolio invests primarily in companies whose securities are traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges.

Each Portfolio's equity investments are primarily in "growth" stocks. The Portfolios' investment manager, Fred Alger Management, LLC ("Alger Management" or the "Manager"), believes that these companies tend to fall into one of two categories:

- **High Unit Volume Growth**

Vital, creative companies that offer goods or services to a rapidly expanding marketplace. They include both established and emerging firms, exercising market dominance, offering new or improved products, or simply fulfilling an increased demand for an existing product line.

- **Positive Life Cycle Change**

Companies experiencing a major change which is expected to produce advantageous results. These changes may be as varied as new management, products or technologies; restructuring or reorganization; regulatory change; or merger and acquisition.

Each Portfolio other than Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio and Alger Balanced Portfolio must take into account a company's market capitalization when considering it for investment. The market capitalization of a company is its price per share multiplied by its number of outstanding shares.

ESG Integration

Although a Portfolio does not seek to implement a specific environmental, social and governance ("ESG"), impact or sustainability strategy unless otherwise disclosed, the Manager has sought to integrate ESG considerations into its investment process through the use of both third-party ESG specific information and its own proprietary research. Specifically, with respect to 75% of its assets under management, the Manager evaluates a company's ESG factors and, based on such factors, may engage with the company to (i) identify drivers of poor ESG metrics; (ii) interview management with key questions about ESG issues; and (iii) evaluate the prospect of positive ESG change within a company. Upon conclusion of this engagement, a report is published to the Manager's research database to ensure that all portfolio managers have access to the report summarizing the company's ESG issues, the results of any meeting/interview with the company, an ESG rating of the company and any other relevant factors. The author of each report will meet with portfolio managers as necessary to discuss the ESG report and the impact the report may have on the overall investment view of the company.

The Manager may change the sources for such ESG information, including by adding or modifying the information it receives from third-party firms, selecting different third-party firms, using company-provided information, or performing different or additional internal assessments. To assist with efforts to incorporate ESG considerations into the investment process, all of the Manager's investment professionals have access to company-specific ESG reports. The Manager has established an ESG steering committee comprised of executive management and senior investment professionals to oversee this process.

ESG characteristics are not the sole considerations when making investment decisions for a Portfolio. Further, investors can differ in their views of what constitutes positive or negative ESG characteristics. As a result, a Portfolio may invest in issuers that do not reflect the beliefs and values with respect to ESG of any particular investor. ESG considerations may affect a Portfolio's exposure to certain companies or industries and a Portfolio may forego certain investment opportunities. While the Manager views ESG considerations as having the potential to contribute to a Portfolio's long-term performance, there is no guarantee that such results will be achieved.

Principal Risks

This section contains a discussion of the general risks of investing in the Portfolios. The "Investment Strategies and Policies" section in the SAI also includes more information about the Portfolios and their investments and the related risks. An investment in the Portfolios is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or governmental agency. As with any fund, an investment in the Portfolios involves risks. Each risk noted below is applicable to each Portfolio unless the specific Portfolio or Portfolios are noted in a parenthetical.

Investment Risk

An investment in a Portfolio is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Market Risk

Your investment in Portfolio shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by a Portfolio. The value of these securities, like other investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Your Portfolio shares at any point in time may be worth less than what you invested, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Portfolio dividends and distributions. Local, regional or global events such as environmental or natural disasters, war, terrorism, pandemics, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and similar public health threats, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on a Portfolio and its investments.

Equity Securities Risk

As with any fund that invests in stocks, your investment will fluctuate in value, and the loss of your investment is a risk of investing. Each Portfolio's price per share will fluctuate due to changes in the market prices of its investments. Because stock markets tend to move in cycles, stock prices overall may decline. A particular stock's market value may decline as a result of general market conditions that are not related to the issuing company (e.g., adverse economic conditions or investor sentiment) or due to factors that affect the particular company (e.g., management performance or factors affecting the industry). Also, a Portfolio's investments may not grow as fast as the rate of inflation and stocks tend to be more volatile than some other investments you could make, such as bonds.

Growth Securities Risk

Prices of growth stocks tend to be higher in relation to their companies' earnings and may be more sensitive to market, political and economic developments than other stocks, making their prices more volatile. An investment in a Portfolio may be better suited to investors who seek long-term capital growth and can tolerate fluctuations in their investment's value. Expected growth may not be realized.

Small Cap Securities Risk (Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio)

There may be greater risk investing in small capitalization companies rather than larger, more established companies owing to such factors as more limited product lines or financial resources or lack of management depth. They may be less financially secure than larger, more established companies. They may depend on a small number of key personnel. If a product fails, there are other adverse developments, or if management changes, a Portfolio's investment in a small cap company may lose substantial value. In addition, it is more difficult to get information on smaller companies, which tend to be less well known, have shorter operating histories, do not have significant ownership by large investors and are followed by relatively few securities analysts. The securities of small cap companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger cap securities or the market as a whole. In addition, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a security position at a time and price acceptable to a Portfolio because of the potentially less frequent trading of stocks of smaller market capitalization. Small cap securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings. Investing in small cap securities requires a longer term view.

Mid Cap Securities Risk (Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio)

There may be greater risk in investing in medium-capitalization companies rather than larger, more established companies due to such factors as inexperienced management and limited product lines or financial resources. It may also be difficult or impossible to liquidate a security position at a time and price acceptable to the Portfolio because of the potentially less frequent trading of stocks of smaller market capitalization.

Foreign Securities Risk (Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio, Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio)

Investing in foreign securities involves risks related to the political, social and economic conditions of foreign countries, particularly emerging market countries. These risks may include political instability, exchange control regulations, expropriation, lack of comprehensive information, national policies restricting foreign investment, currency fluctuations, lack of liquidity, potential for market manipulation, less developed or less efficient trading markets, limited access to reliable capital, lack of comprehensive company information, political instability, differing auditing, regulatory and legal standards and lack of accounting and financial reporting standards, inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation, withholding or other taxes, and operational risks. There may be less stringent government supervision and oversight of foreign markets than in the United States. There may be less corporate financial information publicly available, less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards, and differing auditing and legal standards.

Investment in securities denominated in foreign currencies is subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the value of securities held by a Portfolio and denominated in those currencies. Foreign currencies also are subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government controls.

Sector Risk

A Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business within a single sector, as defined by third party sources. Companies in the same sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make a Portfolio more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that sector

than a fund that has a more diversified portfolio. Generally, the more broadly a Portfolio invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

- **Information Technology Sector Risk** – A Portfolio may be more susceptible to particular risks that may affect companies in the information technology sector and technology-related sectors than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. At times, the performance of such companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole. Certain technology related companies may face special risks that their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Technology related companies are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. These factors may lead to limited earnings and/or failing profit margins. As a result, the value of technology related companies' securities may fall or fail to rise. Many technology related companies' securities have historically been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk** – The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.
- **Health Care Sector Risk** – A Portfolio may be more susceptible to particular risks that may affect companies in the health care sector than if it were invested in a wider variety of companies in unrelated sectors. At times, the performance of such companies will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole, and the performance of such companies may be more volatile. The healthcare field is subject to substantial governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies. These factors may lead to limited earnings and/or failing profit margins. As a result, the value of healthcare companies' securities may fall or fail to rise. In addition, companies in the health care sector can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, product obsolescence, patent considerations, product compatibility and consumer preferences.
- **Industrials Sector Risk** – A Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies in the industrials sector. Industrial companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector products in general. Government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrials sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely, to a significant extent, on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services.
- **Financials Sector Risk** – A Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of financial services companies, which means the Portfolio may be more affected by the performance of the financials sector than a fund that is more diversified. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Certain events in the financials sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses.
- **Communication Services Sector Risk** – Communication services companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. Additionally, fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. While all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

Portfolio Turnover (Active Trading) Risk (Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio)

If a Portfolio engages in active trading of portfolio securities, it may incur increased transaction costs and brokerage commissions, both of which can lower the actual return on an investment. Active trading may also increase short-term gains and losses, which may affect the taxes a shareholder has to pay.

Income-Producing Securities Risk (Alger Growth & Income Portfolio, Alger Balanced Portfolio)

Companies may cut or fail to declare dividends due to market downturns or other reasons. Additionally, returns from income producing securities may trail returns from the overall stock market. Specific types of securities tend to go through cycles of doing better—or worse—than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

Fixed Income Securities Risk (Alger Balanced Portfolio)

Fixed income securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, among other things.

Interest Rate Risk: The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise.

If rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. The Portfolio may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy. It is difficult to predict the pace at which central banks or monetary authorities may increase interest rates or the timing, frequency, or magnitude of such increases. Any such changes could be sudden and could expose debt markets to significant volatility and reduced liquidity for Portfolio investments.

To the extent the Portfolio invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Portfolio) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Portfolio to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has 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. Heavy redemptions could cause the Portfolio to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Portfolio’s performance.

Credit Risk: Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Portfolio’s investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Extension Risk: When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Prepayment Risk: When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Portfolio may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the management team will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets that were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

Cash Position Risk

A Portfolio may hold up to 15% (35% for Alger Growth & Income Portfolio) of its net assets in cash (or cash equivalents) at any time or for an extended time and may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash (or cash equivalents) when taking a temporary defensive position, as described under “Temporary Defensive Investments.” The Manager will determine the amount of a Portfolio’s assets to be held in cash (or cash equivalents) at its sole discretion, based on such factors as it may consider appropriate under the circumstances. To the extent a Portfolio holds assets in cash and is otherwise uninvested, the ability of a Portfolio to meet its objective may be limited. If a Portfolio holds a large cash position, a Portfolio may under-perform relative to equity securities.

Temporary Defensive Investments

In times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, a Portfolio may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, money market securities, such as U.S. Treasury and agency obligations, other U.S. Government securities, short-term debt obligations of corporate issuers, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, commercial paper (short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes of a domestic or foreign issuer) or other high quality fixed-income securities for temporary defensive reasons. This is to attempt to protect the Portfolio's assets from a temporary, unacceptable risk of loss, rather than directly to promote the Portfolio's investment objective. A Portfolio may also hold these types of securities in an amount up to 15% of net assets (35% of net assets, in the case of Alger Growth & Income Portfolio), pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of Portfolio shares or portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of Portfolio shares. A Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective while in a temporary defensive position.

Management and Organization

Manager

Fred Alger Management, LLC
100 Pearl Street, 27th Floor
New York, NY 10004

The Manager has been an investment adviser since 1964, and manages investments totaling (at December 31, 2023) approximately \$22.1 billion. The Manager has managed each Portfolio since its inception. The Manager is responsible for providing a continuous investment program for the Portfolios, making decisions with respect to all purchases and sales of assets, and placing orders for the investment and reinvestment of Portfolio assets. The Manager also arranges for transfer agency, custody and all other services necessary for each Portfolio to operate. These advisory responsibilities are subject to the supervision of the Board. A discussion of the Trustees' basis for the approval of the investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Portfolio, and the Manager is available in each Portfolio's annual report to shareholders for its most recent December 31 fiscal year end. The Portfolios pay the Manager advisory fees at the below annual rates based on a percentage of average daily net assets. The actual rate paid as a percentage of average daily net assets, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, is set forth below under the heading "Actual Rate."

Portfolio	Annual Fee as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets	Actual Rate
Alger Balanced Portfolio	.71% for assets up to \$1 billion; .55% for assets in excess of \$1 billion	.71%
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio	.81% for assets up to \$2 billion; .65% for assets between \$2 billion and \$3 billion; .60% for assets between \$3 billion and \$4 billion; .55% for assets between \$4 billion and \$5 billion; .45% for assets in excess of \$5 billion	.81%
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio	.50%	.50%
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio	.71% for assets up to \$1 billion; .60% for assets in excess of \$1 billion	.71%
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio	.76% for assets up to \$1 billion; .70% for assets in excess of \$1 billion	.76%
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio	.81% for assets up to \$1 billion; .75% for assets in excess of \$1 billion	.81%

With respect to each of Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio and Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive fees owed to it, or to reimburse expenses of, the Portfolio in an amount corresponding to the management fee borne by the Portfolio as an investor in any underlying investment in an affiliated investment company. These agreements will remain in effect for the life of any such investment.

Portfolio Managers Jointly and Primarily Responsible for Day-to-Day Management of the Portfolios

Portfolio	Portfolio Manager(s)	Since
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio	Dan C. Chung, CFA Patrick Kelly, CFA Ankur Crawford, Ph.D.	February 2021 September 2004 June 2015 to February 2021; and March 2021 to Present
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio	Dan C. Chung, CFA Sanjiv Talwar, M.D., Ph.D.	September 2001 July 2021
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio	Dan C. Chung, CFA Brandon A. Geisler	January 2018 August 2022
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio	Amy Y. Zhang, CFA Dan C. Chung, CFA	February 2015 January 2016
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio	Gregory S. Adams, CFA	April 2012
Alger Balanced Portfolio	Gregory S. Adams, CFA	February 2013

- Mr. Adams has been employed by the Manager since 2006. He became a Senior Vice President and the Director of Quantitative & Risk Management in 2006, and a portfolio manager in 2012. From 2006 through 2012, Mr. Adams was a Senior Analyst.
- Mr. Chung has been employed by the Manager since 1994. He became a portfolio manager in 2000, Chief Investment Officer in 2001, President in 2003, and Chief Executive Officer in 2006.

- Dr. Crawford has been employed by the Manager since 2004. She became a portfolio manager and a Senior Vice President in 2010 and an Executive Vice President in 2019. She served as a Vice President and an Analyst from 2007 to 2010, and a Senior Analyst from 2010 to 2016.
- Mr. Geisler has been employed by the Manager since 2022. Prior to joining the Manager, Mr. Geisler was a Partner, Managing Director of Research, Portfolio Manager and Senior Securities Analyst at Marsico Capital Management from 2006 to 2022.
- Mr. Kelly has been employed by the Manager since 1999. He became a portfolio manager in 2004, an Executive Vice President in 2008, and the Head of Alger Capital Appreciation and Spectra Strategies in 2015.
- Dr. Talwar has been employed by the Manager since 2021. Prior to joining the Manager, Dr. Talwar was Portfolio Manager, Senior Analyst and Director of Equity Research at Oppenheimer Funds from 2012 to 2021 and Associate Principal at McKinsey & Company from 2006 to 2012.
- Ms. Zhang has been employed by the Manager since 2015 as a portfolio manager. She became an Executive Vice President in 2020 and was previously Senior Vice President. Prior to joining the Manager, she was a Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager at Brown Capital Management, Inc. from 2002 to 2015.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts that they manage, and their ownership of securities of the Portfolio(s) that they manage.

Administrator

Pursuant to a separate Fund Administration Agreement, the Manager also provides administrative services to each Portfolio, including, but not limited to: providing office space, telephone, office equipment and supplies; paying compensation of the Portfolio's officers for services rendered as such; authorizing expenditures and approving bills for payment on behalf of the Portfolio; preparation of the periodic updating of the Portfolio's Registration Statement, including Prospectus and SAI, for the purpose of filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and monitoring and maintaining the effectiveness of such filings, as appropriate; supervising preparation of periodic shareholder reports, notices and other shareholder communications; supervising the daily pricing of the Portfolio's investment portfolio and the publication of the net asset value of the Portfolio's shares, earnings reports and other financial data; monitoring relationships with organizations providing services to each Portfolio, including the Portfolio's custodian, transfer agent, blue sky agent and printers; providing trading desk facilities for the Portfolio; supervising compliance by the Portfolio with recordkeeping and periodic reporting requirements under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"); preparation of materials for meetings of the Portfolio's Board of Trustees and preparation of minutes of such meetings; oversight of service providers who file claims for class action lawsuits with respect to securities in the Portfolio; arranging for the Portfolio the required fidelity bond and other insurance, if applicable; and providing executive, clerical and secretarial help needed to carry out these responsibilities. Each Portfolio pays the Manager an administrative fee at the annual rate of 0.0275% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets.

Pursuant to a separate Shareholder Administrative Services Agreement, the Manager also supervises the Portfolios' transfer agent, UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the "Transfer Agent"), and provides certain shareholder administrative services to the Portfolios. Each Portfolio pays the Manager a shareholder administrative services fee at the annual rate of 0.01% of net assets with respect to Class I-2 Shares.

Shareholder Information

Distributor

Fred Alger & Company, LLC
100 Pearl Street, 27th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Although Fred Alger & Company, LLC (the "Distributor") is the broker-of-record on certain direct shareholder accounts, the Distributor does not interact directly with such shareholders and therefore, does not believe it makes recommendations to such shareholders regarding the holdings in their accounts.

Transfer Agent

Alger Family of Funds
c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, WI 53201-2175

Net Asset Value

The value of one share is its net asset value, or “NAV.” Each Portfolio values its financial instruments at fair value using independent dealers or pricing services under policies approved by the Board. Investments held by a Portfolio are valued on each day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open, as of the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time).

NAV of a class of shares is computed by adding together the value allocable to the class of a Portfolio's investments plus cash and other assets, subtracting applicable liabilities and then dividing the result by the number of outstanding shares of the class.

The Board has designated, pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Manager as its valuation designee (the “Valuation Designee”) to make fair value determinations subject to the Board’s review and oversight. The Valuation Designee has established a Valuation Committee (“Valuation Committee”) comprised of representatives of the Manager and officers of the Trust to assist in performing the duties and responsibilities of the Valuation Designee. The Valuation Designee has established valuation processes, including but not limited to: making fair value determinations when market quotations for a financial instrument are not readily available in accordance with valuation policies and procedures adopted by the Board; assessing and managing material risks associated with fair valuation determinations; selecting, applying and testing fair valuation methodologies; and overseeing and evaluating pricing services used by a Portfolio. The Valuation Designee reports its fair valuation determinations and related valuation information to the Board. The Valuation Committee meets on an as-needed basis and generally meets quarterly to review and evaluate the effectiveness of the valuation policies and procedures in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2a-5.

Investments in money market funds and short-term securities held by a Portfolio having a remaining maturity of sixty days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value.

Equity securities, including traded rights, warrants and option contracts for which valuation information is readily available, are valued at the last quoted sales price or official closing price on the primary market or exchange on which they are traded as reported by an independent pricing service. In the absence of quoted sales, such securities are valued at the bid price or, in the absence of a recent bid price, the equivalent as obtained from one or more of the major market makers for the securities to be valued.

Foreign securities are usually valued on the basis of the most recent closing price of the foreign markets on which such securities principally trade. Securities in which a Portfolio may invest may be traded in foreign markets that close before the close of the NYSE. Developments that occur between the close of the foreign markets and the close of the NYSE may result in adjustments to the closing foreign prices to reflect what the Valuation Designee, with assistance from the Valuation Committee, believes to be the fair value of these securities as of the close of the NYSE. The Valuation Designee may also fair value securities in other situations, for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but a Portfolio is open.

Securities for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value, as determined in good faith pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board.

The Valuation Designee’s valuation techniques are generally consistent with either the market or the income approach to fair value. The market approach considers prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets to measure fair value. The income approach converts future amounts to a current, or discounted, single amount. These fair value measurements are determined on the basis of the value indicated by current market expectations about such future events. Because of the inherent uncertainty and often limited markets for restricted securities, the valuations assigned to such securities by the Valuation Designee may significantly differ from the valuations that would have been assigned by the Valuation Designee had there been an active market for such securities.

Dividends and Distributions and Tax Consequences

Except as noted below, each Portfolio declares and pays dividends and distributions annually. Each Portfolio expects that these annual payments to shareholders will consist of both capital gains and net investment income.

Alger Growth & Income Portfolio declares and pays dividends from net investment income quarterly. Distributions from net realized gains are declared and paid annually after the end of the fiscal year in which they were earned.

Federal income taxation of separate accounts of insurance companies, variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts is discussed in the prospectuses of participating insurance companies. Generally, distributions by a Portfolio will not be taxable to holders of variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies if the insurance company separate accounts to which those distributions are made meet certain requirements, including certain diversification requirements that the Portfolio has undertaken to meet, under the Internal Revenue Code. Participants in qualified pension and retirement plans ordinarily will not be subject to taxation on dividends from net investment income and distributions from net realized capital gains until they receive a distribution from their plan account. Generally, distributions from plan accounts are taxable as ordinary income at the rate applicable to each participant at the time of distribution. In certain cases, distributions made to a participant prior to the

participant's reaching age 59-1/2 are subject to a penalty tax equivalent to 10% of the distributed amount, in addition to the ordinary income tax payable on such amount.

Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should see a tax advisor about federal, state and local tax consequences of investing in a Portfolio.

Classes of Shares

Each Portfolio offers Class I-2 Shares. Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio also offers a second class of shares, Class S Shares. Only Class I-2 Shares are offered in this Prospectus. The classes differ primarily in that Class S Shares are subject to a distribution and shareholder servicing fee, while Class I-2 Shares are not. Both classes are offered only to separate accounts of insurance companies for the purpose of funding variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies and to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Such qualified pension and retirement plans include those under the following sections of the Internal Revenue Code:

- A plan described in § 401(a) that includes a trust exempt from tax under § 501(a);
- An annuity plan described in § 403(a);
- An annuity contract described in § 403(b), including a custodial account described in § 403(b)(7);
- An individual retirement account described in § 408(a);
- An individual retirement annuity described in § 408(b);
- A governmental plan within the meaning of plan § 414(d) or an eligible deferred compensation plan within the meaning of § 457(b);
- A simplified employee pension of an employer that satisfies the requirements of § 408(k);
- A plan described in § 501(c)(18);
- A simple retirement account described in § 408(p);
- A deemed IRA described in § 408A;
- A § 415(m) plan that is also a "governmental plan" within the meaning of § 414(d);
- A § 457(f) plan that has as its sponsor either (i) a charitable organization described in § 818(a)(4), or (ii) a governmental organization described in § 818(a)(4), whose employees are described in § 403(b)(1)(A)(ii); and
- Any other trust, plan, account, contract, or annuity that the IRS has determined in a letter ruling to be within the scope of Regs. § 1.817-5(f)(3)(iii).

Investors with non-U.S. addresses and intermediary or insurance company controlled accounts designated as foreign accounts ("Restricted Accounts") are restricted from investing in the Portfolios. Existing Restricted Accounts may remain in the Portfolios, but are prohibited from making further investments. U.S. Armed Forces and Diplomatic post office addresses abroad are treated as U.S. addresses and can invest in the Portfolios. Addresses in U.S. territories, such as Guam and Puerto Rico, are also treated as U.S. addresses and can invest in the Portfolios, provided eligibility requirements are met.

Purchasing and Redeeming Shares

Because each Portfolio is an investment vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of life insurance companies, as well as qualified pension and retirement plans, an individual cannot invest in a Portfolio directly, but may do so only through one of these sources. A Portfolio's shares are held in the names of the separate accounts and plans. The minimum initial investment for the separate accounts and plans is generally \$500,000. The Distributor, in its sole discretion, may waive minimum initial investment requirements. Minimum initial investment and related requirements may be modified at any time, without prior notice.

Shares of a Portfolio can be purchased or redeemed on any day the NYSE is open. Orders will be processed at the NAV next calculated after the purchase or redemption request is received in good order by the Transfer Agent or other agent appointed by the Distributor. Ordinarily, a Portfolio will issue a redemption check within seven days after the Transfer Agent receives a redemption request in good order. "In good order" means that all necessary information and documentation related to the redemption request have been provided to a Portfolio's transfer agent or authorized intermediary, if applicable. If your request is not in good order, a Portfolio's transfer agent may require additional documentation in order to redeem your shares. Payment may

be postponed in cases where the SEC declares an emergency or normal trading is halted. The Transfer Agent or a Portfolio may reject any purchase order. Share certificates are not issued for shares of a Portfolio.

Under normal circumstances, each Portfolio expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio and/or by selling portfolio assets to generate cash. As discussed in each Portfolio's SAI, a Portfolio also may pay redemption proceeds using cash obtained through borrowing arrangements that may be available from time to time.

Each Portfolio may pay all or a portion of your redemption proceeds in securities rather than cash (i.e., "redeem in kind") if, for example, the redemption request is during stressed market conditions or a Portfolio believes that a cash redemption may have a substantial impact on the Portfolio and its remaining shareholders. Securities will generally be selected on a pro rata basis pursuant to each Portfolio's procedures. A shareholder who receives a redemption in kind bears the market risk of the securities until they are converted into cash, in transactions conducted at the shareholder's expense.

Limitations on Excessive Trading

Each of the Portfolios invests predominantly in U.S.-traded, highly liquid securities for which current NYSE closing prices are readily available on a daily basis. Each Portfolio will determine a fair value for portfolio securities for which current market closing prices are not readily available or otherwise require fair valuation in the circumstances discussed under "Net Asset Value." As a result, the Manager believes that there is little incentive for investors to engage in frequent and/or short-term trading (often referred to as market-timing) to benefit from "stale" pricing. Nonetheless, the presence of small capitalization and medium capitalization securities and/or foreign securities in a Portfolio and other circumstances may invite frequent and/or short-term trading by Portfolio shareholders. If carried out on a large scale, active trading will impose burdens on the Portfolio's portfolio managers, interfere with the efficient management of the Portfolio, increase a Portfolio's transaction costs, administrative costs or tax liability or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Portfolio and its other shareholders. The Portfolios therefore discourage market timing, and to the extent possible monitor for market timing patterns.

The Board has adopted policies and procedures that seek to discourage frequent and/or short-term trading of Portfolio shares. These policies and procedures allow, among other things, a Portfolio to reject purchase or exchange orders, on a temporary or permanent basis, or redeem all Portfolio shares from investors that the Manager believes, in its reasonable business judgment, are engaging in frequent and/or short-term trading in Portfolio shares or shares of other funds sponsored by the Manager that is detrimental to the Portfolio involved. If a Portfolio rejects your purchase or exchange order or redeems your investment, you will not be able to execute that transaction, and neither the Portfolio nor the Manager will be responsible for any losses you may suffer as a result.

In an effort to detect significant market timing, the Manager, in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Board, seeks to, among other things, monitor overall subscription, redemption and exchange activity, and isolate significant daily activity to determine if there appears to be market timing activity in an individual portfolio.

Under these policies and procedures, each Portfolio generally prohibits more than two purchases and sales or exchanges of its shares within a 90-day calendar period. The following transactions are excluded when making such a determination: (i) transactions associated with systematic investment and withdrawal plans; (ii) transactions through firm-sponsored, discretionary asset allocation or wrap programs; and (iii) transactions subject to the trading policy of an intermediary that is unable to implement the Portfolio's policy.

If, based on a Portfolio's policies and procedures, the Manager determines that a shareholder is engaged in, or has engaged in, market timing or excessive trading, the Manager, on behalf of the Portfolio, may place a temporary or permanent block on all further purchases or exchanges of Portfolio shares or may redeem all of such shareholder's Portfolio shares. Multiple accounts under common ownership or control may be considered one account for the purpose of determining a pattern of excessive trading, short-term market timing or other abusive trading practices. A Portfolio will also utilize fair value pricing in an effort to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders.

Due to the complexity involved in identifying excessive trading and market timing activity, there can be no guarantee that a Portfolio will be able to identify and restrict such activity in all cases. Additionally, it is more difficult for a Portfolio to monitor the trading activity of beneficial owners of Portfolio shares who hold those shares through third-party 401(k) and other group retirement plans and other omnibus arrangements maintained by broker/dealers and other intermediaries. Omnibus account arrangements permit multiple investors to aggregate their respective share ownership positions and purchase, redeem and exchange Portfolio shares in a single account.

As noted above, in certain circumstances a Portfolio may be subject to frequent trading restrictions of intermediaries that differ from the Portfolio's policies and procedures. Such frequent trading restrictions of intermediaries may be more or less restrictive than a Portfolio's policies and procedures. Since such intermediaries execute or administer transactions with many fund families, it may be impractical for them to enforce a particular fund's frequent trading or exchange policy. The Portfolios do not monitor intermediaries' frequent trading restrictions. A Portfolio reserves the right to prohibit any purchase, sale or exchange of its shares that the Portfolio believes may be disruptive to the Portfolio or its long-term investors.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

For a discussion of each Portfolio's policies and procedures regarding the selective disclosure of its portfolio holdings, please see the SAI. Each Portfolio makes publicly available its month-end top 10 holdings with a 10 day lag and its month-end full portfolio with a 60 day lag on its website www.alger.com.

Other Information

In Kind Redemptions. A Portfolio may redeem some of your shares "in kind," which means that some of the proceeds will be paid with securities the Portfolio owns instead of cash. The Portfolio has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, pursuant to which the Portfolio is obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the Portfolio during any 90-day period for any one shareholder. If you receive securities, you should expect to incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash. If a Portfolio pays large redemptions in cash, these transactions may increase the Portfolio's transaction costs and detract from the Portfolio's performance. Large purchases pose similar risks.

Shares may be worth more or less when you redeem them than they were at the time you bought them.

The Portfolio and Transfer Agent have reasonable procedures in place to determine that instructions submitted by telephone are genuine. They include requesting personal identification and recording calls. If the Portfolio and the Transfer Agent follow these procedures, they are not liable for acting in good faith on telephone instructions. If you are a participant in a retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, and you purchase shares in a Portfolio through an administrator or trustee that maintains a master or "omnibus" account with the Portfolio for trading on behalf of retirement plans and their participants, the administrator may apply limitations of its own on participant transactions. These limitations may be more or less restrictive than the limitations imposed by the Portfolio. Consult with your administrator to determine what purchase and redemption limitations may be applicable to your transactions in Portfolio shares through your retirement plan.

From time to time the Distributor, at its expense from its legitimate profits, may compensate brokers, dealers, investment advisers or others ("Financial Intermediaries") who are instrumental in effecting investments by their clients or customers in a Portfolio, in an amount up to 1% of the value of those investments. The Distributor may also from time to time, at its expense from its own resources, make payments to Financial Intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, or transaction processing, with such payments structured as a percentage of gross sales, a percentage of net assets, and/or as a fixed dollar amount (the latter as a per account fee or as reimbursement for transactions processing and transmission charges). Payments under these other arrangements may vary but generally will not exceed 0.50% annually of Portfolio assets or 0.50% annually of Portfolio sales attributable to that Financial Intermediary. The Distributor determines whether to make any additional cash payments and the amount of any such payments in response to requests from Financial Intermediaries, based on factors the Distributor deems relevant. Factors considered by the Distributor generally include the Financial Intermediary's reputation, ability to attract and retain assets for a Portfolio, expertise in distributing a particular class of shares of the Portfolio, entry into target markets, and/or quality of service. In addition, the Distributor may make payments to dealer firms in the form of payments for marketing support, seminar support, training meetings, or comparable expenses in the discretion of the Distributor. Please contact your Financial Intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it may receive. Any payments described above will not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of shares of a Portfolio or the amount of proceeds received by a Portfolio on the sale of shares.

Redemptions by the Portfolios. If your account, excluding asset-based fee program accounts and accounts held with certain intermediaries, falls below the minimum initial investment amount of the share class in which you are invested, a Portfolio may redeem all the Portfolio shares within your account after giving you 60 days' prior written notice. You may avoid having your account redeemed during the notice period by investing additional amounts up to the minimum initial investment amount.

The Portfolios and their agents reserve the right at any time to reject or cancel all or any part of any purchase or exchange order and to redeem all Portfolio shares if it suspects the shareholder is engaged in, or has engaged in, abusive trading practices and/or violations of any applicable securities laws. When an exchange request in respect of Portfolio shares is rejected, such shares may be redeemed from the Portfolio on request of the shareholder. In addition, the Portfolio reserves the right to modify any terms or conditions of purchase of shares of the Portfolio or suspend, change or withdraw all or any part of the offering made by this prospectus. If the Portfolio rejects your purchase or exchange order, you may not be able to execute that transaction, and the Portfolios and their agents will not be responsible for any losses you may suffer as a result.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property. It is important that each Portfolio maintain a correct address for each shareholder. An incorrect address may cause a shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to a Portfolio. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, the Portfolio will attempt to locate the shareholder or rightful owner of the account. If the Portfolio is unable to locate the shareholder, then it will determine whether the shareholder's account would legally be considered abandoned. Your account may be transferred to the state government of your state of residence if no shareholder initiated activity occurs within your account during the "inactivity period" specified in your state's abandoned property laws. Each Portfolio is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed

property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The shareholder's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction.

If you are a resident of the state of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive notifications that, due to inactivity, your account assets may be delivered to the Texas Comptroller. Please contact the Transfer Agent if you wish to complete a Texas Designation of Representative form.

Hypothetical Investment and Expense Information

Hypothetical investment and expense information, which is not required to be included in this Prospectus by the SEC, is presented in the chart below. This information is intended to reflect the annual and cumulative effect of a Portfolio's expenses, including advisory fees and other Portfolio costs, on each Portfolio's total return based on NAV over a 10-year period. The example assumes the following:

- You invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio and hold it for the entire 10-year period; and
- Your investment has a 5% return before expenses each year.

There is no assurance that the stated annual expense ratio will be the expense ratio for the Portfolio classes for any of the years shown. To the extent that the Manager and any of its affiliates alter any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements pursuant to a voluntary or contractual arrangement, your actual expenses may be higher or lower. This is only a hypothetical presentation made to illustrate what expenses would be under the above scenarios. Your actual expenses are likely to differ (higher or lower) from those shown below.

Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio

Class I-2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Expense Ratio	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%
Cumulative Gross Return	5.00%	10.25%	15.76%	21.55%	27.63%	34.01%	40.71%	47.75%	55.13%	62.89%
Cumulative Net Return	4.05%	8.26%	12.65%	17.21%	21.96%	26.90%	32.04%	37.38%	42.95%	48.74%
End Investment Balance	\$10,405	\$10,826	\$11,265	\$11,721	\$12,196	\$12,690	\$13,204	\$13,738	\$14,295	\$14,874
Annual Expense	\$ 97	\$ 101	\$ 105	\$ 109	\$ 114	\$ 118	\$ 123	\$ 128	\$ 133	\$ 139

Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio

Class I-2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Expense Ratio	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%
Cumulative Gross Return	5.00%	10.25%	15.76%	21.55%	27.63%	34.01%	40.71%	47.75%	55.13%	62.89%
Cumulative Net Return	4.13%	8.43%	12.91%	17.57%	22.43%	27.48%	32.75%	38.23%	43.94%	49.89%
End Investment Balance	\$10,413	\$10,843	\$11,291	\$11,757	\$12,243	\$12,748	\$13,275	\$13,823	\$14,394	\$14,989
Annual Expense	\$ 89	\$ 92	\$ 96	\$ 100	\$ 104	\$ 109	\$ 113	\$ 118	\$ 123	\$ 128

Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio

Class I-2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Expense Ratio	0.98%	0.98%	0.98%	0.98%	0.98%	0.98%	0.98%	0.98%	0.98%	0.98%
Cumulative Gross Return	5.00%	10.25%	15.76%	21.55%	27.63%	34.01%	40.71%	47.75%	55.13%	62.89%
Cumulative Net Return	4.02%	8.20%	12.55%	17.08%	21.78%	26.68%	31.77%	37.07%	42.58%	48.31%
End Investment Balance	\$10,402	\$10,820	\$11,255	\$11,708	\$12,178	\$12,668	\$13,177	\$13,707	\$14,258	\$14,831
Annual Expense	\$ 100	\$ 104	\$ 108	\$ 113	\$ 117	\$ 122	\$ 127	\$ 132	\$ 137	\$ 143

Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio

Class I-2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Expense Ratio	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%
Cumulative Gross Return	5.00%	10.25%	15.76%	21.55%	27.63%	34.01%	40.71%	47.75%	55.13%	62.89%
Cumulative Net Return	3.98%	8.12%	12.42%	16.90%	21.55%	26.39%	31.42%	36.65%	42.09%	47.74%
End Investment Balance	\$10,398	\$10,812	\$11,242	\$11,690	\$12,155	\$12,639	\$13,142	\$13,665	\$14,209	\$14,774
Annual Expense	\$ 104	\$ 108	\$ 112	\$ 117	\$ 122	\$ 126	\$ 131	\$ 137	\$ 142	\$ 148

Alger Growth & Income Portfolio

Class I-2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Expense Ratio	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%	0.93%
Cumulative Gross Return	5.00%	10.25%	15.76%	21.55%	27.63%	34.01%	40.71%	47.75%	55.13%	62.89%
Cumulative Net Return	4.07%	8.31%	12.71%	17.30%	22.08%	27.04%	32.21%	37.60%	43.20%	49.02%
End Investment Balance	\$10,407	\$10,831	\$11,271	\$11,730	\$12,208	\$12,704	\$13,221	\$13,760	\$14,320	\$14,902
Annual Expense	\$ 95	\$ 99	\$ 103	\$ 107	\$ 111	\$ 116	\$ 121	\$ 125	\$ 131	\$ 136

Alger Balanced Portfolio

Class I-2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Expense Ratio	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%	1.07%
Cumulative Gross Return	5.00%	10.25%	15.76%	21.55%	27.63%	34.01%	40.71%	47.75%	55.13%	62.89%
Cumulative Net Return	3.93%	8.01%	12.26%	16.67%	21.26%	26.02%	30.97%	36.12%	41.47%	47.03%
End Investment Balance	\$10,393	\$10,801	\$11,226	\$11,667	\$12,126	\$12,602	\$13,097	\$13,612	\$14,147	\$14,703
Annual Expense	\$ 109	\$ 113	\$ 118	\$ 122	\$ 127	\$ 132	\$ 137	\$ 143	\$ 149	\$ 154

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Portfolio's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Portfolio share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information in the tables for the fiscal years ended December 31 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report, along with each Portfolio's financial statements, is included in the Annual Report, which is available upon request.

Note that the Portfolios' financial highlights do not reflect charges and deductions which are, or may be, imposed under variable annuity contracts, variable life insurance policies, or pension or retirement plans. Such charges and deductions are described in the prospectus for the contract or policy accompanying this Prospectus or in the plan documents.

The Alger Portfolios

Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio Class I-2	Year ended 12/31/23	Year ended 12/31/22	Year ended 12/31/21	Year ended 12/31/20	Year ended 12/31/19
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 54.65	\$ 94.33	\$ 99.96	\$ 80.93	\$ 68.07
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment loss (i)	(0.16)	(0.08)	(0.52)	(0.25)	(0.01)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	23.73	(34.22)	19.51	33.91	22.74
Total from investment operations	23.57	(34.30)	18.99	33.66	22.73
Distributions from net realized gains	—	(5.38)	(24.62)	(14.63)	(9.87)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 78.22	\$ 54.65	\$ 94.33	\$ 99.96	\$ 80.93
Total return	43.13%	(36.52)%	19.13%	41.75%	33.58%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$392,988	\$317,119	\$584,908	\$573,297	\$461,686
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.95%	0.94%	0.91%	0.93%	0.94%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets	(0.24)%	(0.11)%	(0.47)%	(0.27)%	(0.01)%
Portfolio turnover rate	79.29%	107.04%	89.50%	89.91%	74.35%

(i) Amount was computed based on average shares outstanding during the period.

The Alger Portfolios

Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio Class I-2	Year ended 12/31/23	Year ended 12/31/22(i)	Year ended 12/31/21	Year ended 12/31/20	Year ended 12/31/19
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 47.05	\$ 81.08	\$ 93.41	\$ 64.31	\$ 51.43
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment loss (ii)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.01)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	15.50	(31.11)	11.07	42.98	14.10
Total from investment operations	15.37	(31.25)	10.97	42.88	14.09
Dividends from net investment income	—	—	—	(0.15)	—
Distributions from net realized gains	—	(2.78)	(23.30)	(13.63)	(1.21)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 62.42	\$ 47.05	\$ 81.08	\$ 93.41	\$ 64.31
Total return	32.67%	(38.65)%	11.84%	67.03%	27.43%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$294,334	\$241,356	\$420,951	\$422,379	\$273,507
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets	0.87%	0.87%	0.82%	0.88%	0.90%
Ratio of expense reimbursements to average net assets	(0.03)%	(0.03)%	(0.02)%	(0.03)%	(0.01)%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.84%	0.84%	0.80%	0.85%	0.89%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets	(0.24)%	(0.24)%	(0.10)%	(0.12)%	(0.02)%
Portfolio turnover rate	103.22%	78.40%	69.92%	125.41%	144.26%

- (i) Class S Shares were converted into Class I-2 Shares after the close of business on June 3, 2022.
(ii) Amount was computed based on average shares outstanding during the period.

The Alger Portfolios

Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio Class I-2	Year ended 12/31/23	Year ended 12/31/22(i)	Year ended 12/31/21	Year ended 12/31/20	Year ended 12/31/19
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 13.68	\$ 22.18	\$ 33.25	\$ 22.69	\$ 19.55
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment loss (ii)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.06)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.22	(7.94)	1.33	14.73	5.94
Total from investment operations	3.17	(7.99)	1.16	14.59	5.88
Distributions from net realized gains	—	(0.51)	(12.23)	(4.03)	(2.74)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 16.85	\$ 13.68	\$ 22.18	\$ 33.25	\$ 22.69
Total return	23.17%	(36.07)%	4.20%	64.63%	30.26%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$133,905	\$117,234	\$190,131	\$201,803	\$133,678
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets	0.98%	0.97%	0.92%	0.96%	1.01%
Ratio of expense reimbursements to average net assets	(0.02)%	(0.02)%	(0.02)%	—	—
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.96%	0.95%	0.90%	0.96%	1.01%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets	(0.34)%	(0.31)%	(0.50)%	(0.53)%	(0.26)%
Portfolio turnover rate	71.82%	156.64%	194.35%	186.21%	189.22%

- (i) Class S Shares were converted into Class I-2 Shares after the close of business on June 3, 2022.
(ii) Amount was computed based on average shares outstanding during the period.

The Alger Portfolios

Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio Class I-2	Year ended 12/31/23	Year ended 12/31/22	Year ended 12/31/21	Year ended 12/31/20	Year ended 12/31/19
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 14.19	\$ 27.88	\$ 44.78	\$ 28.69	\$ 23.43
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment loss (i)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.38)	(0.22)	(0.23)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.43	(10.38)	(2.65)	19.39	7.10
Total from investment operations	2.34	(10.51)	(3.03)	19.17	6.87
Dividends from net investment income	—	—	—	(0.40)	—
Distributions from net realized gains	—	(3.18)	(13.87)	(2.68)	(1.61)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 16.53	\$ 14.19	\$ 27.88	\$ 44.78	\$ 28.69
Total return (ii)	16.49%	(38.01)%	6.06%	67.15%	29.34%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$158,925	\$149,271	\$261,268	\$331,123	\$211,653
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.02%	1.00%	0.95%	0.96%	0.98%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets	(0.61)%	(0.63)%	(0.85)%	(0.62)%	(0.81)%
Portfolio turnover rate	34.48%	12.97%	34.38%	26.46%	18.13%

- (i) Amount was computed based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(ii) Does not reflect the effect of sales charges, if applicable.

The Alger Portfolios

Alger Growth & Income Portfolio Class I-2	Year ended 12/31/23	Year ended 12/31/22	Year ended 12/31/21	Year ended 12/31/20	Year ended 12/31/19
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 23.11	\$ 29.53	\$ 24.34	\$ 21.58	\$ 18.52
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (i)	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.31	0.38
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	5.11	(4.78)	7.29	2.86	5.02
Total from investment operations	5.48	(4.40)	7.64	3.17	5.40
Dividends from net investment income	(0.36)	(0.37)	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.34)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.82)	(1.65)	(2.13)	(0.11)	(2.00)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 27.41	\$ 23.11	\$ 29.53	\$ 24.34	\$ 21.58
Total return	23.93%	(14.98)%	31.66%	14.88%	29.47%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$37,821	\$32,577	\$41,056	\$34,210	\$32,597
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.93%	0.93%	0.86%	1.00%	1.02%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.46%	1.47%	1.25%	1.49%	1.81%
Portfolio turnover rate	2.81%	3.65%	5.19%	9.92%	7.33%

(i) Amount was computed based on average shares outstanding during the period.

The Alger Portfolios

Alger Balanced Portfolio Class I-2	Year ended 12/31/23	Year ended 12/31/22	Year ended 12/31/21	Year ended 12/31/20	Year ended 12/31/19
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 16.40	\$ 19.59	\$ 17.05	\$ 15.71	\$ 13.67
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (i)	0.26	0.20	0.16	0.21	0.25
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.59	(2.41)	3.09	1.39	2.41
Total from investment operations	2.85	(2.21)	3.25	1.60	2.66
Dividends from net investment income	(0.26)	(0.21)	(0.16)	(0.20)	(0.23)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.06)	(0.77)	(0.55)	(0.06)	(0.39)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 18.93	\$ 16.40	\$ 19.59	\$ 17.05	\$ 15.71
Total return (ii)	17.43%	(11.31)%	19.12%	10.23%	19.50%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$55,996	\$51,917	\$62,321	\$52,305	\$49,475
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.07%	1.04%	1.09%	1.07%	1.10%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.46%	1.14%	0.88%	1.34%	1.67%
Portfolio turnover rate	6.05%	9.47%	11.10%	15.41%	5.71%

- (i) Amount was computed based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(ii) Does not reflect the effect of sales charges, if applicable.

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Online Text versions of Portfolio documents can be downloaded from the following sources:

- The Portfolio: <http://www.alger.com>
- SEC (EDGAR data base): www.sec.gov

Statement of Additional Information

For more detailed information about each Portfolio and its policies, please read each Portfolio's SAI, which is incorporated by reference into (is legally made a part of) this Prospectus. You can get a free copy of the SAI by calling the Portfolios' toll-free number, at the Portfolios' website at www.alger.com or by writing to the address above. The SAI is on file with the SEC.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about a Portfolio's investments is available in the Portfolio's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In each Portfolio's annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during the period covered by the report. In Form N-CSR, you will find a Portfolio's annual and semi-annual financial statements. You can receive free copies of these reports by calling the Portfolios' toll-free number, at the Portfolios' website at www.alger.com or by writing to the address above. Copies can also be obtained for a duplicating fee by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov. Portfolio documents are also available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov.

Quarterly Portfolio Holdings

Each Portfolio's most recent month end portfolio holdings are available approximately sixty days after month-end on the Portfolio's website at www.alger.com. Each Fund also files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarter of each fiscal year as an exhibit to Form N-PORT and semi-annually on Form N-CSR. Forms N-PORT and N-CSR are available online on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. A copy of the most recent quarterly holdings may also be obtained from the Portfolios by calling (800) 992-3863.

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