



AB Variable Products Series Fund, Inc.

Dynamic Asset Allocation Portfolio—Class B

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2020, as may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. For free paper or electronic copies of the Portfolio's Prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Portfolio, go to www.abfunds.com/go/prospectus, email a request to prorequest@alliancebernstein.com, call (800) 227-4618, or ask any insurance company that offers shares of the Portfolio.

Beginning on May 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, you may not be receiving paper copies of the Portfolio's shareholder reports from the insurance company that offers your contract unless you specifically request paper copies from the insurance company or from your financial intermediary. Instead of delivering paper copies of the reports, the insurance company may choose to make the reports available on a website, and will notify you by mail each time a report is posted and provide you with a website link to access the report. Instructions for requesting paper copies will be provided by your insurance company.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the insurance company or your financial intermediary electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company or by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge from the insurance company. You can inform the insurance company or your financial intermediary that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by following the instructions provided by the insurance company or by contacting your financial intermediary. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under your contract with the insurance company.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's investment objective is to maximize total return consistent with the Adviser's determination of reasonable risk.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. Because the information does not reflect deductions at the separate account level or contract level for any charges that may be incurred under a contract, Contractholders that invest in the Portfolio should refer to the variable contract prospectus for a description of fees and expenses that apply to Contractholders. Inclusion of these charges would increase the fees and expenses provided below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

N/A

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

Management Fees	.70%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	.25%
Other Expenses:	
Transfer Agent	.00%(a)
Other Expenses	.10%
Total Other Expenses	.10%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	.02%
Total Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.07%

(a) Amount is less than .01%.

Examples

The Examples are intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Examples assume that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the

end of those periods. The Examples also assume that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses stay the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

After 1 Year	\$ 109
After 3 Years	\$ 340
After 5 Years	\$ 590
After 10 Years	\$1,306

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys or sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Examples, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES

The Portfolio invests in a globally diversified portfolio of equity and debt securities, including exchange-traded funds, or ETFs, and other financial instruments, and expects to enter into derivatives transactions, such as options, futures contracts, forwards, and swaps to achieve market exposure. The Portfolio's neutral weighting, from which it will make its tactical asset allocations, is 60% equity exposure and 40% debt exposure. Within these broad components, the Portfolio may invest in any type of security, including common and preferred stocks, warrants and convertible securities, government and corporate fixed-income securities, commodities, currencies, real estate-related securities and inflation-indexed securities. The Portfolio may invest in U.S., non-U.S. and emerging market issuers. The Portfolio may invest in securities of companies across the capitalization spectrum, including smaller capitalization companies. The Portfolio expects its investments in fixed-income securities to have a broad range of maturities and quality levels. The Portfolio is expected to be highly diversified across industries, sectors and countries, and will choose its positions from several market indices worldwide in a manner that is intended to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of those indices.

The Adviser will continuously monitor the risks presented by the Portfolio's asset allocation and may make frequent adjustments to the Portfolio's exposures to different asset classes. Using its proprietary Dynamic Asset Allocation techniques, the Adviser adjusts the Portfolio's exposure to the equity and debt markets, and to segments within those markets, in response to the Adviser's assessment of the relative risks and returns of those segments. For example, when the Adviser determines that equity market volatility is particularly low and that, therefore, the equity markets present reasonable return opportunities, the Adviser may increase the Portfolio's equity exposure to as much as 80%. Conversely, when the Adviser determines that the risks in the equity markets are disproportionately greater than the potential returns offered, the Adviser may reduce the Portfolio's equity exposure significantly below the target percentage or may even decide to eliminate equity exposure altogether by increasing the Portfolio's fixed-income exposure to 100%. This investment strategy is intended to reduce the Portfolio's overall investment risk, but may at times result in the Portfolio underperforming the markets.

The Portfolio expects to utilize derivatives and to invest in ETFs to a significant extent. Derivatives and ETFs may provide more efficient and economical exposure to market segments than direct investments, and the Portfolio's market exposures may at times be achieved almost entirely through the use of derivatives or through the investments in ETFs. Derivatives transactions and ETFs may also be a quicker and more efficient way to alter the Portfolio's exposure than buying and selling direct investments. As a result, the Adviser expects to use derivatives as one of the primary tools for adjusting the Portfolio's exposure levels from its neutral weighting. The Adviser also expects to use direct investments and ETFs to adjust the Portfolio's exposure levels. In determining when and to what extent to enter into derivatives transactions or to invest in ETFs, the Adviser considers factors such as the relative risks and returns expected of potential investments and the cost of such transactions. The Adviser considers the impact of derivatives and ETFs in making its assessment of the Portfolio's risks.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations can have a dramatic impact on returns, significantly adding to returns in some years and greatly diminishing them in others. To the extent that the Portfolio invests in non-U.S. Dollar-denominated investments, the Adviser will integrate the risks of foreign currency exposures into its investment and asset allocation decision making. The Adviser may seek to hedge all or a portion of the currency exposure resulting from the Portfolio's investments. The Adviser may also seek investment opportunities through currencies and currency-related derivatives.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

- **Market Risk:** The value of the Portfolio's assets will fluctuate as the stock or bond market fluctuates. The value of its investments may decline, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, simply because of economic changes or other events, including public health crises (including the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness), that affect large portions of the market.

- **Interest Rate Risk:** Changes in interest rates will affect the value of investments in fixed-income securities. When interest rates rise, the value of existing investments in fixed-income securities tends to fall and this decrease in value may not be offset by higher income from new investments. Interest rate risk is generally greater for fixed-income securities with longer maturities or durations.
- **Credit Risk:** An issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives or other contract, may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of interest or principal, or to otherwise honor its obligations. The issuer or guarantor may default, causing a loss of the full principal amount of a security and accrued interest. The degree of risk for a particular security may be reflected in its credit rating. There is the possibility that the credit rating of a fixed-income security may be downgraded after purchase, which may adversely affect the value of the security. Investments in fixed-income securities with lower ratings tend to have a higher probability that an issuer will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.
- **Allocation Risk:** The allocation of investments among different global asset classes may have a significant effect on the Portfolio's net asset value, or NAV, when one of these asset classes is performing more poorly than others. As both the direct investments and derivatives positions will be periodically adjusted to reflect the Adviser's view of market and economic conditions, there will be transaction costs that may be, over time, significant. In addition, there is a risk that certain asset allocation decisions may not achieve the desired results and, as a result, the Portfolio may incur significant losses.
- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Risk:** The Portfolio's investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve more risk than those of U.S. issuers. These securities may fluctuate more widely in price and may be more difficult to trade due to adverse market, economic, political, regulatory or other factors.
- **Emerging Market Risk:** Investments in emerging market countries may have more risk because the markets are less developed and less liquid, and because these investments may be subject to increased economic, political, regulatory or other uncertainties.
- **Currency Risk:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Portfolio's investments or reduce its returns.
- **ETF Risk:** ETFs are investment companies. When the Portfolio invests in an ETF, the Portfolio bears its share of the ETF's expenses and runs the risk that the ETF may not achieve its investment objective.
- **Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives may be difficult to price or unwind and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Portfolio. Derivatives, especially over-the-counter derivatives, are also subject to counterparty risk.
- **Leverage Risk:** When the Portfolio borrows money or otherwise leverages its portfolio, its NAV may be more volatile because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of changes in interest rates and any increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio's investments. The Portfolio may create leverage through the use of reverse repurchase agreements, forward commitments, or by borrowing money.
- **Illiquid Investments Risk:** Illiquid investments risk exists when certain investments are or become difficult to purchase or sell. Difficulty in selling such investments may result in sales at disadvantageous prices affecting the value of your investment in the Portfolio. Causes of illiquid investments risk may include low trading volumes, large positions and heavy redemptions of Portfolio shares.
- **Capitalization Risk:** Investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile than investments in large-capitalization companies. Investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies may have additional risks because these companies have limited product lines, markets or financial resources.
- **Real Estate Risk:** The Portfolio's investments in real estate securities have many of the same risks as direct ownership of real estate, including the risk that the value of real estate could decline due to a variety of factors that affect the real estate market generally. Investments in real estate investment trusts, or REITs, may have additional risks. REITs are dependent on the capability of their managers, may have limited diversification, and could be significantly affected by changes in taxes.
- **Management Risk:** The Portfolio is subject to management risk because it is an actively-managed investment fund. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Portfolio, but there is no guarantee that its techniques will produce the intended results. Some of these techniques may incorporate, or rely upon, quantitative models, but there is no guarantee that these models will generate accurate forecasts, reduce risk or otherwise perform as expected.

As with all investments, you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

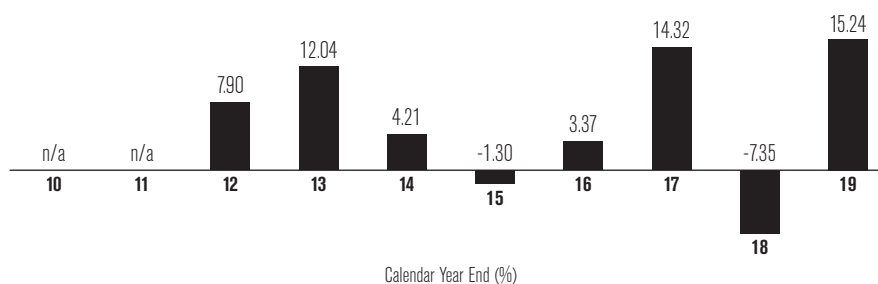
BAR CHART AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and performance information provide an indication of the historical risk of an investment in the Portfolio by showing:

- how the Portfolio's performance changed from year to year over the life of the Portfolio; and
- how the Portfolio's average annual returns for one year, five years and since inception compare to those of a broad-based securities market index.

The performance information does not take into account separate account charges. If separate account charges were included, an investor's return would be lower. The Portfolio's past performance, of course, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

Bar Chart



During the period shown in the bar chart, the Portfolio's:

Best Quarter was up 7.02%, 1st quarter, 2019; and Worst Quarter was down -7.08%, 4th quarter, 2018.

Performance Table

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the periods ended December 31, 2019)

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception*
Portfolio	15.24%	4.49%	4.96%
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	27.67%	8.74%	8.84%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Index** (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	6.86%	2.36%	2.93%
60% MSCI World Index/40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Index** (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	19.24%	6.37%	6.68%

* Since inception return is from April 1, 2011.

** The information for the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Index and for the composite index is presented to show how the Portfolio's performance compares with the returns of indices of securities similar to those in which the Portfolio invests.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

AllianceBernstein L.P. is the investment adviser for the Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table lists the persons responsible for day-to-day management of the Portfolio's portfolio:

Employee	Length of Service	Title
Brian T. Brugman	Since 2016	Senior Vice President of the Adviser
Daniel J. Loewy	Since 2011	Senior Vice President of the Adviser

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Portfolio offers its shares through the separate accounts of participating life insurance companies ("Insurers"). You may only purchase and sell shares through these separate accounts. See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurer for information on the purchase and sale of the Portfolio shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The Portfolio may pay income dividends or make capital gains distributions. The income and capital gains distributions are expected to be made in shares of the Portfolio. See the prospectus of the separate account of the Insurer for federal income tax information.

PAYMENTS TO INSURERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Portfolio through an Insurer or other financial intermediary, the Portfolio and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Insurer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.